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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 6.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY. SEPTEMBER 20, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE LITTLE BRIDGE.

- They parted on the lit!le bridge
 Which spans the running water,
 The bright-eyed youth with fluent tongue,
 And she—the yeoman's daughter.
- A few fond words, a stolen kiss,
 A little golden trinket,
 'Twas all, but that his heart could change
 She did not dare to think it.
- He journeyed to bright Southern lands Where tropic skies bent o'er him, And wooed blind Fortune till she cast A shower of gold before him.
- Then Fame took up her trumpet, tuned To sound his praise in story. For much that to his life belonged Was what the world called glory.
- A ribbon marked his high degree, His name had added letters, And not on him was any sign Or life's more galling fetters.
- The maiden path lay toward the north; She toiled for daily guerdon, And meekly bore her low estate, Nor felt her task a burden.
- Till hope deferred, her spirit broke, And thorns seemed springing round her; And thoughts that once were purest joy, Had only power to wound her.
- A poor old maid with fading cheek Toils on from early morning, With scanty thanks, and little praise, And oftimes heartless scorning.
- And yet sometimes she sees the bridge, And hears the river flowing, When Memory lifts the shroud of years, The dead past calmly showing.
- And sometimes he, in idle mood, 'Mid silence all unbroken, Just wonders if the bridge still stands Where their last words were spoken.
- The little bridge still lightly spans
 The rippling, running water;
 But no bridge spans the gult 'twixt him
 And her, the yeoman's daughter!

RELAND

THE LAND WAR

LONDON, Sept. 12 .- James L. Finigan, M. for Encie, is dead.

Dushin, Sept. 14 .- The committee appointed by the police have prepared a docunent setting forth their grievances. The hey would croit references to the discipline, self-defence, as the prisoner states. the rigor of which, however, is the chief matter of waich the police complain.

of Parliament for Ennis, proves to have been untiue. He is now convalencent.

Dusuis, Sept 15,-An attempt has been

start a national movement, in which the ence Norton. various movements will be consolidated upon platform of national self-government, the paid representation in Parliament.

In consequence of Mr. Clifford Lloyd's subscription to the Limerick races being acwners have received letters that if they run their horses in those races they will; be kill-

One of the buttresses of St. Patrick's Catheiral fell to-day, killing four women. LONDONDERRY, Sept 18 .- A woman was shot y a process server near Ghentles, County onegal, while resisting the seizure of cattle. The process server was arrested.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN IRELAND.

The prospects of the harvest ln Ireland continue good. Very little grain has yet been cut, but it is nearly all ready for the state of cereals all over the country is such as has rarely been witnessed. The crops in Mayo and Galway are in much more forward condition than is usually the case at this season, even in the best years. The weather is very broken, and is not favourable to the ripening of grain, or to its in-gathering, but its forward state is such that apprehensions as to the ultimate result seem groundless. Hay is in most cases still in fieldcocks, and much of it must have received injury from the wet weather which has prevailed. potatoes appear to be resisting the blight bravely, and the loss from disease will apparently be more than compensated for by the heavy yield. Uats, wheat, and barley are in stock in large quantities in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Westmeath, as well as in the southern countries.

A GERMAN VIEW OF IBELAND.

murder of a whole nation (Volkermord) recorded in history is the way in which England dealt with the Irish. For conturies all boundless wantonness of selfishness were houses. turned to account for the purpose of oppressing a nation, both in regard to its religious, its ral, its intellectual, and its material interests, and of bringing it to absolute ruin. The consequences is that many millions of Irlsh who worked their way up in the United ties on the Island. The safety of the Ameri-States, and every one of whom bears a burn-ing hatred of England in his bosom, are ever of several of the sea coast tribes ignored the British rule and coercion are convertible killed, but one hundred of the Queen's troops

England will ever keep that I rish thorn in her heel' in all international complications that may be in store for her, and which are neither few nor small. Formerly it was thought that "Irish rows' were a mere fleabite to England; but now people have come to understand that the sins of the past may become dangerous and even fatal to England in the present .- Germania of Berlin.

IRISH NEWS.

The laborers employed at the new churches of St. Peter and St. Mary, in Drogheds, have struck for an increase of wages. The present rate is 14s per week.

Notices of Colonel Fortescue's intention to evict no less than ten tenants on his property have been served on the relieving officers of the Dundalk Union during the week.

The Kilkenny Corporation on Monday adopted a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Gray in his imprisonment, and of indigna-tion at the treatment to which he has been subjected.

On Monday between 4,000 and 5,000 visited the Exhibition, and the receipts amounted to £200. The Marquis of Waterford and the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, M.P., were amongst the visitors.

At the Drogheda Corporation the board of guardians votes of sympathy with Mr. Gray were adopted. Similar resolutions were adopted by the Carrickmacross board of guardians and Town Commissioners.

The Bantry police on Thursday made an extensive search for arms in the parish of Kilcrohane, where a few months ago a man named Tobin was fired at in his house, and had a narrow escape. An old fowling piece was the only weapon that was found.

A body of agricultural laborers, 300 in number, from different parts of the county Waterford waited on the farmers of the locality, and demanded half an acre of land in addition to their present wages. In most cases their demands were complied with, and they quietly dispersed.

A farmer's son named Cornelius Magner was fired at near Ardegh, and wounded in the hand and other parts of the body, but not I was in my berth at the time. My uncle, J. hand and other parts of the body, but not seriously. His alleged assailant, a gamekeeper named John Nolen, was lodged in the county doomed. Dishes and chairs were flying jail this morning. The occurrence took place in every direction. We left the cabin, as the prisoner, the injured man, and some and found difficulty in getting on deck, the others were driving home on a car, a dispute as to Nolan's antecedents having led to his authorities expected from the police that drawing a revolver and firing on Magner in

On Monday, in Kilkenny, before Surgeon-London, Sep. 14.—The report of the death f.Mr. James Lysaght Finigan, late Member Lourence Norton, Thomas Gleeson, William Frency and Richard Norton, who had on the previous day arrived from Mullinahone, were charged by Constable Kirk, the first named made to murder two farmers who purchased with having, on Sunday evening, shouted, hay from the holding of an evicted while passing by Grange Police station, "To h-1 with coercion," &c., and the others with It is appended that Messis. Parnell, having attempted to rescue him when taken Davitt, Dillon and Brennan have decided to into custody. A document, the contents of hold a conference in the autumn in order to which did not transpire, was found on Laur-

The harvest has now commenced. The wheat "bloh is being cut in many places is abolition of landlorism, the promotion of pronounced to be good, the ears being well home industries, the rights of laborers, and a filled. The cats are still comparatively green, and little or none of it will be eat sooner than another week. Owing to the warm weather the potatoes have wonderfully improved, capted, the gathering has been boycotted, and though the early ones are everywhere showing signs of decay. Turnips, mangolds, carrots, and parsnips are doing splendidly. The flax crop, which is saved in most places, is pronounced to be of good quality. All the hay is not yet saved, and but very little of it cabin boy. He was dying and being suphary is not yet saved, and but very little of it has been drawn home. Owing to the late rains a good deal of injury was done to it on

low-lying lands. The weather in Kildare is of a most unfavorable nature for the carrying out of farm operations, and the interests of the farmer may be said to be passing through a most critical stage. For the past ten days the weather has been so continually broken as to impede all work; and, taking all in all, is of sickle, indeed, the uniformity in the forward | the most unseasonable character. Tuberous crops of all sorts are damaged more or less for the want of fine weather. In the grain crops onts is the heaviest sufferer, and is greatly lodged, and where soft or spindy it has been a great deal twisted by the rough gusts of wind, and unless fine warm weather prevails these lodged portions can hardly be expected to ripen, and, doubtless, will produce second growth.

A WARNING NOTE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16 .- The Gazette de St. Petersburg says : - " To allow England to settle the Egyptian question without consulting the Powers is not to be thought of."

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

LIMA, Aug. 24.-Bolivia edheres to her alliance with Peru and there are prospects of the renewal of the war. It is probable Bo-"The mosi frightful and most deliberate livis will send troops to assist the Peruvians to defend Arquipa which the Ohilians propose to attack. The total cost of the war to Ohili is \$60,000,000, but she recovered \$24,000,000 the means within the reach of the most from nitrate, guano and the Peruvian Custom

TROUBLE IN MADAGASCAR. Madagascar advices at Boston, state that the American export trade is a source of serious local disturbance between the rival authoriready to prepare difficulties for England which Queen's prohibition of the export of abony, they look upon as so many opportunities for resewood and other valuable product to this terms to such an extent, that even the social are dying of fever. The Queen commenced istic land law devised by Mr. Gladstone arming here: a troops with American teams, &c., bound for French River, as well there should be serious trouble it would not leaves them cold and indifferent. Henceforth weapons.

Disaster on the Upper Lakes.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES SACRIFICED

ONLY IWO SURVIVORS.

THE NAMES OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

Collingwood, Ont, Sept. 17 .- The following report has just reached here by the hands of Captain John Davey, of the tug "Minne-habs," sent from Parry Sound by Mr. J. C. Miller, which gives details of the loss of the steamer "Asia," of the Great Northern Tranait Co.'s Line, which left here on Wednesday evening last for French River and Sault Sto. Marie :-

PARRY SOUND, Cnt., Sopt. 17.—Capt. A. M. McGregor reached here yesterday by tug from Owen Sound and reported passing the wreckage of a steamer off Lime Stone Island. He picked up and brought with him a trunk, a door and pillow-slip marked steamer "Asia." About 10 a.m. this morning an Indian boat reached here from Pointe-au-Barrie, about 35 miles distant, bringing Mr. D. A. Tinkes, of Manitowanin, and Miss Christy Ann Morrison, from near Owen Sound, supposed to be the only survivors of the ill-fated steamer. Mr. Tinkes makes the following statement :-

"I went aboard the "Asia" at Owen Sound about midnight on Wednesday, in company with J. H. Tinkes and H. B. Gallagher, both of Manitowanin. The steamer was crowded, all the state rooms being full, and many passengers lying on the sofas and cabin floor. All went well until about 11 on H. Tinkes, jumped up and said the boat was doomed. Dishes and chairs were flying ment of his great services to the Church, in boat was rolling so heavily. I got a life preserver and put it on. The toat went into the trough of the sea, and would not obey her helm. She rolled heavily for about twenty minutes, when she was struck by a plso to give to the very rev. gentlemen the heavy sea and foundered rad went down with right of a personal privileged altar in perpethe engines working, about half-past eleven. The "Asia" was making for French River, king for French River, and had men, horses and lumbermen's supplies for the shanties there. I saw three heats lowered. I was in the first boat. About eight were with me at first, and more got in till the bost was so overloaded it turned over. Twice parties were hanging on to my lifepreserver, which got displaced, and I threw it off. I then left the boat and swam to the captain's boat, which was near by, and asked Mr. John McDongall, the purser, to help me in. He said it was but little use. He gave me his hand. When I got in there of the prelates I have named on arriving at were 18 in the Captain's boat, and by that time there was a larger number in and clinging to the boat I had left. I know nothing of the third boat. Our boat rolled over, and few minutes after he helped me in. People of the wreckage. Our boat was full of water and the sea was constantly breaking over us One of the first to die in the host was the ported by one of the men when a wave washed him overboard. The next to go was a boat hand. He was near the gun wale, and amped out. I could see him paddling round, in the water for nearly a hundred yards. Our numbers were now reduced to seven. five of whom died before reaching the beach, Capt. Savage, who was the last, dying in my arms about midnight on Thursday, Mr. John Little and two others, names unknown. The boat finally stranded near Point au Barrie, about daylight on Friday, with Miss Morrison and myself the only two surviving. I put the bodies out on the beach and pried the boat off with an oar, but becoming promoters, benefactors, co-operatdid not bale it out. Miss Morrison ors, in what is proposed to be the "Commeand I went down the beach in the boat to a derrick about one and a half miles distant, tri-centennial of St. Toresa, in providing the and lay on the beach all night. About o'clock on Saturday morning an Indian came along, and I engaged him to bring us to Parry Sound. He would not bring the bodies."

The steamer "Northern Belle," of the same line, which arrived this morning, has been inraished with ice, etc., and has left for the bodies. Miss Morrison and Mr Tinkes are being well cared for here, and Dr Potts says neither will suffer from their long exposure. There were probably about 100 on board the

Collingwood, Ont., Sept. 18 .- Further par

ticulars as to the loss of the "Asia" have not

as vet reached here, and nothing can be expected until the arrival of the steamer "Nor- even a cup of water, given in his name, will thern Belle," which was dispatched from Parry Sound to the scene of the disaster, or until the ret rn of the tog "Mary Ann," sent from here early this morn haranvement to many a family, was not known here till a late hour on Sunday evening. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the news flashed around like wildfire, and people crowded down the streets each on the same errand, to ascertain whether the reports were correct that the "Asia" had ENGLAND'S RELATIONS WITH RUSfoundered. After long discussions, each and every one became convinced that the steamer themselves. And as regards the people who have remained behind in green Ireland, they have so little faith in England, and to them mishes have occurred but only a few were ling here on Wednesday evening, the 13th, British with a second seco had met a terrible fate, and all on ; board but Thursday's storm. The steamer, when leav- | formed a correspondent of the London Times had on board a gang of McDougall's men, some 27 or 30 in the party, with supplies, 5

The following are a few of those who are booked here; the names of others it will be difficult to secure, they having purchased through tickets and the Steamer's books being

Crew—Captain, J N Savage; first mate, John W Dermaid; 2nd, A McNeb; wheels-men, W Davis and G McKay; wetchman James Smith; deck hands, John McIllroy, James Nolan, Wm Stiuson, C Innes; first engineer, T R Bruce; 2nd engineer, M Windover; firemen, H Degroat, Jas Lamb; steward, Stephen Carter; waiters, Isaac Bennet, A Watt, T Lawrence; porters, R Walker, T Hill; ladies' maid, Mrs Walters; cooks, Tom Jackson and J Jackson; purser, John Mc-Dougall.

Passengers-Twenty-seven or thirty shantymen, nomes as yet unknown; Wm Christic, newly married, and wife, Collingwood; Wm Clinton, B Morry, Mr and Mrs W H Wood, Cincinnati, Ohio; A Bowse, Mr Shipp, a Mr Dancan and son, of Hamilton; J Martin, Col-lingwood; a man named Kerr and family, of Limehouse, Ont; W B Gallaguer, Manito-waning; J H Flukis, Manitowaning; Mr Mc-Nabh, Miss Hanbury, Owen Sound; Mr Sproule, of Cookstown, supposed to te on board. The two saved are D. U. Tinkis and Miss Christie Mordson, who have not yet reached here from Parry Sound.

TORONTO, Sept 18.—The Government Steamboat Inspector here states that the ill-fated propellet "Asia" was running on her route without a license. When she took the place of the "Manitoulin," turned this spring, an application was made for a license to carry 150 passengers. The Inspector, it is understood, declined to grant the same unless additional life preservers and life boats were

CATHOLIC NEWS.

THE Holy Father, having heard of the successful establishment and progress of the Apostolic College for the training of priests for the African missions at Cork, has, through the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, created Thomas Himsworth, of Yorkshire, a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, and has also conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the same Order, as an acknowledgbeing the chief instrument in the establishment of the Apostolic College at Cork. Ar the same time it has pleased his Holiness to confer the title of Apostolic Missioner upon the Rev. Father Devoucoux, the superior, and the Rev. Father Barrett, and tuum, in recognition of their efforts In the

same noble work. Both Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Howard have recently visited the Dake of Norfolk at Arundel Castle, where his Grace and the Duchess are still staying with their only son, the Earl of Arundel, who, though nearly three years of age, is still unable to see, sucak cr walk. The child is taken to Littlehampton daily and bathed in the ses, and is the object of much sympathetic curiosity among the inhabitants by whom the Duke and Duchess are held in the highest esteem. Each Arundel was conveyed from the station to the castle in a carriage drawn by four horses and preceeded by outriders. In this way the premier Duke is pleased to sustain the dig-I remember missing poor John McDougall a nity of the princes of the Church in which he believes, and to which the bulk of his forwere hanging on to the spars and other parts | tune has been given .- Manchester Examiner .

AN APPEAL.

To all the members of the Confraternity of the Brown Scapular of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, to all the admirers of St. Teress de Jesus, to all the friends of this venerable Order, who wish to commemorate this tricentennial of the death of the Seraphic Virgin the glory of Spain and of the Church, by of-fering a fitting testimonial of their piety and admiration; their substantial appreciation of the Suffrages, Prayers, Fasts, Vigils, Masses, and other good works performed by the religlous of this Holy Order; of which the said members are the partakers in devoutly wearing the Brown Scapular. They can do so, by generously responding to this appeal, and poor daughters of St. Teresa, the Discalced Carmelite Nuns of New Orleans, La., with a Convent and Chapel, suitable for the observance of the holy Rule. All friends, benefactors, co-operators of this great charity, will receive daily mementoes in their prayers, masser, Holy Communions etc., of the religious in perpetuity; besides which the holy sacrifice of the Mass will be offered up at least five times (5) monthly, in their chapel for such contributors. Deceased relatives and friends can also become sharers in these great spiritual advantages by offering being made in their name. Our Divine Rederms who has promised to remember not fail to reward a hundred fold, those who to honor His Immeculate Mother and His seraphic daughter St. Teresa, will contribute to the happy success of this great "Com-The sad news, which has brought memorative Work" of plety and charity.

From this day any subscriptions, offering of alms-no matter how small-will be gratefully accepted, and can be sent, with or without name, to the Rev. Mother Prioress, No. 134 Barcack Street, New Orleans, Ls.

SIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept 14.- Major-General de Tcherniajeff, Governor of Yakutsk, has left for Tashkend General de Tchernialeff inthat if England and Bussia should mutually arrange their interests in Central Asia they would have no need to quarrel. If ever

Arrival of the Irish Orator.

HIS VIEWS OF ENGLISH AFFAIRS

It was under favorable auspices that Mr. A. M. Fullivan, late member of Parliament for Mesth, and author of "New Ireland," caught sight of New York yesterday morning.
The weather was delightful. The sun shone and a glorious breeze rippled the waters of the lower bay as the "Parthia" steamed majestically up to Quarantine. A little tugboat puffing and snorting as if under the influence of great excitement, went alongside the Curarder and a deputation of Mr. Sullivan's friends ascended the gangway and gave him a hearty welcome and a warm grip of the band. The Irish leader seemed to be in remarkably good health and in fine spirits. It was nearly four o'clock when the steamer reached her dock, and before the was made fast to the wharf a host of Mr. Sullivan's Irish friends, who had been tramping about impatiently for half a day by the side of the river, recognized their countryman and gave him a rousing cheer which raised many an echo. As soon as possible they clambered up this steamer's steep, black side and greeted the visitor and his party. Next came the ordeal of the Custom House, which was passed through with commendable fortitude, and then the party drove to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where, a little later, Mr. Sullivan received the *Herald* reporter.

"As yet," said Mr. Sullivan, "I have met

with nothing but kindness and courtesy from your countrymen. They have vied with each other to make thiege pleasant for me, and I must say they have succeeded."

"This is your second visit, is it not?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, it is my second trip, but then the last one was taken so long ago-pearly a quarter of a century-that your country must have undergone enormous changes, and I don't suppose. I shall be able to recognize the old places through which I passed."

ENGLISH AND INISH POLITICS. "How did the political outlook appear

when you left?" "The Irish party was recuperating its forces servative party will wage a bitter war against | pired. the Government. The brunt of the battle will probably be borne by Sir Stafford Northcote, and slihough the Irish party will vote against the closure from first to last yet the Conservatives must take the lead. It will be quite a formidable constitutional battle. The Conserva-tives wished very much for the closure, but only such a closure as would hurt the Irish and not themselves. Mr. Gladstone, who is an ingenious tactician, has treated them to a closure which hits all round."

"What is your opinion of the closure?" "I both spoke and voted against it. Up to the time I shared the fight I gave it as my opinion to my colleagues that it is our best policy to let the English government carry out their designs in this direction with but little interference on our part. impressed on them my conviction that in about a year they will find that they have not

"How is Mr. Kavanagh's land corporation scheme progressing?"

"The landlords are very determined, and in my judgment will run the Land League very close. It means a real dead struggle as to who shall be first exhausted. Although my Land League friends in Ireland are putting on as bold a front as they can and say that the landlords will not be able to raise the £1,000,000 they require, I have reason to think otherwise. Information has reached me from financial quarters in London that from £1,000,000 to £1,200,000 will be forthcoming from a politico-financial syndicate in London."

"What are the Irish leaders doing to coun-

teract this overwhelming influence?" "They have started the Evicted Tenants' Defence Fund, and already meetings on the subject have been held in the Mansion House, Dublin. Their scheme is to counteract the designs of the landlords; to sustain the tenants while out on strike, if I may use the expression, and, in a word, to use purse against purse. I grieve to give it as my opinion that the tenants won't subscribe freely to this movement, which is purely a defensive one. I am afraid that the tenants won't tr us to merely passive resistance, and that the coming winter will witness some most Jamentable occurrences. It is, indeed, a momentous struggle between the two organi-".stions."

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

mprisonment of Mr. Dwyer Gray?" With dismay. Since the evil days of the Stuarts no such illegal straining of prerogative has ever been known. The doctrine of contempt of court has never before been ap- on the 7th inst., and when leaving the jail plied to bona fide newspaper comment on a concluded case. Heretofore if a newspaper the leading people of the city, among whom improperly criticised a case while sub judice,it has been customery to commit for contempt, but when a trial is ended comment has been invariably allowed. For this reason the Irish people, with one second, condemn the imprisonment of Mr. Gray."

"What would you prescribe as a panacea for Ireland's woes, Mr. Sullivan?" "From this country Mr. Gladstone will

find the solution of the question. By placing Ireland in the British system exactly in the same position as a State here. By giving lain to the Queen, is dead.

the same relative liberties and laws to Iroland that the State of New York bears to the United States the difficulty may be met. This is virtually the home rule policy to which Mr. Butt devoted his lifetime, and it is the scheme which I consider most feasible."

"But is it not far off?"
"I think it is not far distant. I have good reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone absolulutely contemplates something of the kind. and that he will carry it out if public opinion will permit. Literary men of my acquaintance and periodicals which represent Mr. Gladstone's views both lead me to believe that this will be the solution."

"Is Mr. Gladstone's popularity on the "By no means. Ho is the strongest Miniser England has had for forty years."

"What do you think of the Egyptian war?" "I blame Lord Beaconsfield for it. His pur-chase of these Suez Canal shares brought on so many entanglements that the war could not be avoided. I never had any other opinion than that the British forces will be victorious

in the end." Mr. Sallivan, who is accompanied by his wife and daughter, will remain for some time in this country and will deliver a series of lectures on the situation in Ireland. His first lecture will be delivered next Monday in the Cooper Enstitute, and Mayor Grace has been asked to preside. Among the gentle-men on his committee besides the Mayor are Richard O'Gorman, Hugh J Hastings, Thomas L James, Benjamin Wood, Louis F Poet, Charles A Dana, Judge Hor-ace Russell, Stephen A Walker, chairman Board of Education; William Wood, ex-Presi-dent Board of Education; Judge Charles H. Van Brunt, Eugene Kelly, Peter Farrelly, Judge Charles J Nehrbas, S S Cox, William E Robinson, Jeremlah Fitzpatrick, Rev Dr McGlynn, Rev Harry C MacDowell, Rev William 11 Clowrey, Rev P P McSweeney, Rev John McQuirk, Rev P F Deely, S J, and the Rev Father Wayrich,—N. I. Herald.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. FRANK SHANLEY, C.E. OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—Passengers who arrived

this morning by the Western train report the sudden death of Frank Shanley, O.E., which occurred at an early hour this morning, shortly before the train reached Brockville. The decessed gentleman, when he boarded the train, appeared to be in excellent spirits, and conversed freely with his many friends. Before reaching Ganancque he complained of feeling a choking sensation, and asked for a for the winter seesion. The light will be a doctor. He coughed violently, and was com-bard one and will be helly contested on all pelled to leave his borth and go to the front sides. The question is that of Parliamentary of the car for fresh air. A few minutes procedure, and both the Irish and the Con- later he returned to his berth and there ex-

SUENES IN A COLLEGE CLASS ROOM. Professional insolence of course always has undergraduate impudence for an accompaniment, and it is only fair to present some specimens of the latter. Here is a "scene in a recitation room at Columbia. Ball has just rung and the class becomes impatient to leave. Professor says: 'Now, gentlemen, I have a morigage on you for a few minutes yet.' Mr. II-'And' sir, you don't get much interest from us either." Similar was the case when the professor, looking at his watch, about the close of the recitation hour, said As we have a few minutes left, I should like to have any one ask a question, if so disposed." Then the bad boy of the class improved the occasion by inquiring "What time is it please?" At Racine college, when a student of great impudence was talking against time to conceal his ignorance of the question, the injured the Irish party balf so much as they irate instructor exclaimed; "Sit down, sir, will have injured their own best safeguards of you know nothing whatever of the subject." public liberty. On this account our part of The student replied: "All right. If you know the struggle will not be so very bitter." more about this thing than I do, just show me where I'm wrong." With this may be com-pared a conversation at Yale, which was begun by an instructor who was examining some work on the blackboard: "I don't quite understand your figures. Mr. X." "Very understand your figures, Mr. X." " well, I'll explain them to you after recita-tion." Elsewhere, when a student was explaining a proposition, illustrated by a circle he had drawn on the blackboard, there was a similar interchange: "Ian't that reasoning erroneous?" "Perhaps it is, professor, it's reasoning in a circle."

THEOTTAWA COUNTERFEITING CASE. OTTAWA, Sept. 15 .- This morning Wm. Cooper, engraver, of Montreal, was brought up at the Police Court charged with feloniously engraving a plate which was used by the Sparrow Bros. and Rajotte, now lying in jail for issuing the counterfeit bills on the Bank Nationale. Cooper pleaded guilty and was sent down for trial. A large number of letters which passed between Cooper and the other prisoners, and were carried by a prisoner named Noble, and copies retained were captured by Datective McVeltty and placed ns evidence against the prisoners this morning. The boy Noble was sen-tenced some time ago for largeny, and he is wanted in Montreal on the expiring of his sentence in Oltawa. It seems that an arrangement was made between him and the police authorities that if he assisted them in the case he would be relieved from "How do your countrymen look upon the the charge. At all events, Noble had the free uprisonment of Mr. Dwyer Gray?" counterfelters and carried all the correspondence which passed between them, of which he took careful note. His sentence expired he was entrusted with a number of letters to was the Mayor, to assist in clearing the prisoners. In one letter it was even mentioned whom to have on the jury and what fee ther were to receive for acquitting those implicated in the crime, concluding with the paragraph that the party to whom it was addressed might trust the boy Noble, who was in their confidence.

Lonpon, Sept. 18. -Gerald Valerian Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, and domestic chapNEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED-A TEACHER,

Male or Female, for a Model School.

capable of teaching Frenchland English. Apply
to REV. J. O. DUBOIS, St. Patrice de Rawdon.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS.
TRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.
Dame Marie Louise Lalonde, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Philippe Chaput. of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, has this day entered an action en separation de biens against the said Philippe Chaput.
Montreal, 5th September, 1832.
ETHIER & PELLETIER,
5-6
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Attorneys for Plaintiff. DROVINGE OF QUEREC. BISTRICTOF

MONTREAL: Superior Court—Dame Mary
Ellen Brown, wile of Joseph Trouillette dit
Lajeunesse, merchant of the Village of Canton
de Chombly, in the District of Montreal, and
duly authorized a cater en justice in this course,
Palintiff, vs. the said Joseph Trouillette dit Lajeunesse, Detendant. An action in separation
as to property has been instituted in this cause.
Montreal. 12th Sentember. 1882. 5-6 Montreal, 12th September, 1682.

ROBIDOUX & FORTIN, Attys. for Plaintiff.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the rurpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on

package. 5 G

TO SAW MILLER

The British Cauadian Lumbering and Timber Company, Toranto, wish to contract with parties who will erect one or more Water or Steam Saw Mills on the Upper Ottawa, and saw under contract for a term of years about 15,000,000 feet of Lumber annually; the logs to be furnished by the Company.



Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleausing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipolas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Piniples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease. Neuralgia. Female Weak-Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weak-nesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give Aven's Sarsaparilla a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative sower, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Thysicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to

be drawn Monthly.

Tickets only \$5.00. Shares in proportiov.

Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legisleture for Educational and Charliable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was mede a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

The only Lettery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or posipones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FURTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING. CLASS K, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, October 10, 1882-149th Monthly Drawing.

Lock at the following Scheme, under the exclutive supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY of Va., Who manage all the drawings of this Company, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published Official Lists.

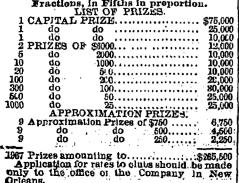
OAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in preportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE. \$75,000.



Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Cricans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN,

N.B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention.

"BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure all annoying Kidney, ladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Drug-

gists.

OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN.

CCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN.

The rather fascinating occupation (type-seiting) is found to be very hard on women it they stand at the work. The testimony of Miss Sestier and foreman of a composing room. It was: "I have no hesitation in saying that I think I never knew a dezen lady compositors who ware well. Their principal troubles are those belonging to the sex, and great pains in the back, limbs and head."

With regard to this highly organized occupation (telegraph) the same general statements are made, with a difference only: "Those at all familiar with the demands upon the nervous energy and manipulative dexterity, required by the processes of telegraphs will not be surprised that the rapidity, readiness of perception, etc., are found to exert upon the general and special health of the youthful lady operator a most positive and injurious effect." A "lady operator," many years in the business, reported: "I have broken down several times from sheer debility. I was well in every particular when I entered the cflice. Since I broke down the first time I have never been 'right,' though much improved when out on my vacations."

Few occupations would seem so attractive to the average working woman as the counting of money in the treasuries of the United States. It is found to demand "concentration, alertness, continued exercise," and these with the monotony, work mischief. One of the oldest lady, workers said: "Gradually they learn to count faster, but they continue in the work but a short time." The counting of the rattan stands at Wakefield is found to produce the same unbearable results.

Of stenography we have the same report—"constant employment therein would inevitably break a woman down in a short time."

Here sewing-machine work is one of the great est of the modern occupations for women and it is found to be a doubtin bitssing. The troubles produced by the continued use of the sewing-

est of the modern occupations for women and it is found to be a doubtful blessing. The troubles produced by the continued use of the sewing-machine are classed under some genuine head; first, indigestion; second, muscular pains; third, diseases peculiar to women; fourth, general deblity,—Charles W. Elliott in North American Review.

As a cure for all diseases of the Lungs, DOWN'S ELIXIR has no equal.

On Saturday morning the police searched the house of Mr. William Corry, of Ballykelly, near Monasterevan, for illegal documents, and took away the cards, forms, rules. letters, &c., belonging to the Ladies' Land League, of which Miss Corry was secretary of the late branch at Monasterevan.

Consumption Cured.

Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him. I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula o that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and tound so effective for the speedy permanenut cure of Consumpand

Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and tion. all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the rocipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English .-- W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 16-13eow

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of

our rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it there is not a mother on earth who has ever will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.
"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA

has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Sile ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reflever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

The census return for Roscommon show that a decrease has taken place in the population of that county within the past ten years of 8.180. In 1871 the numbers stood at 140,670, and last year they were 132,490. The religious census shows that Roscommon is one of the most Catholic counties in Ireland, the percentage of those professing the nutional faith being no less than 965 of the total population. As in the other counties generally, there appears a marked improve. ment in the educational status of the people. The Parliamentary constituency in 1881 was 3,399. Of the 607,691 statute acres which compose the area of the county Roscommon 468,682 are grable land.

"Twenty-four years' experience," says an eminent Physician, "convinces me that the only cure for 'Nervous Exhaustion' and weakness of the generative organs is to repair the waste by giving Brain Nerve Foods, and of all the remedies I have used Mack's Magnetic Medicine is the best." This remedy is now sold by all our Drugists at 50 cts per box, or 6 for \$2.50, and on receipt of an order for 12 boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, addressed to Mack's Magnetic Medicine Co, Windsor, Ont., they will forward the goods free by mail, and send their "written guarantee" to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. See advertisement in another column. in another column. D33D&W

*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for all those weaknesses so com mon to our best female population.

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED ekidney diseases.

Does a lame back or disordered urine Indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT
HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggrists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies for complaints peculiar
and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed,
as it will obt promptly and salely.

Either Box. Incontunence, retamtion of urine,
brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging
brains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

3. SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS. Price 81.

43. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT some at the same Mars Lore. By giving late to the Queen, in thest,

By JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P.

OHAPTER 1X .- CONTINUED.

"No," said Olem. smiling, "I don't want any money; you always take care that I have enough of that. Indeed, nothing is the matter with me but that I have been talking to Mr. Montana, and that he makes me feel rather ashamed of my own life so far. I have been doing nothing. I think a man should have a purpose, even it he is not ambitious enough to want a career."

"Never want a career!" said the old man. with energy. "Whatever you do, Clem, my dear boy, never want a career; never have anything to do with careers; careers are the ruin of boys. I know people who went Heaven knows where because they fancled they ought to have careers. Don't do it. Clem; I hate careers. Whatever we talk of, let's hear no more of that."

CHAPTER XI.

"MUST NEEDS TO THE TOWER?" It would be superfluous to say that Clement Hope did not fail to call on Mr. Montana at the appointed time. Montana lived in one of the Piccadilly hotels. He had a handsome suite of rooms there, and appeared to live, according to the familiar phrase, " regardless of expense." Outside his door, on the first floor, waited a negro serving man who had once been a slave, and who had afterward fought in a black regiment of which Montana volunteered to take the command. The negro asked Clement's name, and on hearing it instantly showed him into a large reception There Clement saw a man who appeared to be servant or attendant of some kind, lounging in a listless sort of way near a window which looked on Piccadilly and the park. This man was much younger than the negro; he was, in fact, a lad of about twenty. He was of a complexion and style of feature new to Clement. He had a sallow, darkgreenish, oily complexion, and long, lank, streaky hair. Clement assumed that he was a foreigner of some kind, but ventured to address him in English. The young man replied in a kind of broken English, and with a sad, sickly smile intended to suggest a welcome. He explained to Clement that Mr. Montans would come in a moment, and that Clement was meanwhile to walt. Then the attendant, or whatever he was, fell back into the window, listless as before.

Clement looked round the room. It was farnished, of course, in the usual style of a West End hotel, but there were a good many appointments added which spoke of the individuality of its present occupant. There were masses of papers, English and foreign, blue-books and reports, and one table was almost covered with unopened correspondence. On another table a sword was lying. Clement took it up, and with a sort of vague curlosity drew it from its sheath. The sword was dinted in many places, and had engraved upon the blade the words "Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bichmond." Many architectural plans, drawings, and even models were scattered about. On a smaller table in a recess was a careless heap of watches, jewellery, chains, trinkets of all kinds and money.

Montana came in while Clement still had the sword in his hand. Montana entered the room slowly, with his usual demeanor, as one wrapt in a reverie or a dream. He did not look at Clement till he was quite close to him, and then his face lighted up with the sudden, beaming smile which had fascination for so many of his admirers, and even went far to disarm his enemies. It seemed to have something special and personal in it. It seemed to say to the one on whom it lighted, "You are the person I specially wished | heart in our scheme, and yet, like a girl, she | if you felt inclined, or abstain from giving, it used it, who will not tell you at once that it to see. You are the person whose presence | goes in a moment into a rhapsody of affection, | your sympathies did not take a practical form. was most needed at this moment to my poses and my hopes."

Clement's heart went out to meet this graa cordial fashion, and Clement pressed it alhim when he returned home that evening of It so dominated Clement for the moment as | might. positively to interfere with the cordiality of his reply to the friendly greeting of the great leader.

Montana turned to the attendant and said a few words to him in a tongue which Clement not only could not understand, but which bors no resemblance to any language with which he had the least acquaintance.

"He is a Bed Indian," said Montana, "an Indian of the plains; the Forest Indians, the noblest of the race, are gone. I brought him chance, has the same name as myself. There massacre which they said was provoked by the Indians themselves, and I saved this lad.

everywhere. I shall not have him long." "Why not i" asked Clement. He saw that Montana seemed to wait for a question. "He will not live. He cannot live in

civilization. The life of cities is fatal to the Indian, and this lad was sickly from his birth. Anyhow, the Red Indian does not get on in what are called civilized parts of the world, and the farther West you find him the less is he fit to breathe our fetid, unwhole-

"But I suppose," said Clement, "you will take him with you to the new colony?" "The new colony," said Montans, coldly, cannot be built, or even begun, in a day; in the meantime, I fancy my poor lad must dis. But I don't see much to regret in that. I don't take the common view of death. If

there is no purpose in life I see no use in remaining in it." Clement hastened to say that such was his

own sentiment exactly. "The man you saw at the door," said Montana, "I brought from down South. I got him away by what we used to call the "Underground Rallway" in those days, an organization by which we managed to enable slaves to escape into a Northern State. He was with me for a while in the war. I happened to save his life once—there was no risk in it to a man of my views, because I then did not care whether I lived or not-but he chose to fancy he was mightly indebted to me, and he would not leave my service, I am sure, for a king's ransom. Well, let us not talk any more about myself, or yourself, or any individual man's trifling adventures."

thus invited not to talk any more about him- i bors." self. He had not said a word on that sub ject, and indeed had said very few words I it was a long walk, and Montana talked a good of any kind. But he greatly honored the deal more than was usual with him. He lottiness of the principle which Montana appeared to be pouring confidences into of shops, and, who were noticed among enunciated. What did it matter, truly how Clement's ears, and yet Clement did not seem their fellows for their sober ways and the men like himself, or even men like Mon- to arrive at any particular knowledge of what intense anxiety , with which they looked thus, felt to acted, while there was a he was going to do. He heard a great at all the problems of life; these formed a great cause in the air? You, he was glad that many maxims and phrases which for the goodly part of each Sunday's congregation.

Also as to two good in

been even a casual, and of course unconscious, reference to Montana himself. It served to benefience and bravery he must have accomplished. Then they talked about the Church of Free Souls, and the kind of work that was being done in the East End-work with which Montana professed much sympathy.

Montana moved toward the table where the letters stood, and placed a chair beside it for Clement, and invited him to sit. Montana himself sat on the other side, and took up some of the letters that were piled on the table. Begging Clement to excuse him, and not to consider himself in the way if he ventured to open some of them, Montana began to apply himself to the contents of a

Clement sat and listened and watched with devoted attention. He felt it a great thing to be thus admitted, as it were, to the private business life of the leader. Montana evidently treated him as one of a recognized band of followers, one admitted to know what the chief was doing, and even what he was think-ing about. As he opened this or that letter he sometimes told Clement in a word or two what it was all about, and commented on its wisdom or its folly, its relevancy or its irrelevancy to the purposes he had in view. Suddenly Clement's eye fell upon the letter which lay next ender Montana's hand. It was addressed to Montana in a woman's writing. Clement thought he surely could not be mistaken in that hand. Never, oh! never had letter or line been addressad to him by that hand, and yet he had seen it often, and knew it well, and felt sure he could swear to it anywhere. The latter to fidence from the leader only made the follow-Montans, he was satisfied, was addressed by the hand of Melisaa Aquitaine. Probably it was some commonplace message, some ordinary invitation, some reminder of an | that institution was a new church or temple engagement. Yet Clement would have longed to see any such missive addressed in that hand to him. For a moment all his old love flashed within him again. He felt that his cheeks were growing red as he waited, with a nervous anxiety which he It had been a Quaker's meeting-house, a could hardly conceal. for the moment when Montana should take up the letter, open it, and music-hall or singing saloon, and now it read it. Luckily for him, Montana did not was converted back again to something of its appear to notice his embarrassment. Perhaps Montana was not in the habit of observing much that did not directly concern himself. | tractive to the curious from distant parts be-Another moment, and Montana had the letter | cause it was so difficult to get at. It stood in in his hand. Hardly looking at the superscription, he broke the seal and took out the off Town Hill, and from which every now enclosure. Whatever its subject, the letter and then you get glimpses of the round-topwas not a brief invitation, or formal reply, or | ped turnets and weather-cocks of the Tower reminder of an engagement; it was not a itself, with occasionally, on a clear day, a lady's mere line or two of civil request to a | flash of the Thames and of the Pool below. friend. Pages of manuscript were contained i The Courch of Free Souls bad been for some in that envelope. Was it possible Melissa time in the occupation of a sect of very ad-Aguitaine could ever have been influenced by any sense of duty to pen so long a letter? It | Under their rule it had, however, its regular was impossible, Clement felt inclined to forms of worship, not unlike those of any think, knowing what he did of the girl, and other Non-conformist chapel. But suddenthrough all his absurd affection for her being | ly it had passed into the care of a minister fully conscious of her weaknesses and her who bimself had wandered forth from ways. Yet, as he saw the writing, which he the Church of England itself, on and could not help seeing, he could less and less on, away and away, into extreme freedoubt that it was the hand of Melissa Aqui- dom of opinion. Under his inspiration

Montana glanced at the letter and threw it on the table. "There," he said to Clement, every moment reminded how bard it is to work with them. The emotions carry them so widly away. I am for no scheme, in all my thought of the world's development, which does not keep women in their proper place, and make their impulsive natures subject to the discipline of man. They are great for work when they will do it, but they will follow any amotion, let it lead them where it first served. You sat where you could; work when they will do it, but they will folwill. This is a letter from a girl—who de- you paid nothing for your seat, and clares herself most anxious to aid hand and might give to the collection alterward and devotion, and extravagant love, and at

the rest of it." "Extravagant love!" The words went through cious smile. Montana held out his hand in Clement's heart. But if so, then it was not as likenesses, to represent all the eminent Melissa Aquitaine. He had been mistaken religious persons of all the creeds in the most with reverence. But, as Clement locked in the handwriting. "Strange!" he said world, except the orthodox. There were Zorinto Montana's eyes, the same kind of puz- aloud, and feeling at the same time a keen coaster, whose portrait we may suppose to have zled thought perplexed him which had seized | pang to think that none of this experience of woman's readiness to pour out her affection | crates and Mohammed, and Jon of Leyden, which we have just spoken, and he saw Mr. | had as yet in any way found its path to him; | Hypatia, and Joanna Southcott, and eminent Varlowe in his garden. "Have I not seen a to him who was so ready to receive it, so public men and women who had supported face very like this lately?" was the thought. lenging for it, come almost from where it new movements of various kinds. The doctrine

"Do you know the writer?" He held his breath for an answer. "No," said Montana, coldly. "I don't know the girl, but she tells me she will write again, and that she hopes some day to where, and it struck a kind of average, and so reveal herself to me. If I knew her, I got, or professed to get, a certain profit out

me. I have no time for such correspondence clined to offer any set opinions of his own, as this, and I don't want to know the woman who can turn aside from a great path to waste | good," according to his own habitual expresher energy in silly outpourings of love. I away from the territory which, by an odd always have a great deal of that sort of thing. impartial, and disdained to attribute any su-Every man has who goes into any great was a massacre of the Indians in Montaua, a | movement. It is one of our difficulties. The girl is clever, apparently, but she wants discipline. You may read her letter, if you like," There was risk in it, but I did not care. He and he tossed it over to Clement. "There is to his congregation that they might infuse is devoted to me. He goes about with me nothing personal in that sort of thing. Emo. all together, if they thought fit, and so make tional girls must to in love with somebody. and they must be exposing their love."

Clement took the letter in his hand. He ulanced over a page or two and then put it down, feeling as it he had done a mean act in his platform—for he disclaimed and coneven glancing at it, anonymous though it temned the use of a pulpit-as he was with was. He could hardly have read it in any case. The characters swum and vantages of an audience and a platform in danced before him. Yet he saw enough to see that it was a wild outpouring of impassioned love, and frantic, almost servile devotion. The writer loaded Montana with words of affection and homege. There was love, love, love repeated through every page. It never could be Melissa Aquitaine who wrote in this style; and yet Olement Hope felt it all but impossible to doubt that the writing be locked on came from Meliesa Aquitaine's hand.

"There are women of a different kind," said Montana, "women who could assist us and be a tower of strength to us, and we want some such woman just now."

"You know of such women?" Clement asked, half inarticulately. He did not very well know what he said, or why he said it. He wished to say something.

"I think I know of one. She hesitates a little yet, but she will not hesitate in the end. When work is appointed for men or women, the one for whom it is appointed must do it. Now," said Montana, rising, "we will go to the East End; I will show you the Church of Free Souls, and we will talk over our plans as we go. Do you like to walk?"

"I am very fond of walking." "I am a great walker," said Montans, "and don't care about a carriage when I can avoid Clement felt it almost like a rebuke to be it. I like to be no better than my neigh-

They get out for the Church of Free Souls.

in the gardinal and the state of the state

in the few words Montana spoke there had time impressed him; and he saw Montana now and again recoil from some show what high purposes the great leader sort of cavern of profound thought. In truth, had, and what noble deeds of personal it must be confessed that Clement remained, sort of cavern of profound thought. In truth, as regards Montana's general organization pointed. and immediate purposes, about as wise as he had been before.

"You, at all events," Montana suddenly said, "will work with us. I knew that from the first."

"I will work with you all I can." Clement answered, with some hesitation, fearing lest the answer might lower him in the leader's eves: "but I have told you of my father. I cannot leave him. I cannot go out with you just vet."

"We are not going out just yet," said Montans, "nor could I sak you to disregard your father's wishes. You can help us here as well as there. The true follower can help anywhere. Above all things, you must have faith. You must trust in me and follow me. I may not yet be able to tell you all I mean to do. But you must believe in me, even if sometimes you have to follow me in darkness."

Some words which the old livery-stable keeper had often read to him came involuntarily up in Clement's mind: "He who followeth Me shall not walk in darkness." But he did not venture to apply them to the present hour and the present leadership, and he thought it all right and proper that Montana should not reveal his whole scheme and organization at once. Besides, this proposed reticence fully accounted for a certain previous vagueness in Montana's descriptions, and made darkness itself clear—that is to sav. explained to Clement why Montana did not explain himself. The denial of a full coner's confidence all the fuller.

While leader and follower are on their way to the Church of Free Souls, we may say that which had suddenly arisen in London. It was not new in the sense of being a modern structure. Indeed, it was one of the very oldest buildings in the very old quarter where it stood. It had gone through many changes. Presbyterian place of worship, a corn-store, a original purpose by becoming the Church of Free Souls. It was made all the more atone of those mezes of little streets which run vanced Dissenters verging on to free thought. the Church of Free Souls grew into existence. He was an eloquent man, had been a very fashionable preacher in the West End "is an illustration of one of our difficulties. In his time, and the mere fact of his having We cannot work in a great scheme like ours | migrated thus far eastward, and settled himwithout the help of women, and yet we are | self in the midst of the Minories, and almost under the shedow of the Tower, would have been enough to lend attraction to a new ministration, and to draw a crowd.

Gradually crowds were drawn to the Sunday services, and at certain times it was difficult indeed to get a seat there. There were no paws or divisions or inequalities of any The church ed and decorated inside, and was hung with pictures, not professing any great accuracy been a fancy likeness, and Confucius, and Sotaught in the Church of Free Souls was distluctly eclectric in its nature. It was in some sort a principle of religious averages. It assumed a certain portion of truth and a great deal of philosophy in all faiths everywould tell her not to reveal herself to of all together. The preacher usually deand simply called attention to the "flower of sion, which blossomed in every faith." He was periority to one over another. On the other hand, he positively declined to see any particular advantage in any of them, but, culling some leaves from every plant, he offered them a sweet kind of syrup of their own brewing for the nourishment of the soul.

The minister in charge of this temple was as liberal with his pulpit, or we should say his religious opinions. He offered the adhis temple to any remarkable person who came in the way and desired an opportunity of addressing such a crowd. Many an eminent stranger, who in his own country would as little have expected to be invited to address a congregation as to figure on the tightrope, found himself, on arriving in London, favored with a graceful invitation to communicate some thoughts on spiritual matters to a yearning congregation desirons for all forms and moods of muth in the Church of Free Souls, near Tower Hill. The audience that gathered there were naturally eclectic, not to say motley, in their constitution, as were the doctrines to which they came to listen. Great ladies from the West End came in their carriages, and were inter-ested in the whole affair almost as much as if it were Hurlingham or the Zoological Gardens. Strangers of almost all sorts came, regarding the church as one of the sights of London which ought to be seen. It had been described over and over again by the correspondents of all the American papers from New York to San Francisco. Numbers of eager-eyed mechanics from the East End came and sat there and listened earnestly, hoping to hear something which might fill them with better and brighter views of life than those which they could evolve from their own dull, hard daily experience. Young men and women from a class just one degree above that of the artisan; young men and young women probably who assisted in the poorer kind

Some deeply-thinking men and women came there with a faint hope that they were about explanation, and seem to shelter himself in a to her something which really might open them a new view of the relations of life, and they went away for the most part disap-

It was a long way to the Church of Free Souls. Clement had not been there before, but he remembered having seen Montana come to meet them when the girls and he were walking round the Tower garden, and it did not seem to him now that Montana was taking the shortest way to bring them to the place. At least, Montana now certainly brought Clement on to Tower Hill by a way which appeared to Clement to take them a little out of their road, and which did afterward, in fact, oblige them to retrace their steps. When they came to Tower Hill, Montana crossed the road to the path round the railings, and there began to pace slowly along with Clement, very much as Clement had done with Geraldine and Miss Marion on the memorable day when he first saw Mon. tans. Not many days had passed since that day, and yet it seemed to Clement that already an entirely new chapter had opened in his life. They walked round and round by the railings, Montana talking sometimes in his vague, oracular way, and sometimes remaining silent for several minutes.

Suddenly Montana said, without looking at Clement, and talking as if he were communing with himself, " Yes, there are women who could assist a work such as mine."

Then, looking round at Clement, he asked, " Have you known Miss Rowan long?" There was a tone of unwonted eagerness, or at least something remotely approaching to eagerness, in the question, which was un-

like Montana's usual way of speaking. "Oh no," said Clement, and he felt that his color was despening. "I saw her for the first

time within the last few days." "But you have known Miss Aquitaine for some time?"

Clement had much difficulty in keeping an unembarrassed manner when he answered that he had known Miss Aquitaine and her father for a long time.

"She has not the same force of character," said Montana. "She is not a woman to create a career for a man. But perhaps you think she is?" he suddenly said, changing his tone, and looking at Clement with a not unkindly smile.

"No," said Clement, with a sudden carnestness which was forced from him, "I don't think anything of the kind."

He did not, indeed, think so any more.

"Come," said Montans, "it is time for us to go to the Church of Free Souls. It is not far from this;" and they went their way at once, and no other word was spoken until they reached the place.

CHAPTER XII.

" THE DESIRE OF THE MOTH FOR THE STAR." How was it with Meliesa Aquitaine when an air ground out on a barrel-organ could bring tears into her eyes-she who had never been supposed to know one touch of sentiment? The sir that now moved her thus, and made her put down her pen as she sat writing in her room, was not a dirge, or a sad, appealing hymn, or a piece of melancholy music of any kind. It was the air of a comic song, a vulgar music hall song. We are strangely apt to fancy that melancholy sensations are wrought only by music that is melancholy. To the vast majority of people the feeling the music inspires is far more often one of association than of art. Something suggested by the air, some connection which is in our memory with past time or a lost friend it is. and not the nature of the strain, which touches our heart, and strikes "the electric chein wherewith we are darkly bound." The village lad enlists and goes to the war, and is billed, and his sweetheart is made melancholy for years after by the first sound of "Tommy make room for your uncle," on the barrel organ, because he used to w and he is dead. The young wife who died long ago used to amuse her husband by rattling off on the plane the inspiring notes of "Champagne Charley," and the Charley of that day, now grown a middle-aged man, is made instantly melancholy by the sound of that ridiculous air, although he could hear without outward sign of emotion the most devotional passage of the sublimest oratorio, or the soul-piercing rathos of "Che faro senza Eurydice." It so happened that a common music-hall ballad now touched Melissa's heart and made her eyes wet. It was some ballad that she suddenly remembered having heard her nurse sing for her in days long ago, that now seemed to her long ago, when she was still a child; days not particularly delightful or romantic in themselves, but still. days when nothing troubled her; and now something was troubling her. She used to be a disagreeable little child enough in those days; and the possibility that she had been so began now to occur to her somehow. She began to doubt whether she had been exactly all that she might have been to those around her. New feelings coming up within her were beginning dimly to reveal to her the possibility of other people having feelings too—a matter which had not previously occurred to her mind. She was unhappy, poor little girl; and the air she heard grinding itself out on the barrel-organ spoke to her of a time when

else being unhappy. So she put down her pen for a few moments and felt the tears come into her eyes.
"What a fool I am!" she said, bitterly and aloud, and she went on with her writing again. She wrote in a hurried way, rapid by fits and starts, and then stopping for a long time to think over what she was to say next, and tearing up a good deal of what she wrote, and thrusting the torn scraps into the pocket of her drass, as if she would not have even those fragments seen of common eye. She was so much absorbed in her work that she did not hear the sound of a quick, light tap at the door, and then the opening of the door itself. Her father quietly entered the room. As she had not heard him, he would now surprise her by his coming. He stole behind her chair and put both his hands

she never thought of either herself or any one

over her eyes. Melissa cried out at once, " Papa !" "How did you know it was I?" Mr. Aquitaine asked, setting Melissa's eyes free to look out upon the world, which they did at that moment with a somewhat startled look

in them. "Oh, I knew the touch of your hands very well; and besides, there was nobody else who

would come in such a way." She did not seem, he thought, as glad to wercome him as he usually found her, and she hurriedly shut up the blotting-book in which she had been writing. "What have you been doing, Mel?" he

asked, after having given her a loving hiss. "Ob, nothing, dear," she said, "nothing." "Something, surely. What have you got in your book? What have you been writ-

She got up petulantly, opened the book, took a sheet of paper out, and began to tear it in pieces. Mr. Aquitaine was looking on

with perfect good humor, and did not even (Continued on Third Page.)

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"I do believe, Mel," he said, "you have taken to writing postry; come, confess you were trying your hand at verses; do let me

have a look." can't write poetry. I can't write anything worth looking at."

"An essay on woman's rights, perhaps? I should like very much to have a look at it." "You know I don't care about woman's right's," said Melissa, "or woman's wrongs either."

"Well, I never thought you did much; but one does't know what may have come about lately under the guidance of Montana." Meliesa looked up at him, a sudden light of wonder in her eyes, and then she looked

down again. "No," she said, "I have not advanced in woman's rights any farther than I was." "Then," said Aquitaine, "it must be a novel. You are beginning a novel. It is mind, is likely to say?" something or other about which you don't "But, my dear," said feel quits certain, and you are afraid to have it seen by any one while it is yet a project. work, and so I sha'nt ask to look at yours. But I have no doubt it will be something remarkable when it does come out. Only, if

finish it." "Do you think I am meant for the early and silent tomb ?" said Melissa, with an attempt to be lively.

it is going to be a very long plece of work,

don't you know, Melises, I think you'll never

"No, not a bit of it; but I think you are a very lazy and capricious little girl, and that whatever you begin you certainly won't finish, if it is to be more than a page. If that were a letter, now-I dare say you could finish a letter, provided it were not too long; but I despair of your ever getting as far as the middle of the first volume of a romance. Besides, I don't know what you would do for a hero. I don't believe anybody is a hero in your eyes, not even I myselt, Mel. Come, confess you don't think me an heroic figure.' "Girls don't want heroic figures for their

fathers," said Mellssa. "No, I suppose they don't. It would be rather uncomfortable to have an elderly here clwsys hanging about the house, would it not? But you have a hero, then, for your love romance?"

I am not doing any love romance." said Melissa. "How can you be so tiresome?" " Very well, girl, let it be," said the goodnatured Aquitaine: "just now I want you to to come with me and make one or two calls." Melissa moved uneasily about the room. and still seemed distressed as to the fate of the torn paper which she held crumpled in her hand.

"You haven't got a waste-paper basket," said Aquitaine, "and don't know what to do with your rejected MS. My dear, you must start a waste paper basket instantly if you are going in for the business of writing; you will find nothing so important as the waste-paper basket and it will be just as well you should fill it ailment." yourself in anticipation, and so save the edi-It if you don't."

"I haven't a waste-paper basket, and there isn't a fire, and the thing is peither worth destroying nor keeping." Nevertheless, she did not throw away the paper that she held in her hand. "Very well, dear," she said; "if we are to go cut, I shall be ready in a moment."

"In a moment!" Mr. Aquitaine echoed. "Very well; I will read a few of the newspapers. I have not begun them this morning, and your moment will give me time for a good, steady read through the lot of them." He took a newspaper and settled himself down. Malissa meanwhile crept out of the room in the quietest way, eager to get to her own chamber.

Mr. Aquitaino was too unsuspicious s man to be roused to any sense of distrust, ever by the girl's evident embarrassment. He took it for granted that she had been writing some letter which she did not care to finish when once she was intercupted, and he did not really fancy that she was starting on the business of authorship A men more keen-eyed than he might have thought that there was something in the girl's evident determination not to part with the torn paper she beld in her hand But even it Aquiteine had suspected what she was doing, or had insisted on seeing it, it is not likely that much change would ultimately have been made in the conditions with which this story has to deal. Meliesa was a resolute little person, sure to have her own way in the end, and to walk whatever road she marked out for herself, no matter to

What goal it conducted. On her rapid way upstairs, Meliasa literally ian against Geraldine Rowan. Her excitement and agitation did not oscaps Mies Rowan's notice.

"Whither are you flying, and what have you got in your hand, you breathless child?" Geraldine said, playfully holding the girl; " what torn document is that?"

"I don't know," said Melissa, "and I don't case. I wish every one would not frighten and terment me. What is it to anybody what I write or whom I write to? I am not sending it, anyhow-there!" and she tore the paper into scraps ever so much more minute than she had done in her first excitement, and then she burst into tears.

"Something is going terribly wrong with you, my dear little girl," Geraldine said; "and I am a very determined friend, Melissa, when I want to be a friend at all. Come to my room, or I will go to yours; let us talk for a moment or two. I will not ask you to tell me anything if you don't wish; but if you could at all bring yourself to make me your confidence. I think it would be good for you. I am a very faithful friend, and I know that something is troubling you lately that you want to conceal. Why don't you speak to your father ?"

Melissa was now allowing herself to be led quietly along the passage toward Geraldine's room. She made no answer, and was only trying to prevent her sobs from being heard. They got into the room, and Geraldine carefully closed the door.

Why not speak to Mr. Aquitaine, Melissa?" she said, "he seems to me to be the best of fathers and the best of good companions. I should tell anything to such a man if I were you."

"I have nothing to tell," Melissa murmured, still making a feeble effort to keep up her defiant manner.

"But such a change has been coming over you that everybody can see-everybody, 1 think, but Mr. Aquitaine; people never notice their own family. Girls don't burst into tears at being asked what they have written without some reason for it. Besides, I can see that something is distressing you. Will you tell Mr. Aquitaine, or will you let me ask

Captain Marion to speak to him?" "No," said Melissa, "nobody shall speak about me to anybody. I don't choose to be

appear to notice the anger that was in her speak in such a way? I cannot talk to anybody about it."

"Then there is something?" said Geraldine, quietly.

"Oh, of course there is, if you will have it. if you will insist upon it. Of course I know nave a room.

"No," said Meliese, still with an embaryou have been wondering about this for rassed sir, "I was not writing poetry. I ever so long. Well, there is comething. I am a very silly girl, that everybody knows; and I have been making myself more silly of late than I do believe even Providence intended to make me. Look here -yes, I think you are a true friend, and I like you-or, I don't hate you; not more, at least, than I hate most people, as I do. I don't like you, perhaps, although I said I did just now; still, I don't hate you more than I hate everybody. I like you better than the rest of them, than—I don't know what. Yes, I will tell you. I have been—" Then she stopped. She looked curlously into Geraldine's face, and said, "I wonder what you will think of me when I tell you? and I wonder what a girl like you, with a well-regulated

"But, my dear," said Geraldine, "I have not a well-regulated mind; I am always so impulsive, so toolish, and speaking out my Never mind, girl; I know they say children | mind too freely; and talking to everybody and fools should never look at unfinished as though I were his, her, and their friend, and altogether comporting myself in the most guehing manner. I am not at all a girl of a well-regulated mind. Sydney Marion is, if you come to that. She has a well regulated mind, but I should not expect you to rush into confidence with her. I rather appeal to you by virtue of the sacred bond of sisterhood of the ill-regulated."

Geraldine was endeavoring to make the matter as light and easy as she could. "Well, then," said Sielissa, "I am in love; that's all."

"I thought as much; but is that all?" "No, that is not all," said Melieea, "if you will have it: I am in love with a man, and I bave told him so." "You have not written to him to tell him

so?" said Geraldine. " Haven't I though ?" Melissa asked, grow ing defiant and saucy, in her despair. " You bet, as all you Americans say-don't they all say 'you bet?'-well, then, you bet I have; yes, I wrote and told him so."

(To be Continued.) HAPPINESS IN THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

In a recent conversation with Mr. Conner, Royal Opera House, (Toronto), he spoke as follows to a representative of a prominent journal in reply to a question concerning his health: " During the early part of last Octodo some less attractive business; I want you ber I had a severe attack in my right knee, of what my physicians pronounced acute rhaumatism. I used many so-called thumatic remedies, without receiving any sp-parent benefit. Observing that St. Jacobs Oil was being constantly recommended by many of the leading members of our professlop, I decided to give it a trial. Accordingly I purchased a bottle of the article and applied it as directed. From the first application I commenced to improve, and before I used two-thirds of a bottle, I was entirely cared, and have experienced no return of my

tors and publishers the trouble; they will do WHY TRE CZAR'S CORONATION WAS POSTPONED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14 .- The decision of the Ministry to postpone the Czar's coronstion till next year was arrived at in consequence of numerous revolutionary indications discovered by the Moscow police as the preparation progressed. The decision discon-tents everyone, as it will furnish sliment to the party of the Grand Duke Constantine which bases its hopes on the theory that the Russian sovereign is not really the Emperor the Prince who refuses to submit to the ceremony. To mitigate the evil effect of the decision their Majesties will soon pay a private visit to Moscow.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says "he was cured of Chronic Bronchitis that troubled him for seventeen years, by the use of Dr.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil." THE ENGLISH TRAIN TRADE. A London despatch sus-Toe Mark Land Express in its review of the grain trade during Express in its review of the grain trade during the past week, has the following: "It is probable that no great damage to wheat has been caused hitherto by the weather. It may be safely assumed, however, that wheat will be discolved. The markets continue to decline, the condition of the new wheat being such as to compel quick sales. Prices declined about 3s. New flour is also cheaper. Malting barleys are firm. Grinding sorts are cheaper. Oats, beans and peas are unchanged. Foreign wheats in London are completely demoralized and only retail sales are made. The market is beginning to get giutted for all positions, the granary stocks being very heavy. At ports of discharge the arrivals during the week have been very liberal. The cargo trade is rather surfitted with supply. Buyers are awaiting lower rates. the arrivals during the week have been very liberal. The cargo trade is rather surfeited with supply. Buyers are awaiting lower rates. Twenty-six fresh wheat cargoes arrived. There was sixteen sales, twenty were withdrawn and twelve remain, including ten of red winter. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 42,243 quarters at 45; 9d, against 33,329 quarters at 54; 5d the same time last year.

PROFIT, \$1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200 -all of this expense was stopped by three Bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."-N.E. Farmer.

MAHMOUD FEHMY'S CAPTURE.

The true story of the capture of Mahmoud Fehmy is as follows: -While General Drury Lowe was surveying Kassasin, after the British occupied it on the 25th ult., a respectable man came up and entered into conversation with him in French. While they were talking an Egyptian officer passed as a pri-soner under an escort. The Egyptian officer exclaimed to General Drury Lowe: "That man you are speaking to is Mahmoud Fehmy, Arabi's second in command." The man was at once arrested and taken to Ismailia in the evening.

The capture is of very great importance. It appears that Mahmoud Fehmy went out from Tel-el-Kebir in a train to reconnoitre, alighted, and ascended a hill. While he was absent the engine driver caught sight of the British soldiers, and at once put on steam and returned. Fehmy, with his servant, ignorant of the reason of the sudden retirement of the train, went down the hill and walked along the line into the village, where he expected to find Egyptian troops. Finding it occupied by the English, he, with great coolness and presence of mind, walked up to the General and entered into conversation with him, and would probably have been able to retire unmolested had he not been recognized by the Egyptian prisoner. Next only to Arabi him-self, the capture is the most important which could have been effected.

FLOWERS FADE AND DIE. The rich fragrance of MURBAY & LANMAN's FLORIDA WATER is the perfume of nature's rarest flowers. The flowers fade and die, but father about it, Geraldine. How can you the handerchief, the toilet and the bath.

Agriculture.

Turnips may be sown as late as the middle of August for all feeding, and up to the first of August for winter or perhaps a week later. The land should be made incllow and the surface well mixed with fine manure, unless it is naturally rich. A dressing of wood ashes, or phosphates, will be beneficial. The seed may be sown broadcast for flat turnips, at the rate of a pound to an acre, if the soil is fine and free from lumps and clods, and it not, double the quantity of seed should be put in. A brush harrow is the best for

covering, and it is an excellent plan, if the ground is in the right condition, to roll it. This should not be done if the ground is moist so that it will pack and form a crust, which it would do if rolled when too moist. The seed should not be sown when the ground is wet. as it cannot be covered properly. The least covering is all that is required. A clover sod is an excellent seedbed for turnips, and any knoll or spot where grass is sparse may be turned over and sown to them. No crop better fits the ground for a crop another year, and if perchance any are left on the ground until spring they will add materially to the richness of the soil .-Col. F. D. Curtis, in Rural New Yorker.

PROFITABLE POTATO RAISING .- " That man," said General Roberts, pointing out a man in the crowd, "sold \$80,000 worth of Irish potatoes this year, every one of which he raised on his own place." That sounds incredible, and yet it is true. The man alluded to was Ambrose Lindsay, who lives on the coast near the Carolina line. Of this enormous crop I have no doubt \$50,000 was clear money. Sol Hass told me of a man at Norfolk who cleared \$35,000 on raising potatoes this year, and paid off a debt that had accumulated in business and threatened to ruin him. This is the best year for potatoes ever known. The last crop was short and poor, and there was no stock to start the season with. The high price of bread and meat increased the consumption of petatoes, and the heavy crop this year was taken at high figures. Potatoes that dregged at \$2 a barrel in New York last year brought \$6.50 a barrel on the Carolina coast this year .- North Carolina Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

> PLANTS FOR COLD FRAMES. (From the Agriculturist.)

The seeds to produce the plants of cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce to be wintered in cold frames for the early crops of next spring, must be sown in September. Market gardeners find that the date of sowing is a matter of great importance. If sown to early, the plants may run to flower next spring; if too late, they will not be strong enough to winter well. The time best for one locality, will not answer for another, and allowance must be made for different in the the seasons. Near New York the 15th is the usual time of sowing; one successful gardner, with all his experience, does not trust to a single sowing, but makes two, one on the 12th, and another on the 16th. These dates may not be best for localities further inland, and each one must learn by experience, and the loss of a little seed, which is the best date for him.

PUTTING AWAY TOOLS.

The wearing out of farm implements is, as a rule, due more to neglect than to use. If and common care, such are little advantage. Iron and steel parts should be cleaned with dry sand and a cob, or scraped with a piece of soft iron, washed and oiled if necessary, until crowned, and the people should depose | cob and dry sand. Finally paint the iron part with rosin and beeswax, in the proporwork should be painted with good, hoiled linseed oil, white lead and turpontine, colored to any desired tint; red is probably the best color. Keep the cattle away until the paint is dry and hard, or they will lick it, with death as a result. If it is not desired to use paint on band tools, the boiled oil with turpentine and " liquid drier," does just as well. Many prefer to saturate the wood work of farm implements with crude petroleum. This can not be used with color, but is applied by itself, so long as any is absorbed by the pores of the wood.

HOW TO JUDGE A HORSE. The Turf Field and Farm thinks the following rules will be found useful to all parties

about to buy a horse:

1. Never take the seller's word. If disposed to be fair, he may have been the dupe of another, fand will deceive you through representations which cannot be relied upon. 2. Never trust to a horse's mouth as a sure index of his age.

3. Never buy a horse while in motion : watch him while he stands at rest and you will discover his weak points. If sound, he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving any of them, feet planted flat upon the ground, with legs plumb and naturally poised. If one foot is thrown forward with the toe pointing to the ground and the heel raised, or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease of the navicular bone may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the foot is thrown out, the too raised, and the heel brought down, the borse has suffered from lamnitis, founder, or the back sinews have sprained, and he is of little future value. When the feet are all drawn together beneath the horse, if there has been no disease there is a misplacement of the limbs at least, and a weak disposition of the muscles. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is weakness of the loins, and the hidneys are disordered. When the kness are bent, and totter and tremble, the beast has been roined by heavy pulling, and will never be right again, whatever rest and treatment he may have. Contracted or ill-formed hoofs speak for themselves.

4. Never buy a horse with a blaish or milky coat in his eyes. They indicate a constitutional tendency to opthalmia, moon

blindness, etc. 5. Never have anything to do with a horse who keeps his ears thrown backward. This is an invariable indication of bad temper. 6. If the horse's hind legs are scarred, the fact denotes that he is a kicker.

7. If the knees are blemished, the horse is apt to stumble. 8. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily and smoothly to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater, and his di-

gestion is bad 9. Adoid a horse whose respiratory organs are at all impaired. If the ear is placed to the heart and a wheezing sound is heard, it is an indication of trouble.

HOW AND WHERE THE MONEY WENT. MAt the 147th Grand Monthly Drawing of spoken about. If I have anything to tell I will their living breath—so to speak—is made The Louisiaca State Lottery at New Orleans, tell it myself, but I could not talk to my perpetual in this exquisite floral water; for Tuesday, August 8th, 1882, the wheel of forfather about it. Garalding Hem. tune under the sole management of Gen'ls | nd kidneys."

G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubai A. Early of Va.(as it is always), turned out lucky awards in this style-among many of those whose names are withheld by request. Ticket No. 56,021, the first capital prize, drow \$75,000. It was sold in fifths at one dollar each to J A Burke, Station Agent, N.O.P. B. R. at Robe. line Station, La.; D. W. Sweeney of Dodd City, Texas, collected through Fannin County Bank of Ponbam, Texas. Ticket No. 16,853 drew the second prize of \$25,000 -was sold in Chicago, Iils. Ticket No. 38,450 (sold in fifths at one collar each) drew the third capital prize of \$10,000 - to John Beed of Bloomington, Ills.; to G. G. Raeve of Lyons, Wis etc. The two fourth capital prizes of \$6,000 each (cold in fi the) were won by tickets No. 38,874 and 74 488—cold to W. W. Holloway 7 South 3rd st., La Fayette, Ind., collected through the La Fayette Nat. Bank; to Daniel Breyl, 181 South Clark st., Chicago, Ilis., etc. The scheme of the Company recently adopted offering \$75,000 and so on has met with much deserved approbation. Particulars can be had of M. A. Dauphie, New Orleans, La, before the next drawing on Oct. 10th.

IRISH RECRUITS FOR ARABI, BUMORS FROM PARIS THAT FOREBUDE FRESH

TROUBLE FOR WOLSELEY. Panis, Sept. 12 .- The rumors recently circulated to the effect that certain leading would become a potent factor in the members of the Land League were in direct communication with Arabi Pacha, with the tionalists and members of the different view of arranging for the enlistment of a Branches of the Land League were visited number of Irieh officers in the service of the Egyptian insurgents, seem to have some foundation in fact. Careful inquiries among the Irish Nationalists here, including several gentlemen prominent in the councils of the Land League, show clearly that such a movement has at least been considered, and also that several hundred Irish soldiers of established military reputation, have offered their services. It is said that the picliminaries have already been so far advanced that officers have been selected for the organization of a brigade, and, although the Irlah leaders here are very reticent, enough has been learned to justify the conclusion that the project is seriously entertained, upon the theory that it is desirable to strike at Eng. land, whenever, wherever and whatever way the opportunity may offer. The offsir is still shrouded in secrecy, but its development is Louis. likely to be rapid, and it will cause little surprise to the initiated if the "Sunburst" should within brief space be kissed by the fiery breezes of Egypt.

Even in the absence of any direct aid and encouragement from the Land League or the Nationalist organizations, it is probable that many able officers of Irish birth and sympathies, as well as ambitious military adventurers from other countries of Europe, will soon find means of drawing their swords under the standard of Arabi, should be succeed line during the Franco-Prussian war. in presenting a firm front to the British for a iew weeks longer. Paris and other capitals contain dozens of veteran Irish officers, some of them fretting and restive in the inaction of before now had they thought the Arab leader stubborn resistance.

Few persons here would be surprised to suddenly turned up in the vicinity of Cairo and infused new life into the Egyptian campaign. He commanded the French foreign legion in the Franco-Prussian war, and is an tools can be well taken care of, it will pay to officer of distinguished repute, although he had received the thanks of the British buy those made of the best steel, and finished had no opportunity to win conspicuous lauin the best manner; but in common hands, rels in that conflict. Several years ago he Victoria Gross for a charge made on the Sevisited the United States, and there married an American lady. When war was imminent between Greece and Turkey he received a high commission in the Greek Array, but and in a day or two cleaned off with the corn- resigned when the prospect of hostilities disappeared. He is known to be ambitious of military renown, though exceedingly reticent cause of Arabi, there will be no lack of enwill be a petent factor in the struggle by the Nile.

> Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphities, by restoring strength to the nerves and muscles of the stomach, cures dyspepsia, which is but the result of nervous strength, followed by muscular relaxation.

WHEAT CROP REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Wheat crop report of the Department of Agriculture for September says:—The result of the spring wheat harvest is in close accordance with the indications of August report. The general condition of winter and spring wheat when harvested is represented by 100, an average rarely attained. Since the harvest, in parts of the winter wheat region, especially in Michigan and Indiana, some millions of bushels have been lost by sprouting in stock. Some loss in spring wheat in Wisconsin and other States. The Ohio Valley has nearly as large a product as in 1879. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have apparently secured about 142,00,000 bushels. The Sonth has an increased average and yield. The aggregate of winter wheat is about 551,000,000 bushels, spring wheat about 110,000,000 bushels. The first threshing generally exceeded excectations; later threshing has in many sections been disappointing. It is culte certain that the perceptia supply of wheat will not be quite as large as in 1879 or 183. The wheat crop of Germany is better than expected; of France, a full average. The price of wheat is constantly falling everywhere in Europe. The average condition of potatoes has fallen to 92 against 101 in August. The prospect is now favorable for a crop of not less than 150,000,000 bushels. The decline has WHEAT CROP REPORTS. The prospect is now favorable for a crop of not ess than 150,000,000 bushels. The decline has een heaviest in New England and New York,

Ayor's Ague Cure not only affords immediste relief, but it eradicates the malarial poison which produces the disease, without leaving any injurious effect, as is the case with quinine and many of the ague medicines advertised. It is the only medicine in existence which may be considered an absolute antidote for fever and ague, and kindred diseases.

While the great mass of the Austrian psople, including nearly all who are in authority, view with aversion any attempt to arouse an agitation against the Jews similar to that which disgraced Germany for a time, there are individuals, some inspired by personal animosities, some by motives of interest, with whom the creation of sucn a movement is a constant object of desire and effort. They figure and labor in different cities and provinces in Austria proper, as Hungary, Bohsmis, and Galicia. The Emperor has ofter expressed his determination to prevent any such agitation, and the Crown Prince has often! spoken very warmly in favor of the Jewish' subjects of the empire. Now the assembled Bishops of the empire have decided to take action, and an official message has been issued by them to all the clergy in their respective dioceses, prohibiting in stringent terms and under severe penalties from lending their aid in any way in stirring up acti-Semitto feeling and plejudice. This step is likely to have a decisive effect.

Horstord's Acid Phosphate In Liver and Kidney Troubles.

DR. O.G. CILLEY, Boston, says: "I have used it very extensively, and with the most emarkable success in dyspepsia and in all sons at the same time, who occupied positions ases where there is derangement of the liver distant in from the each other in

GRATEFUL WOMEN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy particularly adepted to the many bls the sex is almost universally subject to: 'Chills and lever, indigestion or deranged lives, constant or periodical sick beadsches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and differ. ent parts of the body, a feeling of lussitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters .- Courant:

STRIPPED OF HIS GAUZE.

GENERAL MACADARBAS AND HIS ALLEGED LAND LEAGUE ALLIANCE WITH ARABI EXPLAINED.

New York, Sept. 12.—Dispatches from Paris, published in this city yesterday, contained the announcement that a strong movement is on foot among the Irish Nationalists domiciled at the French capital to strike a blow at England by aiding Arabi Pacha in his operations in the field. It was also stated that this movement bad the sympathy of the Land League, and would receive its support. The dispatch concluded with a sweeping assertion that, should General Macadarras espouse the cause of Arabi, there would be no lack of enthusiastic volunteers to follow him, and he struggle by the Nile." Several Irish Nayesterday by a Star reportor, and all declared that the news from Paris was made out of whole cloth, and that there was not a shred of truth in the statement that it was the intention of any organized body of Irlahmen to etrike at England under the flag of Arabi. James Dyer Macaderras is the "General" who is said to te at the bottom of the Paris movement. He is an Irishman by birth, and served in the French Army during the France-Prussiau war. He claims to have been a Mojor or General Chanzy's staff, but this is denied by men who were in the service with him. It is admitted, however, that at the close of the war he was a member of General Lorseul's staff with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers. He is well known in Paris, in Dublic and in this city. His wife is the caughter of a wealthy merchant in St. "Macadarras," said a gentleman now in

business in this city, who served in the French army, was a military adventurer without standing or following. He manages to make a roise whenever any warlike measure attracts public attention, but those who know laugh to scorn the very idea of his audacity in undertaking to play soldior."

Dr. Constantino J. Magnire, a well-known physician now in practice in this city, was surgeon of the Eighy-niuth Regiment of the

"I first met Mscadarras in Havre," said the Doctor. "He introduced himsel? in a pompous style, and undertook to give advice to some members of the Irish Ambulance Corps civil life, who would have gore to the front I was sending home. He wore the uniform of a Lieutenant Colonel of the Staff. I resented possessed of the men or material to make a his attempt to advise my men, and being apparently auxious to make good torms with me, he invited me to dine with kim that evenlearn any day that General Macadarras had ing. I accepted, and before the dinner was over I became satisfied that he was an unprincipled military adventurer. He represented himself as having been a Major in the Royal East India Company's service, and said that House of Commons, the Star of India and the peys with a brigade of cavalry. This was too absurd for belief, besides I knew it to be false."

" Was be in the East India service?" "I was afterwards informed by an ex-British officer, who was Parls correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, that espouse the cavairy troop he commanded. The man spoke bad French and ungrammatical Engthusfastic volunteers to follow him, and he lish, and this fact, without others, was sufficient to catisfy me that he was never an English officer.

The Doctor continued that at the close of the France-Prussian war Macadarras presented himself as a candidate for Deputy in the Department de Nord in opposition to M. Testlein and General Faldberbe, and that although he withdrew from the canvass and was never chosen a Deputy, he presented his card in Dublin on his return as "ex-Deputy, Department de Nord, Chevalier de Legion Honneur."

"He traded on the sympathies existing between the people of Ireland and those of France," salu the Doctor, " and doceived the people of both countries. He was recognized in Ireland because he was supposed to have a standing in Franco, and was received in the latter country because it was believed that he had a following in Ireland. He had the audacity to promise 100,000 breechloaders to France, and a brigade of Irishmen when he was unable to muster a corporal's guard."

Another gentleman, who served in the French Army, said that Macadarras was received in Dublin by Peter Paul McSweeney, the ex-Lord Mayor: A. M. Sullivan, P. J. Smyth, M.P., and other well-known men, on the strength of letters received from the Empress Eugenie and others, who understood him to be an accredited agent of an Irish body that was in active sympathy with the French people in their struggle. He is represented as a glib and fluent talker, without either following or influence, and having a strong craving for newspaper notoriety .-

FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS .- Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in a gill of milk and syrup, equal parts, three times a day, bathing the body freely with the medicine wherever you feel distress.

EXTRAORDINARY MANIFESTATION AT ATHLONE. ATHLONE, August 21 .- A sensation in con-

nection with certain appearances in the Franciscan church here, has almost rivaled that which took place some three years ago consequent upon the apparitions at the church of Knock. It appears that, between dark and night-fall, on Sunday, after the religious services for the day had concluded, several persons, principally females, remained in the edifice, and while engaged at their devotions a number of them state that they were the observers of the following apparition. A bright-shining light. almost dazzling in its effect, shone on the ceiling, immediately above the statue of the Blessed Virgin, which occupies a position on

the right hand side of the altar Through this gleam of light there descended a shower of stars which surrounded the Virgin's head. The statue then assumed an animated appearance—the eyes rolled from side to side, the lips moved as if in the act of speaking; the arms were raised and the hands clasped, as if in the attitude of blessing the people present. These appearances were observed by different per-

church. A great many others who

were present say that they did not observe the manifestations described; but in a brief period the rumor of the appearances spread with remarkable rapidity, and crowds of papple quickly made their way to the church. About this time a mission for females which had been held in St. Mary's Church had concluded, and the people flocked in the concluded to the conclusion. In about a quarter of an hour nom the spreading of the news, the church and its approaches were throught with excited people f both sex s. The Rev. Fathers Rossiter and McDermott (this was the first Sunday the latter had efficiated in the church, having come from D scheen to replace the Rev. Father Murphy who has been transferred to Thurles), seeing the excited state of the people, and the enormous crowds that were coming to the place, decided that it would be better to put a covering over the figure and advise the people to disperse. This intention was carried out, the statue was veiled, the church cleared and the gates locked. Notwithstanding these proceedings, numbers of people visited the place up to an early hour next mornley, entrance to the grounds being gained by climbing the boundary walls. To-day the figure was again unvoiled, the building was densely packed during the entire day, and many of the people state that they observed the same manifestations described as having taken place on Sunday ovening. Hundreds of deaf, dumb, and lame individuals have taken up their quarters near the place in expectation of being made whole.

All Stomach and Liver troubles, Constipstion, Sick Headache, &c., &c., yield to the beneficent laffnence of Dr. Holman's Pan. Beware of imitations.

REFORMING THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times sends the following: -An order will be shortly issued here transforming the whole of the cavalry, except specimen regiments of the Guard and Cossacks, into the dragoon, described by Marshal Marmout as a soldier who fights "indifferently" on horseback or on foot. This wholesale change proves, however, that the results of the late Turkish war, when the cavalry, from the very nature of the country, had little chance of distinguishing itself, have shaken the faith of Russian officers in the lance and sabre. At the same time, it must always be bern in mind that the Cossacks are no mean scouts, and that men can only be taught riding out of doors during four out of the twelve months in Russia proper. Besides this reform in the cavalry, its numbers are to be immensely increased. At present, in time of peace regiments have the usual four equadrons with a depot equadron; now there will be six equadrons of 150 horses each in time fof peace, with a depot equadron only in time of war. This addition to the force will, of course, entail a great deal of extra expenditure, and would create difficulties in the estimates if carried out at once; but the Emperor, who is desirous of avoiding any increase of the budget for the next two years, has ordered the change to be effected gradually during that period, beginning for the present with 120 horses only per equatron. The census of all horses now being made here is probably connected with this change, and hardly justifies the alarm which it has created among some persons, who regard it as a sign of preparation for an early war. Great progress is remarked in the field actillery, which, except as regards some Oossuck batteries, consists exclusively of what is termed the new materiali.e., steel in place of brouze; but wherestill greater changes and improvements may be expected are in the heavy guns, which are tion of 4 of rosin to 1 of wax, melted together and self-possessed; cool, well-trained and Macadarras was a Sergeant-Major in the now in a tiate of transition. Up to the and applied hot. This is good tool. Wood daring. Should be decide to espouse the present Russia has been one of the best tomers of Krupp, but it is no longer disguised. that the Government here expects soon to be able to supply all its own implements of war. And considering the mineral wealth of the country and the lavish expenditure indulged. in by the responsible authorities for experiments, there is no reason why the Russians should not ere long compete successfully even with the eminent German firm at Essen. No country burns more powder than Russis, and her artillery is one of the best arms of the

> The assembling of large bodies of troops together at the manusures gave an occasion for forming a good idea of the style and serviceable nature of the new Slavonic uniform introduced by the leaders of the " new departure" policy—a dress which the latter call "national," and which their opponents, the zapadniki, or "Westerlings," call "Tartar," Most of the foreign officers, wearing every possible kind of unitorm and headgear, probably regarded the simple new costume of the Russians from their various points of taste or utility; but I tried to learn what the majority of the Russians themselves thought about it, and I gathered that, as regards the uniforms of the officers, they were pretty generally ap-

service.

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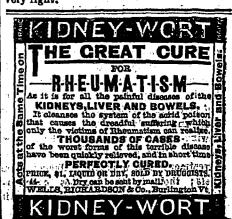
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B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

301 St. Joseph Street,

Montreal.

London Queen :- "On the sea English women are wisely copying their American cousics, and cover the whole hat with a gauza veil well thed over it, so that when they land their headgear presents a respectable appearance. For railways and steambouts useful loose ulsters of India silk are extensively used; they slip on and off easily, are inexpensive and very light."



IS PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Company 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription per annum (in advance).....81.50 Diergymen, Teschers & Post-Masters.....81.00 Clubs of 5 or more (per annum each).....81.00

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WEDNESDAY......SEPT. 20, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER.

THURSDAY, 21 .- St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist.

FRIDAY, 22.-St. Thomas of Villanova. Bishop and Confessor. SS. Maurice and Companions, Martyrs. Ember Day. Fast.

BATURDAY, 23 .- St. Linus, Pope and Martyr. St. Theela, Virgin and Martyr. Ember Day. Fast. Bp. Smyth, Dubuque, died, BUNDAY, 24. - Seventeenth Sunday after Pen-

tecost. B. V. M. de Mercede. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 14-16; Gosp. Luke xi. 27-28: Last Gosp. Matt. xxil. 35-46. MONDAY, 25 .- Stigmata of St. Francis of Assist (Sept. 17). Bp. Rosati, St. Louis, died,

TUBBDAY, 26 .- SS. Cyprian and Justina, Mar-

WEDNESDAY, 27 .- SS. Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

arrears for subscriptions, &c., to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in displeasure and even dismay to find that the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we chiefly complained. It was not so much the sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those | troubled the guardians of the peace as the who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to | rigor of the discipline. The police have asserthear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter.

to the John Dillon branch of the Land Castle than the late revolt. League in Albany, N.Y., for his quite unexpected election as an honorary member This John Dillen branch thereof. must have a screw loose gome-No pody would ever dream that it aspired so high and desired to have land by men instead of tools and slaves. the names of distinguished personages on its roll of membership. It may want another AN INJUDICIOUS AUCTION OF VOTES name of fame to balance Arabi's and make a pair. In that case we would suggest that League vote in Pennsylvania to one of the the branch proceed forthwith to elect Cete- political factions, is causing widespread dis-

In December next, Mr. Gladstone will have completed fifty years of Parliamentary service. He entered the House of Commons on the 13th of December, 1832, and since that time he has never failed to secure a seat in each successive Parliament. The friends and admirers of the great statesman intend tion block and sell their rights of citizenship celebrating the golden event with great to him who holds out the most acceptable eclat. It is said that Mr. Gladstone will on consideration; but when a branch of the the occasion announce his retirement from Land League attempts to go and do likewise, political life; if he does it will be the height then it should not only be reprehended, but of prudence on his part, for then he will no should meet with the severest condemnation, longer risk passing his remaining days in for such action is not only base, it the cold shades of opposition, as his late great is treacherous. The success of the rival, Disraeli, was obliged to do.

OUR Provincial Exhibition is now in full blast. The grounds present a decidly attraction object and all local politics. A politive appearance. The weather up to the pre- tician could be a Land Leaguer, but a Land sent has been uniformly favorable, but this Leaguer could not be a politician. By adoptmorning the heavy thunderstorm interfered | lng this as a guiding principle of the Assowith an early enjoyment of the day's pro- clation all Americans, native and adopted gramme. Our theroughfares are black with without regard to creed or party could, visitors, and pedestrian movement is by no with all due propriety, and without prejudice means rapid. This is a noteworthy fact, for It goes to prove that the interest in these annual exhibitions is becoming more general, and is spreading all over the Province. Every one seems to be pleased with the gen- of a foreign nature, swerve from this jueral excellence of the Fair as a whole, and with the perfect order which reigns in every

THE London Times asks Mr. Gladstone to have Arabi sent to the Tower and without delay or ceremony chop his head off, as in the good old days of good old Queen Bess. Chopping heads off is a trade of the past, and sylvania Land League, consequently, is to be in any case vindictiveness which would point out that course, would be contemptible. It is more likely that Arabi will be punished after the fashion of Catawayo. He will be taught English, how to eat roast beef and plum pudding, and drink beer and stont, and finally shown into the royal drawing-room and then ilonized by London | Mowat in Ontario persisted in making exsociety. From all appearances this course theme demands upon the Federal Governof treatment has a wonderful influence upon ment anent the boundary award, it might be this stream take a more homeward bound those sentiments were formally drawn up, zebels; their loyalty becomes co-exten- beneficial to the Dominion at large to have course. He must know that we are adopted and cabled to the Colonial Secretary tradictory is that the proportion of convic- churches to morrow for the success in alve with their gratifude, and the spirit Mr. Mowat make room for the Opposition. waiting for all the immigrants we in Downing street. We have now only to thou spirit Mr. Mowat make room for the Opposition. The second of th

of rebellion is effectively stamped out. The Zulu king is a living illustration of the fact. He has returned to his sable subjects with as warm a friendship in his breast for England as his hostility was fierce a short time ago when brought a prisoner to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Arabi, therefore, stands a fair chance of being similarly treated, for if the cure is good in one case it ought to be equally so in another.

IT was but a few short years ago that the darkness of the night in our great Northwest was broken only by the camp fire of the roaming Indian or by the twinkling stars of an unobscured firmament. To day the rising city of Winnipeg has made all arrangements to have its hours of darkness dispelled by the brilliancy of the electric light. Evidently the citizens of the Prairie Capital do not confine their efforts in the march of progress to mere brag and boasting; they are giving the rest of the Dominion practical illustrations of genuine enterprise. Thus, Winnipeg will be the first among Canadian cities to test the usefulness of electricity on a scale of some magnitude. Electric lights will be placed at the corner of every street intersecting the principal street and will be maintained during the entire night. Winnipeg may expect to hear of the metropolis of the Dominion being lighted by electricity somewhere near the twentieth century, as we have gas and candle light enough to last till then, and as our City Fathers do not like to waste anything or to hurt the interests of any joint stock company.

DUBLIN CASTLE DISSATISFIED.

That the Irish Constabulary and Dublin Police have a mind and a will of their own is now a fact amply demonstrated during the past few months, although since their formation they were never credited the most rigid discipline. It was a query which was never answered how those fine stalwart men could cultivate and practice the meekness of a cloistered novice and allow themselves to be treated with the rigor of a neophyte. The query can now be put down among the solved problems. The police were permitted to appoint a committee to prepare a document setting forth their grievances. The authorities insinuated that they did not want any references to the discipline to be made in the We have mailed to all those who are in report and they confidently expected from the police that no allusion would be made to the matter. The report has been drawn up and presented for perusal to the Castle officials. What was not their what was not to be alluded to in the report, was the very matter of which the police pancity of the shillings and pence which ed their rights and put forth their claims, to be treated more like men than tools and slaves. This conclusion, which has been dorsed by the Canadian and American press; arrived at by the police after mature and calm We wonder if Arabi has returned his thanks | deliberation, has caused more anxiety in the | tions and praise was held out to the authori-

> We do not see why such anxiety and alarm should exist on account of this claim or pre- on both sides came to a standstill, until the bellion was broken, the march of the British tension to be treated "like men," unless the authorities feel and fear that the coercion This is not as it should be, and the tulations from a sovereign who did laws would or could not be enforced in Ire-

The attempted sale of the Irish Land cussion. No matter how other bodies, secret or not, conduct themselves in election; campaigns, and are willing to be sold to the highest bidder, their example is not that which ought to be followed by any branch of the Land League. It is always reprehensible for any society

or body of men to but themselves on the auc-Land League in America is to be attributed in a great measure to the distance which was kept between its grand philanto their political convictions, take an active interest in advancing the welfare of the Irish people. But let the Land League, or in fact any other association established for purposes dicious and only practicable course and its usefulness will have ceased; and not only that but its continued existence would be the source of much trouble and annoyance in home affairs, while it would cause its sole and primary object incalculable harm. The action of the Pennheartily deprecated. It is to be presumed, that the rank and file of the Branch were not parties to the auction which has happily misoarried.

AN OBJECTIONABLE APPEAL.

THE other day we had occasion to remark that if the Liberal Administration of Mr.

-But-ofromstances alter cases. If the Liberal demand for more territory is to be considered ill-advised, the Conservative sppeal to religious bigotry and strife against certain classes of the community is decidedly improper and dangerous and should not be to avail himself of this argument to relax his tolerated. Better by far to see Mr. Mowat returned to power with positive and strict orders from the electorate to exact every inch of the 62,000,000 acres which Ontario to Spain, France, or any other State on the claims, than to have Mr. Meredith rescued from the Opposition benches by the aid of tiations, and remain away from his Immigraevil-minded citizens who would have him institute a reign of religious terror and persecution in the Province. A Conservative organ says that Orangemen should be returned in as many constituencies as possible, for they not only bring an intelligent and powerful aid to the legislation of the country, but that they can be counted on more than any other body of Protestant legislators to oppose by tooth the young English clerks and employees and nail the unjust concessions made to Roman of the Agency are altogether unable to give Catholics.

Appeals of this nature are altogether of an objectionable nature, and we fail to see why they are not roundly condemned. We wonder if a similar appeal was made in this Province, even by the most insignificant organ of public opinion, against the Protestants, would there be any signs of alarm or echoes of disapproval and condemnation. We are strongly inclined to think there would be; but | to the Continent and remain away for | it attempted to "ballyrag" our Parliament insults thrown in the face of Catholics, and months. Cannot the Agency be better threats levelled at their peace and safety are | managed ? not even to be noticed. Does silence mean consent and approbation on the part of those who have the name of being moderate and tolerant? We do not wish to entertain the idea, but the fact cannot fail in the long ruu to lead to such a presumption. Let the leaders of the Conservative party in Ontario come boldly out and denounce those firebrand appeals, or else allow us to assume that they are in secret league with those with having either the one or the who publicly avow their designs of dealing other. They were the meek slaves of out oppression to a certain portion of the community. We doubt if the Conservatives will strengthen their position by any such alliance.

> THE NIAGARA FALLS IN DANGER. Lord Dufferin, shortly before his departure from Canada, called the attention of the American and Canadian authorities to the disfiguration of the scenery surrounding the Niagara Falls. All eyes were at once turned towards this spot of grandeur, and it was seen that the warning of the Canadian Governor was given not a bid too soon, for factories, shops and other repulsive structures were fast invading the environs of the Falls. Loud talk was indulged in about the disgrace until Sir John Macdonald's Ministry caught up the cry and went in for the preservation of the Canadian bank of the river from further desecration and for the restoration of its natural beauty. Sir John sought to co-operate with the State Government of New York, and he had but little difficulty in enlisting the sympathy and aid of Governor Robinson to redeem the scenery of the Falls from ruln. These efforts were warmly enevery encouragement in the way of suggesties to effect the accomplishment of their object. But gradually the official negotiations matter has been completely lost sight of. land adjacent to the Falls is allowed to remain private property, the more difficult will is one which should be commenced without delay. The site is one, in which the people not only of this continent but of the other, take an interest, and it would be a lasting disgrace to both the American and Canadian Governments if the natural grandeur and beauty of the place should be the expenditure of a few dollars. The Niagara Falls is a spot wnich should be held in trust by our rulers for the use and pleasure

SIR A. T. GALT AND CANADIAN

IMMIGRATION. The sum of \$400,000 was voted by the Federal Parliament during the last session for immigration purposes. This large amount is spent in the United Kingdom, where all the immigrants to Canada are recruited. The labors of our Agents in seeking out worthy colonists are confined to England, the rest of Europe being left unsolicited to send its quota of surplus inhabitants. If the Federal grant of \$400,000 was judiciously laid out we should be able to count this year some 16,000 emigrants from Great Britain, and that would be costing our Government \$25 a head, which many will we getting or will we get 16,000 people from that source? Statistics up to date do not seem to say so, nor do they give us any reason be increased to that extent. What tive or wrong with the Canadian Agency of tions of the Empire. Immigration in London. Our Commissioner to England, Sir A. T. Galt, has charge and control of the Agency, and we are at an ut- expression of loyalty to the Crown, to 1.98; Ireland, 1.36. And for the second five ter loss to understand how it is that his thank God for the success of the British years from 1875 to 1880-England and distinguished influence is not felt in arms, to rejuice over the victory and to ask | Wales, 2.09; Ireland 1.37. the stream of emigration from the United that a righteous and stable rulership be estab-Kingdom, and how he signally fails to make lished in Egypt. Resolutions embodying

Canada, when they will not stop when they get there." Sir A. T. should not be allowed activity and energy in supplying us with the value of our money. It will not do for him to run continent, even to conclude commercial negotion Office for months at the time, without leaving an intelligent representative behind. It appears that during his absence in these cases there is not a soul in the Agency who can tell the anxious English emigrant anvthing definite about the Canadian colony. If the emigrant asks for information about the resources of the country, satisfactory answers, for they know little or nothing of the country. In fact they often rob us of emigrants, by referring them to the fyle of the London Times for full and truthful accounts of Canada and Canadians. These English employees are, without doubt, a Sir A. T. Galt is obliged to be off on business

THE WAR AT AN END. The Egyptian war is at an end, and the

song of triumph, "Rule Britannia," is echoed

from the banks of the Nile all over

the world. Wolseley has subdued another

people, and bis title to invincibility has been enhanced and strengthened by a series of brilliant and effective victories. The capture of Tel-el-Kebir, followed by that of taking possession of the earthworks at Kafrel-Dwar practically destroyed Arabi's hopes and demoralized his army. No time was to be lost, and orders to march on Caire, the rebel chief's last sheater, were given. The British troops arrived before the capital to behold Arabi stoned by its populace, and the native officials ready to hand over the keys of the city. Damletta has followed in the wake of Calro and has offered to surrender. Thus has the campaign been brought to a successful close, and thus has Sir Garnet amply fulfilled his promise of suppressing the rebellion before the 15th of September. It was generally expected that terrible scenes would be enacted at Cairo, that massacres and looting would be the order of the day. Happily such has not transpired, for the despatches say that the English advance guards were enthusiastically received in the capital, and that all personages of rank concerned in the rebellion have made submission. The latest news says that Arabi himself is a prigwhere fire and sword were expected to do This will be accepted as joyful tidings the of Wolseley's success he wired his congratu. at the same time that, as the back of the re army into the interior be stopped. Congra-American press are again waking up all in his power to harass the to the importance of Lord Dufferin's designs the invading army, to place obstacles and to the necessity of having them fully and | in its line of march and to limit its action, satisfactorily carried out. The longer the have a decided farcical ring about them and General Wolfeley has evidently accepted them in this light. He was equal to the irony their redemption become. The undertaking of the Sultan's message by referring his Majesty to London for a response. This hypocrisy of the Grand Turk is rather shallow. If Arabi bad met with success instead of Wolseley, there is not the slightest doubt but that he would have been the fair-haired boy with the Sultan. Now that the war is over, what is going to become impaired for the want of a little energy and of the spoils? Will England be allowed to solve the question without extraneous aid? A good deal will depend on the spirit and in the manner in which she will tackle it. At first of the people of our country and of the sight the common impression would be that as she fought the contest alone, she should be allowed to settle the issues alone, but the Powers of Europe will probably hold another view. Of course if this view will not conflict with the interests and demands of England, als will be well; but if, on the other hand; she takes what some of the European powers do not want her to get, then the complications foreseen from the beginning may arise, and the solution of the question may lead to a general conflict.

CANADIAN INTERFERENCE IN THINGS BRITISH. A raw months ago the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada unanimously adopted resolutions calling upon the Government of Great Britain to deal out less coercion to look upon as an expensive average. But are I reland and to treat the sister Island in a fairer way and in a more liberal spirit. This piece of counsel, notwithstanding all the careful trimming it underwent before being cabled, to suppose that our population will contained a sting which made those to whom it was addressed feel quite uneasy, actions of the Association. We quote a few then is being done with the money? until we were finally told to stop at home and of Mr. Levi's figures, which, no doubt, Is the Minister of Agriculture, within whose mind our own business. This order from the province such matters lie, awake to the fact! Mother Country has not remained long unthat we are getting but comparatively little heeded. We Canadians seem to be infatufor it? There is evidently something defect ated with what is going on in the other por-

On last Saturday evening a meeting of the citizens of Montreal was called to renew the thank at 12 for the first in the angle of the Motor in the Mary (1) of the

can get hold of; but perhaps he argues walt for an acknowledgment of their receipt This feature of contradiction, however, is to himself, "what is the use of kill- from Lord Kimberly. Will the Mechanic's counted for by Mr. Levi in the fact that he ing myself, looking after emigrants for Hall resolutions be sneered at and Irish are committed to jail on little or to frowned on by the English Government as the Costigan resolutions were a short time ago? If the latter resolutions were an interference in things British, the former are equally so and none the more justifiable, for the one asks that a righteous rulership be established in Egypt, while the other only requested that a 59 committed for trial, or 82 per cent. similar rulership be granted to Ireland. If England will cordially accept our pre-

sent resolutions we shall take it that she has approach her again. And what will the London Times say in the matter after its late funny denunciation of Canada for its impudence? It is hard to refuse compliments fail to see how the Times can, with any show of decency, not to say consistency, swallow the crange when it refused to suck the lemon and when both are tendered by the same hand. There is as much ground in the preserious stumbling block in our Canadian sent case for this organ of English opinion to mind their own business as when anont the Irish resolutions; for those who have a right to praise, have also a right to blame. We confess to a slight brotherly feeling of sympathy for the aged London daily in its awkward position in which it has been placed by the Mechanics' Hall meetone to be in. If the resolutions meet with its approval, then we will be further convinced that its opinion of Canada, is of a very changable and useless nature; and if it Zagazig before the sun had time to set, the refuses to accept them, then we will take it as a hint that Canadians are nobodies as long as they are simple colonists.

CRIME IN GREAT BRITAIN AND

IRELAND. There is no branch of the statistics of Ireland so thoroughly scrutinized, so often selected as a basis of argument and so widely circulated as that under the heading of crime. For Great Britain annual returns of crime are deemed quite sufficient, but, for Ireland Parliament and the English press must have quarterly, monthly, and even weekly returns. It would actually seem that they form the most desirable subject of debate in the halls of the Legislature, and the most interesting matter that can be found to fill up the columns of the British press. To chronicle crime and the number of emigrants from the sister Island is their most delightful task, and one which affords full scope for unstinted denunciation as far as the crime is concerned. The object of this everlasting compilation of criminal statistics, oner in the hands of the authorities, so that | and of the unlimited publicity which is given to them, is simply to impregnate the bloody work, peace and safety will exist. public mind with the delusion that the Irish are the most crime-loving and crimeworld over. When the Sultan heard committing people in the world. In many instances this reprehensible object is accomlations to the victorious General, requesting | plished and the result is that credulous and inthinking people, who are generally very numerous, become the victims of a misconception, as gross as it is unfair and unjust. That grievous and horrible outrages have been committed in Ireland, no one wants to deny, but what it is desirable to point out is the fact that the country gets credit for so much crime, when in reality there is comparatively little. We do not believe that the Irish people have any innate love of evil and any attempt to give them an undeserved pre-eminence in wickedness should be strongly protested against. The friends and admirers of Ireland were always willing and ready to do so, but outside them it was difficult to find an individual, or body of men to undertake the refutation of the national calumny. But virtue cannot remain for ever unrecognized and unrewarded, and now the most graceful and distinguished blage. tribute has been paid to the beauty and merit of Ireland's virtue at the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor Leone Levi delivered an address, in which he said that "according to the statistics issued the number of indictable offences within the last ten years in England and Wales and Ireland indicated a slight increase of crime in recent years, both absolutely and relatively to population. It would be seen that the number of crimes reported to have been committed was uniformly smaller in Ireland than in

> The remarks of the able and accomplished economist created a sensation. Could Irish crime be less than English and Scotch crime? But Professor Levi had discussed facts in the interest of civilization and the spread of science, and it was by figures, facts and computation that he impressed the truth on the great and learned men of the United Kingdom. And it was for inculcating this that the assembled scientists thanked him and did him the honor of ordering his paper to be printed in extense amongst the Transwill go a long way to destroy and dispel the delusion and misconception under which the public mind labored in regard to Irish crime. Comparing the returns of the ten years from 1871, to 1880 inclusively, he finds that the average of the first five years had been per 1,000-England and Wales,

In Scotland and Ireland he finds the proportions of committals was greater than in attenden fig. den men kalenge de menerek i h<mark>oog mog meg.</mark> Emeriket i _he soorte te det

evidence, and when a conviction is wants there is no evidence even to sustain the con. mittals. In England, in 1880, 72 persons were ap.

prehended for murder. Of these 13 we discharged for want of evidence, or wanto prosecution-18 per cent of the whole; ag Ireland in the same year 53 persons were apprehended for murder; 37, or 60 per cent of the whole, were discharged for want of evithought better of her refusal to receive the dence, and 16, or only 30 per cent, committed Costigan resolutions, and that she would act for trial. Of 61 committed for trial otherwise if the Canadian Parliament was to in England, 28, or 46 per cent, wete convicted; of 35 committed for murder in Ireland only 3, or 8} per cent, were con. victed in proportion to the population, The offences against morals were in the propor. and congratulations, and the big paper is tion of 0.21 to the 1,000 in England, agains: not in the habit of doing it either. But we 0.04 in Ireland. But drunkenness was worse in Ireland, being 16.60 per 1,000, against 6.77 in England and 7.26 in Scotland. On this head Mr. Levi remarks that "but for drunkenness and small crimes the criming statistics are favorable to Ireland, as compared with England and Scotland. He also Agency of Immigration, and especially when tell Canadians to stop at home and points out that political and agrarian offences, which are the necessary results of the unhappy relations between landlords and tenants, give an aggravated appearance to he state of crime in Ireland. Thus when the nation will have gained all its rights, there will be but comparatively little crime to chronicle. Professor Lovi deserves the thanks not only of the British Association of ing. The dilemma is a distressing Scientists, but of every Irishmen in crout of Ireland for having torn the veil of delusion misconception from before the eyes of the world and for having enabled the public to place crime where it belongs.

> PRESENTATION OF ADDDESS TO THE REV. JOHN MEADE, P.P., WIN. CHESTER.

The above named gentleman has been remov-The above named gentleman has been removed from Winchester, where he has discharged his official duties during the last twenty-six years to the general satisfaction of his flock. His friends embraced this opportunity of presenting him with a very flattering address, on last Sund-y, accompanied by a purse of one hundred and sixteen dollars, which reflects great credit on the people considering the short notice they had. Mr. P. Jordan presented the address on behalf of the congregation, and made an appropriate speech, reviewing the address address on behalf of the congregation, and made an appropriate speech, reviewing the arduous lators of the Rev. Gentleman, and the difficul-ties he had to contend with in the discharge of his sacred duties, stating that he had won the confidence of his own people and the respect of all others with whom he was acquainted. On the list of subscriptions we noticed the name of our respected Protestant friend, E. Ker, Esg.

Esq. Father John has been attentive to his duties

Father John has been attentive to his duties, never missing an appointment during that long period. charitable and courteous to all. This tribute of respect is a recognition of the estimation in which he held true among us. Messus. Kearns and McMahon and others went among the people soliciting subscriptions, which call was cheerfully responded to.

In returning thanks the rev. gentleman made an effecting speech and invoked the blessing of the Almighty on the congregation for their temporal and spiritual happiness. At the conclusion the scene was certainly instructive. A large number of men, women and children assembled around him, shaking hands and bidding him farewell, while our old, valuable and worthy pastor sent his supplications to the Alworthy pastor sent his supplications to the Almighity, and invoked His blessing on those around him. This scene was worthy of an artist's skill and indicated the affection and respect which existed between pastor and people.

Yours, &c., CONNAUGHT.

SCOTCH NEWS.

A Paisiey correspondent says that in the fields around the town potato disease has increased very rapidly during the pas week, and in many fields not more than half the potatoes now litted are good.

Ex-Beilie Mitchell died at his residence, Scottton, St. Cyrus, on Sunday afternoon, in his 79th year. He was the senior partner of Mitchell & Ireland, who are well-known railway contractors.

John Cold, goods porter, aged about 30 years, was almost instantaneously killed at Newton-Stewart Station on Monday, He was uncoupling waggons and fell between the trucks, one or more passing over him. He leaves a widow and two children. At a meeting of the Free Library Committee on Tuesday, it was agreed to fix the even-

ing of the 22d of September next for the opening of the large additions to the Museum. The Marquis of Bute is, we understand, to be present and address the assem-Mr James Hay, Sheriff Clerk Depute, Dundee, has been appointed interim Sheriff Clerk

for the Dundee district of the county of Forfar, and Mr Rebert Wilson has been appointed Denute. Mr Alex Simpson, Sheriff Clerk Depute at Foriar, has been appointed interim Sheriff Clerk for the Forfar district. It is understood that the visit of Her

Majesty to the Duke of Buccleuch at Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfrieshire, will not take place until the end of September. His Grace strived at Drumlantig to superintend the extensive preparations now being made in anticipation of the Royal visit, and the neighbouring villages are already astir with expectation.

On Tuesday a young man named William Dickson, a clerk in the employment of Messre. J. & C. Alexander, conlmasters, Jawcraig, near Slamannan, was killed on the company's line of rails leading from the works to the North British Railway. Dickson sprang cff the train as it was moving down an incline, with the intention of moving a point, and fell down to the ground, the waggons running over him and killing him on the spot. Deceased was 26 years of age, and unmarried.

Port Glasgow has at length been "invaded" by a detachment of the Salvation Army, who parade the streets, shouting and bawling, occasionally, varying the performance by singing to the air of some popular music hall comic song and dropping on their knees. The "Balvation" detachment is composed of a pretty rough-looking crowd, and most of them seem to be Greenock "characters" who are known as the " Cuddy," the "Clown," and by suck like nicknames. Of course, crowds follow the "Army" when on "parade," and the proceedings are at times of a pretty rough character, although there has been no serious disturbance. The quiet folks of "the Port" declare the "Army," with its howling fanntics, a nuisance, while the young folks declare it to be as amusing as a " free circus."

THE PREMIER THANKFUL.

LONDON, Sept 16 .- Mr. Gladstone has England and Wales, but what appears con-

LOCAL NEWS.

THREATENED DEVELOPMENTS IN EL ECTRIC LIGHTING.

There has been so much talk lately to the effect that the electric light is a failure as a house illuminant, that our reporter yesterday waited upon Mr Dansereau, who is associated with Mr. L. A. Senecal in the management of the Canadian Electric Light Company, to get his views on the subject. Mr. Dansereau stated that the divided house light had now been on trial for twelve months in the St. Lawrence Hall and at Hochelaga, and was a pronounced success. It was the intention of his company to get to work in earnest very soon, and there would be developments which would surprise the public, but he could say nothing for the present. He did not anticipate any trouble from the Corporation about cutting up the streets as their provincial charter gave them privileges independent of the City Council.

THE TROY CITIZENS' CORPS.

At half-past 8 o'clock last evening there must have been at least 20,000 people on Bonaventure street who were anxious to catch a glimpse of the famous Troy Citizens' of Wales Rifles, one battery of the Garrison Artillery, two companies of the Victoria The Troy Corps arrived at 9:30, and at once the Montreal volunteers. The Troy Citizens' men, all of fine physique and handsome appearance. They are commanded by Major-General Joseph B Carr.

CONSECRATION OF MONSIGNOR LOR-RAIN.

RAIN.

The consecration of Monsignor Narcisse Zephirin Lorrain, Bishop-Elect of Cythers and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, will take place on Thursday morning next in the Parish Church of Notre Dame in this city. The ceremony is expected to be one of unusual spiendor. Their Lordships the Bishops of this Province and of Upper Canada besides many dignitaries of the Church from the States will belpresent and add dignity to the occasion. Solemn High Mass will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, to be followed afterwards by the ceremony of consecration and induction in the holy office.

PEDESTRIANISM.

A ten-mile race, sweepstake of \$25 each, is announced to take place at the Crystal Rink, on Thursday evening. TC Herbert, of England, John Hourihan of Boston, John Raine, Ottawa, George Irvine, Montreal, and John Lefebvre of Caughnawaga, have entered, so some lively work is expected.

On the following evenings, September 22nd and 23rd, a double event will come off in the same place. A race for the Junior championship, one hour each night, has been arranged for, also an amateur four-hour's race, two hours each evening, for gold and silver medals of considerable value.

THE GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE RACE.

The last night's racing in this event took place at the Crystal Rink on Saturday, when there was a very large number of spectators present. White Eagle had the race all his own way, and McGsspe, who showed fine staying powers, took second place, keeping well on the track behind White Eagle. Elkes ran in grand form, and took lap after lap from Hourihan, until at the close of the racing he was seven laps shead. The following are the total scores :--

ILT.	IIGA.	Tithe
White Eagle	185	8
McGasp9		6
Elkes	180	2
Hourihan		10

A two hour and a half go-as-you please race was held at the Albert Rink, Cornwall, Ont., on Saturday evening. There were seven competitors: Peter Oak, Indian, of Cornwall Island, first; M. Byan, of this place, second; J. Henderson, Lancaster, third. The winner covered 20 miles.

LADIES' LAND LEAGUE CONCERT.

Last week a very successful concert was given by the Montreal Branch of the Ladies' Irish National Land League in Weber Hall, St. James street. At the hour appointed for the opening the hall was comfortably filled by a select audience. On the stage was the Lady President, Miss McDonell, surrounded by the ladies of the committee. After an opening solo on the Weber Grand by Prof. Wilson, executed in his inimitable style, the programme commenced with address by the Lady President, who, in a few well-chosen remarks, stated the objects of the L. L. L, remarks which were received by the audience with great applause. Then followed "Killarney," Master McCaffrey, and "Once Again" by Miss A. Sullivan, the latter of which received an encore. This young lady has a rich and wellcultivated voice, and we hope to have the pleasure of again hearing her in public. "The Little Ones," by Miss Brady, a child with a very sweet voice, was also encored. "Eilleen Allanna," sung by Mr H L O'Neill in very good style, elicited well-merited applause. "To My Fellow Women," a poem composed by the late Fanny Parnell, was recited by Miss E. Haves with all the power and pathos of the piece, and was enthuistically received. A song by Miss O'Neill followed, the young lady acquitting herself very crditably, this being her first appearance in public. "Dear Little Shamrock," by Master McCaffery, who is well known to our readers as a very sweet vocalist, "Jennie the Flower of Kildare," by Mr. H. L. O'Neill. A recitation, "The Dead Singer," composed by J. Boyle O'Reilly, and recited by Miss C. Lane, " Moonlight," by Mrs. A. Sullivan, which was encored. "God Save Ireland," solo by H. L. O'Neill and chorus by the audience concluded the programme and brought the concert to a close. F. A. Quinn, Esq., who was to deliver an address, was unable to attend, having to leave the city early Saturday on business.
Great credit is due the ladies for the hand-

some manner in which the programme was carried out also for the stage decorations. An In Memoriam banner to the memory of Fanny Parnell was suspended from the centre of the stage. The hanner is the work of Mrs. Evens, the Vice-President of this branch. It is manufactured of black cloth, festooned around the edges with white and black ribbon. In the centre was worked the Irish and American flags entwined in a semicirole. Over the flags were the words :- In Memoriam, Fanny Parnell." On the whole the concert was a great success, and we compliment to the Montreal Branch of the Ladles Land League on this their last achrivement. It should be mentioned that during the evening Mr. E. Ryan delivered an address, giving an interesting account of F Gaudreau; 2nd T Blouin. his recent trip through Ireland, Prof. Wilson Sec 22—Lacquered leather, presided at the piano with his well known near; 2nd, JO McLaren. ability, adding, not a little to the success of the extertainment.

THE EXHISITION.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS.

Nearly all the Exhibits in Readiness. Arrival of the Cattle—The General Improvement in the Appearance of the Buildings and Grounds—The Ath-letic Sports—To-Day's Programme.

The Exhibition, Saturday afternoon, was vastly improved in general appearance. The exhibitors were making rapid strides in completing their displays, and there is now every prospect of everything being in readiness for the judges this morning. In the main building especially it is noticeable that things have assumed something like a finished state, and the scene to be witnessed therein was really a pretty one. The various piano companies with their usual spirit of rivalry vie with each other for unique displays. Manufacturers of almost every imaginable article proudly display their wares at their best, and seek every means of advertisement. Some of the judges have already been around on a tour of inspection, but as yet no prize tickets have their appearance on the exhibits. Corps which were expected to arrive at the It is said that one large firm, manufacturers Bonaverture Depot at that hour. A guard of honor, consisting of a detachment of Prince prizes this year, were this morning offered an award of a gold medal by the Exhibition authorities for the excellence of their display. Bifles, two companies of the Fifth Royal | The offer has, however, been refused, on what Scots and a company of the Sixth Fusiliers, ples, it is not as yet known. The Horthe whole numbering 400 men, under the com- ticultural Show is a very good one this mand of Lieut-Ool Bond, were in attendance. year. The dairy exhibit is not as yet in a completed state, but will be shortly. The marched to the Windsor Hotel, escorted by cattle show will not be ready until next week. In Machinery Hall it is expected everything the Montreat volunteers.

Corps, N. G. S. N. Y., number some ninety will be in motion to-day. The ground is studded here and there with tents of all sizes and colors. The automatic blinds, manufactured by the St. Lawrence Manufacturing Company, are in use on the windows of the Main, Machinery and Carriage Halls. Another object of curlosity on the grounds is the display of Messrs. Allan Ritchie & Co. of an improved metal fence post. The post is over 7 feet in length, made of steel, and only costs 35 cents.

Quite a small colony of press tents have been erected. Almost every newspaper in

the city is represented. The police have as yet had a very lazy time. Not an intoxicated individual was to be seen on the grounds on Saturday. The gambling booths are doing a thriving trade, and many a long countenance is to be seen

in their vicinity. A very hendsome display is made by W. D. McLaren & Co., in the Main Building. He exhibits a choice assortment of the Cook's Friend Baking Powder," tastefully decorated. Wm. Clendinneng's hall cooking stoves, also make a creditable display.

A large amount of cattle was brought into the grounds during Saturday, and it is expected they will all be in place to-day. SOME OF THE EXHIBITS.

The rather picturesque and unique display made by Charles Gurd & Co., of temperance drinks of all kinds has attracted considerable notice. Arrainged in a dazzling pyramid are shining bottles filled with areated waters, syrups, and medicated mineral liquids, surmounted by Cartier's eloquent and patriotic inscription "mon pays, mes amour." This enterprising firm have already carried off many honors for the excellence of their goods, being awarded in 1880 with a diploma, and in 1881 with a gold medal.

The exhibit of the New York Piano Compacy, situated as it is in the very centre of the main building, attracts a large share of public attention. In a circular enclosed, covered with crimson cloth and tastefully arranged, are two magnificent Weber Grands -one of English and the other of American make. The purity in tone of these superb instruments is universally praised and on Saturday afternoon, when our talented young Montroal pionist, Mr Septimus Fraser, performed several selections an enraptured crowd stood around. The following is the programme:-

1. Sonata, Pathetique, 1st part... Buethoven. Fountain (by special request)...Sysberg.
 Scherzo Brilliante......Wallenhaupt.
 Fantasie, Lucretia Borgia......Goria. Polacca...... Carl Baum. Polonaise Militaire......Chopin. 8. Concert Polka No. 1 W V Wallace,

At the same place Mr Earnest Longley performs this afternoon, Mr M Bohrer, a most promising young artist, to-morrow, and Mr Oliver King, planist to HR H the Princess

Louise, on Wednesday.
The tent of Messra. T. Quinn & Co., situated to the left of the Main Building still attracts great crowds, so much so that an admission fee is now required. Inside of this tent are three dusky Indian maidens, attired in the picturesque costumes peculiar to their race, engaged in making all kinds of wicker work, which is offered for sale at surprisingly low figures. A stalwart warrior arrayed in his warlike costume, with a tomahawk in his belt, is also a feature. Various animals are also on exhibition, including a bear, a crocodile and a monkey. The exhibit of furs by Levi & Co., of Quebec, is also a feature, and present a good opportunity to purchase cheap caps, muffe, gloves, etc., for the coming winter.

THE PRIZE LIST. The following prize lists were returned to

the Secretary yesterday: CLASS IX.

Leather, saddlery, hose, trunk makers' work, hoots, shoes, &c. Judges: Messrs W P Johnston, T Hawkins, R Irwin, G L Bolland, Chas Stevenson.

PART I. Sec 2-Three sides of pebbled grain lea-

ther, 1st, Felix Gaudresu; 2nd, T Blouin & Co. Sec 3 -Three sides of buff grain leather, 1st,

__; 2nd, F Gaudreau. Sec 4-Three sides split grain leather, 1st,

F Gaudreau. Sec 9-Upper leather waxed, 1st, Blouin &

Co; 2nd, F Gaudreau. Sec 10-Upper leather grained, 1st F Gaudreau; 2nd, Blouin & Co. For grained caliskins F Gaudreau was

highly commended.
Sec 11—Hose leather, 1st, J C McLaren

2nd, Robin & Sadlier. Sec 12-Belt leather, 1st, J C McLaren (English leather); 2nd, Robin & Sadlier, (Uanadian leather).

Sec 14-Card leather, 1st, J C McLaren; 2nd, Robin & Badlier. Sec 15-Mocassin leather, 1st, F Gaudreau 2nd. Blouin & Co.

Sec 16-Morocco leather, 1st, G A Mooney & Co; 2nd, J H Mooney & Sons. Sec 18-Harness leather, 1st, Robin & Sad-

lier; 2nd, Blouin & Co. Sec 20—Six calves' skins, satin finished, 1st

J H Mooney & Sons. Sec 21-Six calves' skins, wax finished, 1st, | geois.

800 22-Lacquered leather, 1st, E Charbon-Sec 23 Six sheeps kins (colored), 1st, J'H Mooney & Sons.

Sec 24-Six sheeps' skins, bark tanned, 1st, F Gaudreau.

Sec 25-Six sheeps' skins, with hair and colored, 1st, _____; 2nd F Gaudreau. Sec 27—Three kid skins, dressed, 1st, Geo A Mooney & Co; 2nd, J H Mooney & Co. Sec 28—Pebbled goat leather, 1st, Geo A Mooney; 2nd, J H Mooney & Sons.

Sec 29-Four sides cowhide, buffed, 1st, E Charbonneau. Sec 33-Leather belting. 1st, J C McLaren;

2nd, Robin & Sadlier. Sec 40—Extras, J C McLoren & Cc, Reeds & Loom, harness, card clothing, Picken leather; W F Wilkins, metallic belt fastening, Gallic Patent Insoling and Counter Co; Robin & Sadler, double leather belts; J H Mooney & Sons, cord oven, Geo A Mooney & Co, glazed calf skins.

Sec 11-Double carriage harness, 1st J C McLaren. Sec 12-Single carriage harness, 1st, J C

McLaren; 2nd, F Lacomble. Sec 14-Bet Canadian harness, 1st, Jules Gadbois.

PART II. Sec 30-Extra prizes, Eugene Lemire, American buggy harners; J C McLaren, American buggy harness.

PART III. Sec 1-Copper bevelled hose, 1st, Robin & Sadlier; 2nd, J C McLaren. Sec 3-Rubber belting, 1st, Canadian Rub-

Sec 5-Rubber clothing, 1st, North American Rubber Co (and diploma.) Sec 6-Rubber goods, 1st, Canadian Rubber

PART IV. Sec 1-Assortment of men's boots and shoes, 1st, Jas A Young. Sec 3-Ladies' boots and shoes, 1st, Jas A

Young. Sec 4-Ladies' machine-made boots and shoes, 1st, ———; 2d, Jas A Young. Sec 19—Boot and shoe uppers, 1st, Jackson Bros; 2d, John Kelsey. Sec 20—Shoemaker's laste and trees, 1st,

Jackson Bros. Sec 25-Extra prizes, John Telsey, patent heel, (and honorable mention); G Boivin, men's engineering boots, walking boots, and walking shoes, (3 prizes); F Rivard, skating and walking boots (and honorable mention.)

CLASS XII. Fine arts, pictures in oil and water colors, drawings, sculpture, statuary, engraving, lithography, penmanship, materials used in art. &c.

Judges: Mesers H Bird, A D Steele, J B Poitras, J H Borrie. PART I.

Sec 1-Portrait "Prof," 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello.
Sec 2—Historical subjects, let, A Boisseau. Sec 3-Landscape (Canadian), 1st, A Edon; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

Sec 4-Landscape (not Canadian), 1st, A Edson; 2nd, A F Loemans. Sec 6-Flowers or fruit, 1st, -Jas Weston. Sec 7-Marine (Canadian), ist,

2nd, Jas Weston. Sec 9-Inanimate objects, 1st, -W Thibaudeau.

PART II. Sec 2-Historical subjects, 1st, ---; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 3-Landscape (Canadian), 1st, A Ed-

Sec 4—Landscape or marine, 1st, A Edson. Sec 6—Flowers or fruit, Mrs L Fuller, honorable mention.

PART III. Sec 1-Orayon or pencil portrait, 1st, J Weston; 2nd, A Bolsseau; honorable mention, L G Cappello.

PART IV. Sec 3-Landscape (Canadian subject), 1st, -: 2nd. Mrs A M Chaplin. Sec 5-Animals from life, 1st, L Galarnean; honorable mention, Miss M Strickland.

PART V. Animals from life, 1st. Theo Dube.

Sec 1-Crayon or pencil portrait, 1st, C Patterson; 2nd, Geo Lannigan. Sec 4-Freehand drawing, 1st, M Radford. Sec 5-Pen and ink sketch, 1st, -2nd, Jas Smith.

PART VII. Sec 15-Exra prizes, L'Abbe Chabert (programme); R McRae (oil painting).

PART VIII. Sec 2-Statue or group, 1st, J C Van Lup-

Sec 16-Drawing of engine or mill work, -; 2nd, AS Pare. Sec 8-Architectural drawing, 1st,-

2nd, J H Ruleau. Sec 9-Architectural drawing, any subject, -; 2nd, Jas Smith. Sec 14-Designs and plans of dwelling

houses, 1st, ———; 2nd, Wm Decarie.
Sec 17—Designs for stained glass windows, st, J C Spence.

Sec 18—Painting on silk or satin, 1st, ——; 2nd, Miss M Jack.

PART IX.

Sec 2—Engraving on copper or steel, 1st, British American Bank Note Co. Sec 3-Engraving on stone, with proof, 1st, Geo E Desbarats & Co. Sec 4-Lithographic printing, 1st, Geo E Dasbarats & Co.

Sec 7-Artistic lithography, 1st, James L Weston, Jr; 2nd MA Ford. Sec 8-Lithographic writing, 1st, G E Des-

barats. 9-Engraving on wood, 1st, Jas L Wiseman.

Sec 10-Engraving on wood or portrait, lst, C H Koppel. Sec 11-Proof and block of poster, 1st, -; 2nd, C W Koppel. Sec 13-Illuminated work, 1st, J H Elllott;

2nd. E Cox. Sec 14-Artotype, 1st, George E Desbarats & Co. Sec 16-Ornamental penmanship, 1st, A

Arcand; 2nd, A Drouin; honorable mention, Miss M Campball. Sec 17-Commercial penmanship, 1st, A

Drouin; 2nd, A Arcand. Sec 21-Extra prize, visiting cards, A Ar. cand.

Phonetic exhibit, honorable mention, James Crankshaw. Collection of business cards, honorable mention, A A Simpson. PART X.

Sec 2-Photographic portrait, water color, lat, Jas Weston. Sec 3-Photo portrait, In lien ink, honorable mention, Jas Weston.
Sec 10—Photo portrait, oils, honorable mention, Jas Weston.

CLASS XIX.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. Judges-Messrs E E Skelton, W Allan, A

W Ogilvie. Sec 1-Two pairs woollen stockings, 1st, Mrs J M Pollock; 2nd Miss Macfarlane. Sec 2-Socks, 1st, L Pauze; 2nd, Jos Bour-

Bec 5-Stocking yarn, 1st, L Pauze; 2nd Jos Bourgeois. Sec 6-Woollen blankete, 1st, H. Collier; 2nd, L Pauze. 8ec 7-Woollen cloth, 1st, H Collier.

2tm, it Collier.

Sec 9-Woollen flannel, 1st, L Pauze; 2nd, A Ferland. Sec 10-Woollen carpet, 1st, H Collier

2nd. L Pauze. Sec 11-Hearth-rug, 1st, W J Haire; 2nd, Mrs E L Patterson.

Sec 12-Piece rag carpet, 1st, H Collier; 2nd, Jos Bourgeois. Sec 13-Rag mat, 1st, D Trudel; 2nd, Mrs

D Hood. Sec 14-Woolien coverlet, 1st, L R Whitman; 2nd, H Collier.

Sec 15-Check for cloaking, 1st, ad, H Colller. Sec 16-Counterpane, 1st, L Pauze; 2nd, A Ferland.

Sec 17-Piece of disper, 1st, L Pauze. Sec 18-Linen, 1st, L Pauze; 2nd, A Forland.

Sec 19-Linen thread, 1st, L Pauze; 2nd,

Jos Bourgeois. Sec 20-Bread (home-made), 1st, Mary J McDonald; 2nd, Mary Boyd. Sec 21—Home-made biscuit, 1st,

Sec 23--Home-made vinegar, 1st, 2ad, O Marion ; extra prize, Mrs D Wilson. Sec 24-Home-made syrup, 1st, A Z Etue Sec 25-Home-made liquors, 1st, A Z Etue; 2nd. E Ferland.

Sec 26-Extra prize, Mrs L S Miller.

2nd, Mary J McDonald.

THE DOG SHOW. Not the least attractive feature of the present Exhibition is the Dog Show at the Crystal Palace. The canine species in all varieties is fully represented. Among the animals deserving of special mention are several terriers of the Yorkshire variety, the English pugs five in number, and the King Charles breed of Spaniels. There is also a Maltese dog and one white English terrier bitch. The French poodle is also represented and a number of smooth-coated fox ferrier puppies, a Newtoundland pup and a Prince Charles pup complete the caged collection. A row of fox terriers comprise many fine dogs. A Chinese hunting dog attracts notice both by its rarity and ugliness. A Russian bunting dog looks like a small lion. The Newfoundland breed shows a good collection. Of the Pomeranian there is one specimen showing good points. The collection of smooth and rough-coated collies is very fine. Two French water spaniels are pretty dugs of ther breed. The next collectica, that of cocker spaniels, is very creditable, and a Norfolk spanish holds its own to point of beauty. The remainds comprise three or four Clumbers, a fine Godon setter, two Irish and one English setter, ith a litter of pups of the latter. The shot is, on the whole, well worthy of inspection

THE HORSE JUMPAG TOURNAMENT. The Horse Jumping and Shetland pony racing took place on the park side of the grounds resterday afternon, when there was a large attendance of the visitors to the Exhibition. The grand stand was well filled, and the music of the City Band, was present, enlivened the which proceedings with choica selections music. Among those present we noticed the Hon. Senator Ogilvie, chairman of the Horse Jumping Committee; Hon Louis Beaubien, Mesers' James O'Brien, Jonnthan Hodgson, William Clendinneng, W Wilson, Dr McEachran, VS; Dr C J Alloway, VS; Alex McGibbon, D Morrice, A Gowdey, Henry Bulmer, B Tansey, James Somerville, S Carsley, etc, etc. Mr James O'Brien acted as judge and Dr Mc Eachran and Dr Alloway as starters. The Shetland pony races created much amusement, and the jumping of the horses owned by the Montreal Fox Huat was particularly good. The result of the races were

as follows: Light Weight Hunters over Hurdles-M F H "Allandale" 1st, \$15; M F H "Roderick" 2nd, \$10; Drysdale "Bonny Face" 8rd, \$6. Farmers Horses over Hurdles - Drummond's "Farmer's Boy" 1st, \$15; Henderson's

"Topsey" 2nd, \$10; Henderson's "Nors" 3rd, Ponies, Colts, 12 to 14 hands-Sommerville "Jack" 1st, Si2; W A McGibbon's "Saw-

bones" \$8; W A McGibbon's "Dolly" 3rd, Ponies 10 to 12 Hands-Lorn McGibbon's

Lady MacDonald" 1st, \$12; S Carsley's Robin " 2nd. \$8. Ponies under 10 Hands-Clendianeng's

Trouble " 1st, \$10; Clendinneng's " Daisy 2nd, \$6. Ponies Jumping, 3 Trials—McGlibbon's "Lady MucDonald," Carsley's "Robin," equal, \$5 each; Sommerville's "Jack" 3rd, \$8

Clendinneng's "Daisy" 4th, \$3. THE AUSTRALIAN EXHIBIT. The Australian exhibit is situated between the Machinery Hall and main building, and consists of a display which has never before been shown in the Province of Quebec. A magnificent live ostrich, which has become climatized on the Ontario ostrich farm. The furs of Australia are well represented by manufactured and raw goods. Mr. R. S. Clark, a distinguished furrier of Brunswick, Australis, exhibits a number of robes and mats

made up out of kengaroo of various kinds and of the gray oposum. This gentleman has gone to a great deal of expense in forwarding his goods in order to have them on exhibition in the Dominion. The pioneer of the trade, too, has spent a great deal of money and time in introducing Australian productions here; but it is hoped that as Montreal is the principal market for furs in Canada, that the furriers will make it a point to call and examine the Australian specimens, among which are a number of splendid coats and ladles' furs. Some of the eggs laid by the large bird are on exhibition, together with Mr. Halstead's incubator for hatching eggs, which alone is

sufficiently interesting to warrant a visit to one of the best features of the Exhibition. An excellent exhibit of compressed yeast is made by Goff, Fleishman & Co., of New York, through their enterprising agent here. Mr. W. F. Clark, whose factory depot can be found at 70 St. Antoine street. In order that the public may become fully acquainted with the quality of the article two responding to their popularity. bakers were engaged during yesterday testing the yeast with flour, producing some delicious samples of cake and bread. The yeast is a pure extract from selected grain, tree from all coemicals and adulterations. It is a vast improveon the old-fashioned article, and can be obtained easier, cheaper, and can always be obtained fresh from the growers. The display will no doubt receive due recognition from

the judges. In the Main Building annex, Emile Poliwks gives a very creditable display of a collection of rubber bands, glue, glycerine, gerondine, borax, Irish moss, cocos, chocolate, sponges and Dean's Floral Cologne.

The Crompton corset exhibit by T. J Clarton & Co. is a very pretty one, comprising a display of all kinds of corsets and lined. kid gloves and mits. All their goods are Canadian make and surpass anything imported.

This morning, from an early hour, the weather seemed to promise to mar one of the principal sights connected with the Grand Provincial Exhibition, named the military self.

Ser 3-Etoffe du pays, let, F Z Collerette; review. About 9 delock a violent storm set in, accompanied by lightning and thunder, and the general opinion pervading the minist of all interested in weather matters, that it would rain increantly all day.

However, about ten velock the rain

ceased, the dark clouds dispused and the an shone brightly. About this time the Sith Fuelliers with their band proceeded to Basventure Depot to meet the Barlow Geys from St. Albans, which they afterward escorted to the review grounds. Abov 11 o'clock there were all the appearance that the remainder of the day would be fin and the streets leading to Fletcher's Field, where the military rageant was to take place, scame crowded with omnibuser, hacks ar other vehicles, loaded with people, all bind for the grand eight of the day, and the sewalks were also crowded with pedestrians At 12 o'clock, when all the troops had gived on the grounds, it was estimated that he spec-

tators numbered at least 50,000. The troops, including all rank probably were 3,000 strong and were comised of the real Garrison Artillery, he Sixty-Fifth Battalion of Bifles, he Victoria Sixtythe Barlow Greys, St. Alins, Vermont. After being formed into line, as ranks, both front and rear, were misuty inspected by the Inspecting Officer and taff, the Bands meanwhile playing popult airs. Shortly fafter began

THE JARON MAST, which was executed in the following each Regiment bing headed by its respective

The Monter! Cavaire, ocuvenson's Field Battery, Moreal Carrison Artillery, Troy Citizen's Octs, Prince of Waies Rifles, Sixty-Fifth Basilon, the Barlow Greys, Sixth Fusiliers victoria Rifles.

The tarch past was splendidly done, and as es corps marched past the saluting point hearty applause was evoked from the sperators. The Troy Corps and the Barlow G.ys, looked well, and their handsome, pldierly appearance was the cause of much

avorabie comment. Shortly after the march past rain began to pour in torrents, and a general rush was made by the spectators for home. The rain greatly interlored with the after manuavres of the troops, which were in consequence cut short. As our reporter had to leave the grounds at this juncture, we will have to hold over a longer account of the review until tomorrow

The 65th Battalion marched on the grounds after the review. They looked exceedingly well, and turned out stronger than any regiment on the field.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND PLANTS. The opening of the Horticultural Show in the Victoria Rink to-night is one of the events of this week. The Troy Citizen corps and

band are expected to be present. The exhibit of flowering and foliage plants and also of louquets, wreaths and cut flowers is much superior to last year, but the display of grapes, apples and peaches wil. fall much below that of last year, as of account of the bad season many of the county societies are not exhibiting at all, leavily everything to Montrealers to carry out. Gentleuen present at the Toronto and Quebec shows sy that the display here is much superior to olther. The following Judges were

Plants-Col Rhodes, Quebec; H. Cochuis Quebec; JStanfor, Montreal. Cut Bloos __ Jas by Kenna, Cote des Neiges. G E Kemp, fortreet; W Hibbins, Montreal,

making avards this afternoon :-

Grapes-A Allan, Kingston; J Middleton, St Andrews; F Roy, Lichine; W V Gordon Montreal; W Paul, Montreal. Apples-Mr atnam, Grafton, Vt; R Spriggins, Montreal.

Honey-G Gaham, Montreal; E Elliott, Montreal. P Jackson, Cote St Paul; J

Decarie, Notre Dane de Grace; J Jordan, Montreal.

ONE OF MANY. "I have used PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN Ex-TRACTOR with very satisfactory results. Have introduced it to several friends, who speak of it in high terms. And f the entire freedom from corns for the past two months, since using the Extractor, be in evidence of its properties, it gives me great pleasure to furnish you this information, to make whatever use of it you may deem proper."- Wm. Dagg, Montreal. N. C. Polson & Co., Prop., Kingston,

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS The drum that John Robins best at Bunker Hill has been given to the Bosonian So-

ciety. Great preparations are being made at Assisi, in Italy to celebrate this winter the seventh centenary of the birth of St. Francis, the

founder of the Franciscan order of mouks. As an act of grace, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of his accession to the throne, the Sulian of Turkey pardoned sixtynine persons suffering imprisonment for various offences.

In the German army more and more attention is being paid to the science of aerostatics, and officers are being trained to make

balloon ascensions. Does the weather change with the moon? Sir William Thomson tells the British Science Association that there is no connection between the two things, as far as he can discov-

or, and he has studied them. Speaking recently at Norwich, Cardinal Manning said that last year he had the pleasure of sitting next Gen. Sir G. Wolseley at a public dinner in London, and observed that the General was a strict total abstainer.

Despite the uniavorable weather, the number of visitors at Wiesbaden in the latter half of August is given at about 62,000; at Baden Baden, 36,000; at Carlabad, 24,450; the other German watering places having a score cor-

School libraries are greatly on the increase in France. In 1865 the number was oaly 4,833, and in 1874. 16,648. There are now 25,913. This does not include the teachers' libraries which number 2,348, with an aggregate of five hundred thousand volumes.

Is a city under obligation to protect its citizens from damage by fire? That question is involved in a suit brought against Montreal by Mr. Dion, a sculptor, who lost an eye in consequence of a fire in a house where the law as to fire escapes had not been enforced.

The fat men of Connecticut are perturbed. The President of their association chose a place which they do not like for their annual clambake, and they threaten to sue him, unless he yields, for a return of the gold-headed cane which he carries as their chief officer.

The Rev. Mr. Lansdell, an English clergyman, who started several weeks ago from St. Peterburg on a missionary tour in Siberia, was arrested and brought back, the police having taken the Bibles be distributed for Nihilist literature. After some considerable difficulty, however, the reverend gentleman freed himOSITUARY

Mr Emil Planamour, the Syss entrouomer is dead, aged 67

Paul Chas Ed ard Ziegles Colonel in the Federal Army, and a distinguished Swiss soldier and patriot, has just died at Zarich in hie 831 year.

M. Dreo, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, is deac. H, was the son-in-law of Garnier Pages, and was a constant opponent of the second Emire, being condemned to imprisonment in 184. Since the Empire fell he has belonged to the group of the Union Republicaine He was 53 years old.

The funeral of he late Mr. Luke Styles took place yesteray morning from his late residence at Oots St. Paul to the Roman Catholic Cemetry, and was very largely attended by the friends and acquaintances of the departed. The funeral cortege left the deceased's residence at 7 o'clock, and after the selema service for the dead had been celebrated by the Rev. Father Callaghan at following: Montreal Troop of avalry, the St. Patrick's Church, the serrowind procession Stevenson Field Battery, 6th Fallers, Montreformed and proceeded to the Cemetery. reformed and proceeded to the Cemetery, where all that was mortal of their late friend and companion was laid to rest. The pall-Rifles, the Troy Clizen Corps, Y.N.G., and bearers were Mesers. Michael Polan, Tobias the Barlow Greys, St. Alins, Vermont. Butler, Henry L. O'Neill, John Hoobin, Thomas Larkin and James Hoctor. The funeral arrangements by Mr. Doran, of Chaboillez Square, were all that could be desired, and the elegant casket in which the remains were placed reflected the highest credit on that gontleman.

The many friends of Mr. Luke Styles, the er of Mr. Thomas Styles, proprietor of west, will reentral Hotel, St. James street occurred last night learn of his death, which mother-in-law, Cote St. he residence of his some weeks ago was prostrated . Mr. Styles of typhoid fever, and though attended titack most skilful physicians in the city, neve. completely railled, but gradually sank under he usual combinations of the dreaded disease. The deceased, who was only 29 yeers of age, was a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, but had been a resident of this city for many years. He was a general favorite with the traveiling public. His quiet unobtrusive manner and kindly disposition endeared him to a large circle of friends, who deeply mourn his loss. He also took a more than passing interest in the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, of which he was a member, and for the success of which he worked assiduously. The deceased leaves a young wife and child to mourn the loss of a kind husband and fond iather.

Dr. Joseph B. Bond, for many years one of the leading physicians of Yarmouth, N.S., died at Barion, Digby, on September 18th, aged 80

years.

Wm. Fleet, of Winnipeg, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Co., who, with his daughter, has been visiting Toronto for some days, was found dead in his room at the Queen's Hotel yesterday morning. September 17th. He is said to have been suffocated by gas.

R. H. Wurtele, a prominent citizen of Quebec, died suddenly on September 18th at his residence, Isle of Orleans. He returned only the previous day from Montreal, where he was attending a meeting of creditors of his Winnipeg estate, but failed to obtain a settlement. He was formerly official assignee. He was in good health until stricken down with apoplexy a few minutes before he breathed his last.

The Honorable and Very Reverend Gerald

few minutes before he breathed his last.

The Honorable and Very Reverend Gerald Valerian Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, was third son of the late and brother of the second Lord Cowley. He was born in 1809, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M. A. in 1820. He was rector of Strathfieldsaye, Hants, from 1836 to 1855, the rectory being in the gift of his relative the late Duke of Wellington; was nominated Domestic Chaplain to the Queen in 1819, Dean of Windsor in 1854, and Lord High Almoner in 1870.

The funeral of the late Mr. Michael Cuddiny.

1854, and Lord High Almoner in 1870.

The funeral of the late Mr. Michael Cuddiny, whose death occurred on Wednesday last at his residence on Cadleux street, took place this morning and was attended by a large number of friends and leading citizens. Solemn Requient Mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church by the Rev. Father Dowd, after which the remains were conveyed to their last resting place in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. The deceased was an old and respected citizen of Montreal, and during his lifetime was held in esteem by all classes of the community.

all classes of the community.

Rev Dr E P Pusey is dead. He was the second son of the Hon. Philip Bouverie (half-brother of the Earl of Radnor), and was born in 1809. In 1822 he graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, and 1826 became Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, and Reglus Professor of Hebrew in the University. With Dr. Newman he originated the Anglo Cathedra movement in the Church of England in 1833, and was one of the chief contributors to the "Tracts for the Times." Among Inle other works are "Causes of Rationalism in tributors to the "Tracts for the Times." Among his other works are "Causes of Rationalism in Germany," "The Doctrine of the Real Presence Germany," "The Doctrine of the Real Presence Gathered from the Futhers," "History of the Councils of the Church," "The Caurch of Eng-land a Portion of Christ's One Holy Catholic

Church," &c. A BANK RAIDED.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT CHAMPLAIN, N.Y.
Information was received here yesterday of a daring attempt to raid the District. Bank at Champlain, a small town in New York State. During Friday night a number of thieves entered the bank and began operations on the vauit, in which were several thousand dollars, but they were unable to carry out their design. They, however, took away \$100 in Canadian twenty-five cent pieces which were in the office. The thieves are supposed to have come from Canada, the authorities having traced three suspicious looking characters who were seen coming from the Canada side on Friday in a buggy. The police have the matter in hand. A BOLD ATTEMPT AT CHAMPLAIN, N.Y.

The efforts of distinguished public speakers and performers are often impaired by hourseness. No specific for throat and lung affections has been found to remedy this trouble with such certainty and promptitude as THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. This inexpensive but sterling remedy used inwardly and cutwardly, oftentimes in a few hours entirely overcomes sore throat or a cold, and may be depended open to produce the best effects in incipient bronchitis, asthma, croup, catarrh, quinsy and other affections of the breathing organs. It is also a sovereign remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disorders, piles, excertation of the nipples, bruises, scalds and burts of all kinds. It is also used in some of the leading trotting stables of the country for equine disorders and injuries. Prepared

only by Northbop & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. GRAND TRUNK RECEIPTS.

An insurance company to indemnify public singers against the loss of their voices is proposed in Paris, the idea being to contract to support the insured in a manner appropriate to their position and the amount of premiums paid by them before their voices deserted them.

In reference to the entrance into Cauada of American military troops on excursions, etc., it has been decided by the authorities that henceforth application will have to be made by such companies through the American Secretary of War to the British Ambassador at Washington, who will forward the application to the Governor-General.

The Provincial (Ontario) Exhibition opens

to day at Kingston.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Tel-El-Kebir Captured by the British-Arabi's army said o be demoralized —The Eipptians it full retreat—The Cavalry in pursit - The Egyptian loss in killed estimated at 2000.

Kassasın, Sept 12 Sir Garnet Wolseley made a personal accomaissance this morning, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Generals Lowe, Wills and Williamson. He returned after gaining a clear idea of the enemy's position. This is the last reconnais-

Bance before the battle.

The British line of communication between Ismailia, Nefische, Tel-U-Mahuta and Mahsameh is held by detachments of infantry with a gun and a group of cavalry at each

4.30 p. m -The British tents will be struck at 5 p.m., and the men be formed into brigades and marched to the bivouse ground. Each man will carry 100 tounds of ammunition. The transport brigade will be formed at daybreak. Thirty rounds of ammunition per man will be carried on the baggage animals, which will press on at night. The naval brigade will be attached to the transport corps. The 40-pounders and nine batteries will accompany the advancing forces.

5 30 p.m.-General orders have been issued for the forward movement of the whole army. Tents and baggage will be transported by railroads to the nearest point to the British encampment. No bugles are allowed to be sounded after sunset. The Royal West mpanies Begiment, 19th Hussars and two the camp. of Engineers remain heraish are now bivou-

10.50 p.m.—Thend Kassasin, along the acking-mileable front. The most advanced line is about four miles from the Egyptian Hont. The forward march will begin shortly after midnight, so that the force may reach fighting distance by dawn. Sir Garnet Wolseley will attempt to get round Arabi's flank and destroy the railway in his rear communicating with Zagazig.

The British are now marching on Tel-el-Kebir. The attack will probably begin before daylight. The British troops have taken three days'

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12. - The Porte has ordered the release of laborers engaged in the service of the English army, recently arrested. ALEXANDRIA. Sept. 12. - Advices from Cairo deny the rumor thas Nubar Pacha's house and other buildings had been burned.

ALEXADBIA, Sept. 13 .- The Khedive has received a telegram from Sultan Pacha saying that the British attack on Tel-el-Kebir commenced at 4.30 this morning.

Later-Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning. Forty guns and a large number of prisoners were captured. The cavalry are iu pursuit. The demoralization of Arabi's army is complete. His infantry are fleeing towards the desert.

Kassasin, Sept. 13, 5.30 a.m. The attack on Tel-el-Kebir began at 4,45 this morning. The main attack was directed against the enemy's extreme left flank, four miles north of the railway. Heavy artillery and infautry fire is now proceeding. The British troops are advancing rapidly and evidently

turning the enemy's flank.
LoxDox, Sept. 13.—A Kassasin despatch says the Egyptians opened fire when the British were within about a mile of Tel-el-Kebir. The place appears to have been finally captured by the rush. The Indian cavalry are hotly pressing the jugitives on the south and the British cavalry on the north of Cana.

Another despatch says the enemy's killed alone amount to 2,000. The refreat of the enemy on the north is cut off. The cavalry are still pursuing.

KASSASIN, Sept. 13 -- At the capture of Tel-ol-Kobir the Egyptian loss is estimated at 2,000. The British loss is probably 200, including many officers. The Highland Brigade bore the brunt of the sction.

KASSASIN, Sopt. 13 .- The Highland Brigade distinguished themselves notably at the redoubts at Tel-el-Kebir, all of which along the entire enemy's lines were carried at the point of the bayonet. At half-past five this morning the Highlanders dashed in on the left, completely surprising the enemy. The latter, however, soon rallied from their surprise and pluckily replied with volleys of musketry, inflicting loss on their assailants.

The following officers fell:—British officers killed—Møjor Colville, 74th Highlanders; Lieut Somerville, 74th Highlanders. British officers wounded-Col. Hutchinson, 46th Regiment; Capt. Keppel, 74th Highlanders; Capt Cumberland, 74th Highlanders; Lieut Midword, 74th Highlanders; Lieut Gordon Cary, 74th Highlanders.

As the 46th Regiment dashed over the entrenchments, their leader, Col. Hutchinson, was wounded in the mouth and carried off the field. At half-past 6 o'clock the correspondent rode with General Wolseley's staff some thrue miles behind Arabi's entrenchments. The Egyptians were in full retreat. The correspondent counted 300 Egyptians lying dead upon the field.

The British cavalry are pushing forward on the right toward Zagazig to cut off the retreat of the Egyptians from Kafr-el-Dwar. The enemy retreated at full speed toward the desert and Calco. The Highland brigade, while in action, presented the most martial sight imaginable.

The Egyptian position at Tel-el-Kebir wa far less strongly fortified than was supposed. Arabi's sharpshooters, before the flight of the garrison, stood well out from the works and shot down many of the English officers. In loss of officers the British suffered most. Lieut, Gordon killed three Egyptian officers with his claymore. The British cheered Wolseley after the battle.

The black Soudan troops on the Egyptian side fought pluckily. Arabi's artillery was well served, but the pure Egyptian regiments behaved very cowardly. The first fire of the Egyptians was very wild. With daylight the enemy's fire improved, and fell on the British like a hailstorm. Many men fell, but not a second did the British stop. The covering parties, lying down, fired at the enemy, while those in front passed on. It is believed that the bulk of Arabi's force will be captured.

before the enemy were aware of the presence of the British. The Intantry immediately after pressed forward, deploying, opening fire from a sheltered position. The rebels dis-covered the British about a mile from their works and opened a heavy rifle fire. The moving fight. The force behind the works lung disease.

British paused a moment on a line of sand were rendered powerless to resist the British hills, then with a gallant rush they were among the rebels. Acting on Wolseley's orders, they reserved their fire, and went in with the bayonet. The slaughter for a time | that they were practically useless, as they was very great. The rebels broke and fied, were at most points overwhelmed by their

the forts was filled with dead and dying of Arabi's followers. The final rush was made over a distance of 200 yards, the men skirmishing and seeking over until they reached this point. The British loss up to this time is

computed at 200 killed. Wolseley telegraphs that Arabi escaped on orsenack to Zagazig.

Prisoner state that Arabi has undermined portion of Cairo, and the work of destrucon will begin with the blowing up of the tadel, followed by the massacre of the hropean population, whose departure from th city is forbidden.

correspondent says Graham's brigade wored gallantly. Their cheers could be hed above the din of the musketry as they chaled up the steep slopes of the trenches. Thergyptians were terror-stricken. Many bid ithe corners of the works, others fied at their most speed, throwing everything from them The large inner redoubt on Arabi's left walwell manned and armed, and still remained tact. With another brilliant rush the Brith were among the enemy, bayoneting the goners and capturing the heavy arhus was captured the key of the position

In fifted minutes from the first rush the British ws its masters. The rattle of the with their right he rebels who still showed fight. On the south the enemy stood a few minutes long, but the appearance of the British cavalry or teir right hastened their movements. In a iew moments one rushing stream of fugitives way making for Zagazig, and out of all their pottenehments. A little later Macpherson's Idlan brigade burst upon the naring for from be south, and the rout was complete. The artigry coming up at a gallop, unlimbered, and bent shot and shell after the rebels, adding to be confusion. The cavalry had got right round he enemy's flanks before the fight began. The Egyptivial losses and number of guns calarier are greater than first mentioned. It is calcaved a death blow has been given to Ara All the work was done by the British tops in the first line of attack. The principal felifications were carried by the time the Guides and Fourth Brigade came camo up. and Fourth Brigade came came up.

The transport "Serapis" has sailed from Portsmouth for Alexandria, with 1,722 officers and men of the lat battalion of the Buffs and

the 1st battalion of the Dorsetshire regiment. Sir Garnet Wolssley's official despatch to the War Office says: - " W. struck camp at Kassasin Lock last evening and bivousoked on a high ridge above the camp until 1.30 this evening. We then advanced upon the very extensive, very strongly fortified posttion held by Arabi Bey with 20,000 regulars, of whom 2,500 were cavalry, with 70 gues and 6,000 Bedouine and irregulars. My force was about 11,000 bayonete, 2,000 sabres, 60 guns. To have attacked so strong a position by daylight with the troops. I could place in the field would have entailed very great loss. I resolved, therefore, to attack before daybreak, marching the six miles that intervened between my camp and the enemy's position in darkness. The cavalry and 2 batteries hose artillery on the right had orders to swep round the enemy's line at daybrook. The first division of the second brigade inder Graham, supported by the Foot Cuaids, under the Duke of Connaught, seven batteries of artillery, numbering 42 guns, with the supporting brigade, then the second division of the Highland triade leading the Indian contingent, these or the south lither and thither all night until daybreak side of the canal, with the naval brigade on and nearly stumbled into the enemy's lines. the railway, advanced. Greet englation was displayed by the regiments to be first in the enemy's works. All went at them straight, Highland Brigade. The 74th were next the the Royal Irish particularly distinguishing canal. Next were the Cameron Highlanders, itself by its dasb and the mander in which it closed with the enemy. Al the enemy's line with the Black Watch upon their flank. works and camps are now in our possession. I do not yet know exact! the number of line. Swiftly and silently the Highlanders guns captured, but the number is consider | moved forward to the attack. No word was and Colonel Richardson severely wounded. Major Celville and Liutenants Midwood and | heaps, a storm of bullets whizzed over the Somerville, of the Highland Light Infantry, were killed. Of the Black Watch, Liout. MacNetil was killed and Captains Cumberland and Fox wounded. General Alison's aide-de-camp, Cart. Hutton, was wounded. Col. Stirling and the surgeon of the Coldstroam Guarda were wounded. Col. Balfour, of the Grenadler Guards, wounded in the leg, and a color-sergeant killed. The cavairy is now on its march to Belbeis, and the Indian contingent on its way to Zagazig, to be followed this evening by the Highland Bigade. Three lieutenants of the Cameron Highlanders were wounded. The canal is out in some places, but the rallway is intact. It has been discovered that Racheb Pacha and All Fehmy Pacha were wounded in the engagement on Saturday.

General McPherson telegraphs from Zagazig that he made a forced march after the capture of Tel-ol-Kebir, and occupied Zagazig this afternoon. He seized five trains. The Governor surrendered to the British. The people are aubmissive.

Paris, Sep. 13 .- The Minister of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Franch Ambassador in London to convey to Lord Granville the congratulations of the French Government, and to assure Lord Granville of the cordial satisfaction he feels at the news of the splen-

did English triumph in Egypt.
Constantino?LE, Sep. 13.—It is stated in official circles that if no agreement is arrived at by Thursday regarding the military convention, the Porte will break off diplomatic relations with England.

PORT SAID, Sept. 13.—Detachments of troops from Kair-el-Dwar are reported fleeling towards Cairo. It is believed the British will push on to Cairo without delay. .

ZAGAZIG, Sept. 13.—Orders have been

given to burn all property of Europeans in the event of the defeat of Arabi.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 13,-Grand demonstration here to-night in honor of the British. New York, Sept. 13 -A Kassasin despatch says the Egyptians had evidently been apprised of the forward movement of the British, though not in time to form in a body to meet the attack. Several Egyptian regiments were hurrledly ordered out to meet the British, but before they were fairly bronchitis. J. D. Armstrong, 136 Yong formed to receive the attack the English street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deafwere up at them, and under a deadly fire ness. Thomas Telfer, 12 Melinda street, from the infantry and artillery which opened Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. Benjamin A. fire from all quarters, they were cut up to a disorganized extent, and a regular stampede followed. While in this plight the British London, Sept. 11.—A correspondent at cavalry were ordered to charge, and they rode Tel-el-Kebir says:—The Artillery opened fire among the fleeing Egyptians, sabring and among the fleeing Egyptians, sabring and riding them down in all directions, making a terrible havoc. The retreat of the advanced Egyptian regiment was so precipitate, and so closely followed by the British cavalry that both got to the entrenchments in s without shooting down their own comrades. This placed the defenders

of the works at such a disadvantage

British cavalry, the retreating Egyptians being in such great numbers and spread out to such an extent as practically proved a cover for the British advance. Nearly all ground Tel-el-Kebir the British infantry followed the cavalry well, and were soon behind them over the works. The effect of the retreat of Arabi's advance regiments and their close pursuit by the British cavalry and infantry, was a panic and stampede among the garrison, who deserted their posts and fled. The position was carried soon after sunrise. Arabi's forces made no stand. The place was found to be far less strongly fortified than was supposed. So complete had been Wolseley's preparations that the English cavalry, which had been ordered to follow such retreat if it occurred, were not taken by surprise, and started in pursuit, keeping close to the Egyptians, and fairly decimating them as they fled

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- The following has baen recived by the New York Herald:-TEL-EL-KEBIE, Sept. 14.—The most complete success attended the attack upon the enemy's position. Not only has Tel-el-Kebir ness or rapacity of such merciless encroach-fallon into the British hands, but the Egypers on the time and attention of mankind, we tian army has ceased to exist. The first move was a short one, being only to the sand hills ume before us, an sbridgment of the voluminabove the camp. There the arms were piled enemy's Disketry died away, while the British forsik the bayonet and picked off with their rils the rebels who still showed fight. On the south the enemy stood a few again fell in. Never did 14,000 men get

would communes with the dawn and the exbe challenged by Bedouin horsemen far out all the vivacity and fire of the French characthe sandy plains to keep up with us. On longed, we see the army which won the victors right was Graham's brigade which had already done good service by twice repelling the assaults of the enemy. Next came the onerds, the brigade which was, when the action began, to act in support of Gen. Greham. Between them end the canal were forty-two runs of the Royal Artiller. On the railway reglf the naval bridge advanced with a forty-pounder. On a track south of the canal the Highland regirents led the advance followed by the forth troops in sunvance followed by the incen troops in sup-port of the cavalry. The horse artillery had started due north to mee a detour and come

down upon the enemys line of retreat.

By early dawn the troops had arrived

within 1,000 yard of the enemy's lines and halted there a grort time to enable the fight-ing lives to be formed and other preparations to be made. Perfect silence still reigned over the plain. It was difficult to credit the fact that 14,000 men lay in a semi-circle round the enemy's lines, ready to dash for-ward at the signal at the low sand trenches in mont, behind which so many men slumbered unsuspicious of their presence. As nsual in a movement carried out in darkness many detached parties altogether lost their way, I with some mounted police among the number, for while we completely lost the rest of the force we went The attack began on the left. Nothing could he imagined finer than the advance of the The 46th and 60th regiments formed a second heads of the advancing troops, a wild cheer broke from the Highlanders, and in response the pipes struck shrilly up. Bayonets were fixed, and at double quick time they dashed forward. The first line of entrenchments was carried, the enemy scarcely offering any resistance, but from another line of entranchments behind, which, in the still dim light one could scarcely see, a burst of musketry fire broke out for a few minutes. The High-landers poured a heavy fire, but it was probably as innocuous as that of the unseen enemy, whose builets whistled harmlessly overhead. The delay in the advance was

the other flanks. The horse artillery shelled (Continued on Eighth Page)

but short. Then the order was given, and

the brigade again went rapidly forward.

Soon a portion of the force had passed be-tween the enemy's redoubts and opened

for the Egyptians, who took to their heels

and fairly ran, suffering, as the crowded

masses rushed across the open, very heavily

from our fire being literally mowed down by

hundreds. Meanwhile fighting began upon

flanking fire. This was too much

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disease. Read and judge for yourself :--"Several of my family and friends have been cured of bronchitis, asthma and cutarrh by using the Spirometer." John F. Whelan, Manager of The Post and True WITHES, Montreal. Mr. C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh and broughlis. Mr. DeBougherville, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many years; now cured. Mr. George Ager, Ottawa, catarrh and lung diseases cured. Mrs. Smith, London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of catarrh. George Maguire, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street, west; daughter cured of asthma. George Willis, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deaf Drake, St. Urbain street, Montreal, for man, years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is

Also, the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mrs. David Porrault, who suffered from astlima and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured.

Mrs. Adamson, of Belleville, cured of bronchitis, and her eister cured of bronchitis and

The above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. The instrument will be expressed to any address. Call or write, enclosing stamp, to M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, 13 existing order of things, can compare with had lost both flesh and color. These Pills Phillips Square, Montreal, where Physicians any of O'Connell's, whom he regarded as the combine, every excellence desirable in a dopursued hotiga. The trenches before one clown countrymen being driven back by the and sufferers can try it free.

A Distinguished French Type of the Monastic Orders.

DORA GREENWELL'S SKETCH OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS DOMINICAN.

Compared to Cardinal Manning and Father Tom Burke.

If there is a literary character, says the New York World which we should wish to hold up to admiration it is that of a successfal abridger; languid diffusion, endless detail and a disposition to think every subject entitled to a bulky volume being among the plagues of modern blography. To the dulloppose as a lesson and rebuke the little volous French life of Pere Chocarne, which, clear, brief and animated and sometimes touched with poetic beauty, at the expense of a short perusal, during which attention will never languish and curiosity never be suspended, will put the reader in possession of one of the most illustrious characters that has adorned the Roman Catholic Church. It is admitted by the sternest Protestants that there is strength in the spirit of that Church to work off what they deem its proper parts, and the Gallican church, always the freest, most enlightened and most brilliant of that great body, has ever been most faithful in such ex-Dominican Lacordaire, a man instinct with ter, yet devort, profound and discerning. The most vebement enemies indeed of Latin Christianity annot deny that in those monas tic societies to one of which Lacordaire bevery foindations of the earth seemed out of course, that to them we owe not merely the preservation or revival of art, but the reawakening of human thought from a sleep not unlike death itself. The men who reclaimed nations from barbarism, who changed wildernesses into gardens, who dared to examine the forms and forces of the natural world, are, with all the faults alleged against them, the men to whom we are indebted for the marvellous developments of modera civilization. The history of the great monastic orders is the history of all thought during the centuries in which the constitutions of the several countries of Europe were taking shape, to assume at length the several forms of continental centralization and that English individual freedom which in our country has found its highest culmination. In other times the

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MONES HAVE BEEN MORE BRILLIANT,

their services in promoting the welfare of mankind more willingly acknowledged. But we have fallen on different days. It may well be doubted whether in the turmoil of this busy age even Dominic, Augustine, Ben-edict or Bernard would retain their ancient majesty. The monks who inhabit the cloisters and wear their habit in our times are not and could not be as they were. It is by combining with the faith of these conquerors of the past an assent and adhesion to modern ideas that Lacordaire and Thomas Burke have preserved their influence and emulated their fame. Lacordaire was born in 1802 in the ittle town of Recey-sur-Ource, near Dijou in Burgundy, at whose old church of St. Michel he made his first confession and whose very stones this early association had invested with a peculiar sanctity. "My mother," be says in after life, "St. Michel and the first An Ismailia despatch says:—Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning with a ruch. The first shot was fired at five o'clock. The position was taken in 20 minutes, we having surprised the enemy by a night march. The surprised the enemy by a night march. The enemy are in full retreat.

| An Ismailia despatch says:—Tel-el-Kebir with immense quantiments able. Several trains, with immense quantiments apoken, no shot fired until with three hunders are an away in thousands, proving away their to that time did any sound in the Egyptian draw of the first the moet intimate, the most intimate interesting to religion are built up in my sound in the Egyptian to the state and so religion are built up in my sound in the Egyptian to the state and so religion are built up in my sound in the Egyptian to the state and so religion are built up in my sound in the Egyptian to the other. The dawnings of religion are built up in my sound in the Egyptian to the state and so religion are built up in my sound in the Egyptian to the state and so religion are built up in my sound in the Egyptian to the state and so religion are built up in my sound in the Egyptian to the state and so religion are built up in my sound in the Egyptian to the state and so religion and most of the great group of Oxford divines of which he was the light, a darkness and disbelief or at least doubt. He imbibed for a time the deistical opinions which were then all but universal in France, and drank in along with them what Montalembert calls in his eloge, " an ardent but not excessive liberalism of political seniiment." He was even then, in the ardor of discussion in the debating societies of his university, what Manning and Gladstone are pictured to have been at the Union-the future orator, even to the clear, vibrant voice, trembling under its own weight of thought; the eager speech that would sometime pause as if listening to itself and then press onward, pouring its inexhaustible riches. He was even then, as through after life, the indefatigible student; esprit soudain, yet capable of the long-continued and daily application that belongs to the rare union of ardor with patience which has marked the career of most of England's greatest worthies, as those of France. His nature was one which held within it many conflicting elements; he was a bold yet cautious thinker, gaining many things at a bound and yet returning to measure his distance with the foot and eye. He

A 4C SIDDIM SHE NI LLIW TA TOTE DINCO SENTENCE and pause in the composition of a hemistich. It can scarcely be wondered at that with such qualities when at the age of 22 the darkness of disbelief which had for a time settled on his mind had passed away, and having abandoned earlier views of going to the bar he became a priest of Rome, he should have bewhen be received a a summons from the Abbe Gerbet announcing the publication of the Av. Montalembert, and demanding that he should become a French O'Connell, whom of orators and patriots he had ever most admired, and the ideas of liberty in church and state which had so long held possession of his soul and Ireland with the same views that had drawn Lacordaire towards America and had hurrled home at the sound of the same war note, dehouse of Lamennais in Paris, as then—he was | which came to a close in 1860, age 58. 28 -bright, with the charm of youth, all about him speaking of distinction, the turn of his head, his lofty yet modest bearing, his voice at once penetrating and tender, above all his plercing glance, which seemed at once to seek out enemies to conquer and hearts to subdue. splendid battle chiefly sustained by the eloquence of Lacordaire, whose speech in his own defence before the court of assize, when accused with Lamennais of disaffection to the

times," and surpasses in splendor of strength | ficial results flow from the occasional use of any of the efforts of Manguin, Dupin or Ber- this regulating medicine; even persons in ryer. Lacordaire was acquitted. The ver- health, or when following sedentary occupadict was not given until midnight and Montalembert has told us how, passing through the midst of applauding crowds, they walked together through the darkness, along the silent and deserted quays, of Paris and how he left Lacordaire at his own door, hailing in him the orator of the future. The thoughts, however, which Lamennais wrote and Lacordaire spoke were too extreme for the hour and regarded by the church as too dangerous. For this and other causes the Avenir, after a troubled and brilliant career, came to an end and with it what may be termed the worldly life of Lacordaire. From that hour his thoughts lost all turbulence and passed into a pensive charm, affecting the mind with a sense of melancholy breadth and grandeur and reminding one of some of the landscapes of Claude and Paussin in their width and serenity. To

HIS SEPARATION FROM THE WORLD INRETRIEV-ABLE

he determined to become a monk of the order of St. Dominic, and began his novitiate at La Querca, an old Dominican monastery situated among the wooded hills in the neighborhood of Viterbo, whence going to Rome, he received the Dominican frock from the hands of the father-general. It is even difficult, with the light of Lacordaire's own explanation, to see why he made choice of this particular order, against which, from its connection with the inquisition and other dark events in the history of the church, a strong prejudice has existed from which even Lacordaire's partial defence in his life of St. Dominic can scarcely relieve it. Father Burke, who, like Lacordaire, was a fervent disciple of O'Connell and believer in his doctrine which placed author-Ity in the light of liberty and strove to reconclie both, and who therefore might have been equally expected to prefer some other order, selected this because he was brought up close to one of its convents and found his first confession and communion in its chapel. All orders, however, nowadays are nearly the same, at least to the eye of the laity, having the same vows of poverty, chastity, and obe-dience, and in Galway, the old Spanish town in which Father Burke was born and brought up, and which is full of friers of every order beyond any other in the British dominions, it would be impossible to distinguish the members of one order from those of another. Fa ther Burke is the only one who even in the pulpit wears the habit. Be this as it may, the Dominican Order satisfied the object both Lacordaire and Father Burke had in view and so splendidly accomplished, that of serving the church through preaching. Both their words will live. Their cloquence was in come respect slike. Their sermons are full of deep and even ardent expression of feeling, but they both bear on them-easier to feel than to convey the print of a lovely heart and unshared life. In Father Burke's there is more of the warm, firm pressure of the living hand but even in his brightest play of thought there is often-in Lacordaire's elways-a tinge of melancholy; there is nothing in them warm or meridian; they have the broad oblique glow of the winter noonday, the red flushing of a November sky." The French, toc-and in a marked manner recently Montalemberthave compared Lacordaire with Manning. In some respects, too, they resemble. The cardinal wears the same severe ascetic look as Lacordaire, but he is not by any means in favor of the severe acts of penance which crested it in the monk. His somewhat austere air, and the mesgreness of his intellectual countenance which so well befit a spiritual prince of the church, are really family characteristics. Both are faces from which one would say the

PASSIONS AND WEAKNESSBS OF HUMAN NATURE HAD PASSED AWAY, but while in the cardinal's the dry fire of

feeling. Still, Cardinal Manning's appearance is a grand and impressive one. When, clad in secriet cap and robe and bedecked with lace, he stands upon the altar steps of the Pro Cathedra, one hand uplifted, his eyes flashing fire, and Lacordaire to pictured in the white habit of his order in similar attitude in the pulpit of Notre Dame, the figures equally remind you rather of those religious pioneers of old, such as Origen, or to come to later times, Bossuet, than a divine of such quiet dave as ours. Their sermons, too, resemble in one respect-they are both stern, logical, unyielding offorts of reasoning, but while the Englishman's are bere of ornament the Frenchman's are decorated with a graceful ioliage of fancy. Those of both know no admission to unbelievers; they do not give way on a single point of doctrine; they acknow ledge no right on the part of doubt or independent judgment. The church is infallible, they declare. It has the wair of scripture and the testimony of ages. It has had its witnesses in apostles, prophets, mertyrs and confessors. In spite of all persecution-persecution which would have beaten to pieces anything which was not divite in origin and purpose-it still flourishes and increases, and though for the moment in some parts of Europe the infidel may seem to conquer, all the machinations of the prince of evil shall not prevail against it. The ascetic look he wore Lacordaire severely earned. He carried to extremes through his whole life an imitation of the Saviour's passion so strange and terrible as to inspire a shrinking. One can hardly imagine that this great orator, swaying the hearts and intellects of thousands and necescome at once a power in the affairs of France. | satify feeling on his own part the full force of He soon felt within bimself, however, the that mysterious counterspell of attraction need of a liberty which the state of the church | through which the warm, living heart of huin Frence did not afford, and he naturally manity reacts upon those hearts that have looked towards America. He had even made power to move it deeply, worl (regularly pass every arrangement for coming to this country irom the pulpit to the oull of one of his broth ren, kneel humbly down, lay bare his shoulders, and beg for the full severities of discipenir, in conjunction with Lamennais and line. Rising from it all bleeding be would press his lips on the feet of him who had chastised him and beg to be spat on and ordered about like a slave. Once at a convent set forth at home in full relief and splendor at Chalais he came down from the pulpit and, uncovering his shoulders, insisted on receive ing from each of the congregation twenty-five which he had thought to work out in a dis- strokes. One Good Friday he descended intant land. Montalembert who had gone to to a crypt where he made himself a cross, raised it, and, being bound to it with cords, remained on it for three hours. The barbarous personal punishments, which his death scribes Lacordaire, when he met him at the gave to light, doubtless shortened his life,

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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgis, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Lepresalon, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insacity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sax, Involuntary Losses and Soermatorrhesa caused by over-exertion of, the brain, self abuse or over-indugence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One Bollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to retund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND FRAIR TREAT-

JOHN LEWIS, Chemist,

Victoria Square, Montreal, P.Q

THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

WILL IT TAKE PLACE?-INTERNAL DISSENSIONS -OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 12. -The crowning of the Czer of Russia is a business upon which no certain information is to be had. The Nuremburg Korrespondent, which is credited with having exact information as to Court matters in St. Petersburg, states that it is the Empress Maria Feedorowna who alone stands in the way, and that she continually insists upon the postponement of the Emperor's coronation. She holds fast to the conviction that the Czar ought to abdicate in favor of his son, and wants to appoint a regency over the present Crown Prince (who was born in 1868), and then take up a permanent residence in some foreign land, presumably Germany or Denmark. In the event of the coronation taking place, she shrinks with natural terror from sharing in its dangercus honors, since she believes with a dogmatic assurance that an attempt must inevitably be made upon the Czar's life during the function. In Berlin court circles, en the other hand, it is thought the Czar's coronation will take place within the next few weeks, but with a simplified and diminished ceremonial. Instead of foreign princes, only the ambassadors of foreign States will be invited, it is said, to witness the ceremony. At the same time the Moscow correspondent of the Baster Nachrichten states that he learns that the preparations for the coronation are in full swing, and that the Kremiin will be ready for the ceremony as early as the 15th of September. The writer knows, at mry rate, that the workmen are laboring hard at the preparation of the building, precautionary measures being taken in every possible direction. The pompous entry into the Kremlin through the Twerskaga Street and under Spasskaja Worots (Perch of Redemption), is to be omitted. A long procession is regarded as inadvicable. Stages for the spectators are to be erected, in the court of the Kremlin, but they will only be one tier in height, which will greatly limit the number of admissions. The day of the coronation, he affirms, is actually fixed for the 1st of October (19th of September, Old Style), which will fail upon a Sun-

No family dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant.

ARRIVAL OF A. M. SULLIVAN.

NEW Your, Sept. 14 .- A. A. Sallivan, the well-known Irish agitator and leader of the Home Rule party, arrived yesterday, and was cardially received by a committee of his countrymen.

**Better bear present evils than fly to those unknown." Better still, use Kidney-Wort and make your present evils fly to parts anknown. If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few dores of Kidney-Wort. Use it as an advance guard-either in dry or liquid form—it is efficient.

A FEMALE EMIGRATION SCHEME. London, Sept 12 - Madame Elise Von Koerber, whose efforts to promote a plan for the international protection of female emigration have been recognized in this country, has been visiting Liverpool to arrange for a public meeting there to aid the movement. Lady Jane Taylor, President of the Women's Emigration Society, will attend the meeting to urge the formation of a branch of that society in Liverpool. The Duke of Manchester, Lerd William Seymour, and other prominent men are supporters of Madame Von Koerber's

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, Writes: "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is h article of great value."

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY.

San Francisco, Sept. 13 .- The Marquis of orne, the Princess Louise and party arrived acre at 10 o'clock, baving been detained about firty minutes at Porta Costa by an accident, which was not serious, and resulted in no icjury to any of the party. They were met on their arrival by the British Consul, Booker, and proceeded without any ceremony to the Palace Hotel. An address of welcome will be precented on behalf of the British residents this afternoon.

One dose of BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS will relieve Sick Headache. One bottle effects a cure. Price 25c per bottle.

The Trapplets have an abbey at St. Elizabeth, South Africa. Their farm consists of 10,000 acres. Although vegetarians, never eating meat, all are healthy and strong. They have several workshops and carry various branches of industry, but their main at tention is given to agriculture. They intend to enter largely upon agriculture and introduce wine making as an important branch of their labor.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

According to the Voce della Verita, it is probable that a Consistory will shortly be held, at which two of the Pontifical Nuncios will be created Cardinals. These, it is believed, are Monsigner Czacki, Nuncio at Paris, and Moneignor Vannutelli, Nancio at Vienna. It is very seldom that any Nuncios are raised direct to the purple, excepting those accredited to Spain, France and Austra, who are entitled to receive the dignity either on being recalled or on asking with sufficient reason for permission to retire, and according to the uplomatic custom lorg existing between those Stars and the Vatican, an eccelesiastic who has represented the Holy San at any who has represented the Holy See at any one of the three cannot afterwards be accredited to either of the others.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected ocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast les with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors oills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—

Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and ing water or milk. Sold only in packets and tine (1 lb. and lb.) inbelled "Jakes Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemists London, Eng-Also makers tof "HPPS's CHOOOLLTI

Essence for alramagnation assumption of annual Essence for Xint Avenue, New York

Medical.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Eackache, Sereness of the Chest,

Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Froster Feet and Ears, and all other

Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-

ings and Sprains, Burns and

Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacons Ott as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Romedy. A trial entails but the comparatively rifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have chosen and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

& WOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

HEALTH FOR ALL HCLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Freat Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowets. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are condidently recommended as a never-falling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds. Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis. Coughs. Colds, and even ASTRMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to 121.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Rolloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and arts, at is. 144. 2s. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums PATRICULT RESTORE THE HEARING of perform the work of the Natural Bruns, always in position, but invisible to other. All Conversation and even whispers heard discinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for escriptive circular with restimonials. Address, II. P. K. PECK & CO., 853 Brondway, New York.

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Bells, &c.

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Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

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Agricultural and Industrial. \$25,000 IN PREMIUMS.

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For Price Lists, Blank Forms of Entry and all information; apply to the undersigned.
GEO LECLERE. Joint.
S. O. STEVENSON, Secretaries.

TO THE NORTHWEST.

[WRITTEN FOR THE POST.]

On Tuesday, the 2nd of August, Messrs Joseph Tasse, M. P. Cyrias Pelletier, Q.C. L.J. Demers, E Pacaud, N Levassaur, P Lemay, Dr Dionne, Oscar Dunn and P A Crossby, from the Province of Quebec; W Elder, M P P, and JEB McCready, from New Brunswick, and Mr W Dennis, from Nova Scotia, assembled at Toronto by special invitation of the Canadian Press Association to take part in their great excursion to the North-West. The Association and their friends were the guests of the Credit Valley Railway Co, and left at noon for their extended trip. A number of ladies were with the party, which comprised about 130 persons. Mr J. V. Leonard, the Railway, was in charge of the excursionists, and he and Mr. W. R. Callaway, the Toronte passenger agent of the same company, went untiring in their efforts to make the journey as enjoyable as possible. The latter gentleman accompanied the party to the end of their route and back. Chicago was reached on Wednesday morning, and there a stay was made until Thursday, at 11 o'clock, when the excursionists proceeded on their way via the great Rock Island Route, having been joined by Mr. H. J. McNally, the Travelling Agent of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Railway. We will not

to Winnipeg; suffice it to say h was one of the most pleasant we have ever lad. On Saturday merning we reched the Bull's-eye of the Dominion," the city of Winnipeg, and were right royally regived by the proprietors of the Free Press and Times. who entertained the excursionists at break. fact at the Tecumseh House. Breaklast over, we wended our way to the foot of Post Office street, where the steamer "Marquette" was in waiting to take us on an excursion down the Red Biver to Lake Winnipeg the largest, next to Lake Superior, in the Dominion. We arrived at the lake about one p.m., and after dinner and a short sail returned to Salkirk, where an address of welcome was read by the Mayor and an excellent luncheon partaken of. After viewing the beautiful town we recrossed the river to Point Uchilie and took a special train fer

attempt to describe the journey from Chicago

Winnlpeg. Sunday was enjoyed by all as a real day o rest, and on Monday we were the guests of the City Council. After a pleasant drive through the city we were taken to Silver Heights and entertained to a magnificent

spread. The marvellous growth of the city of Winnipeg was the wonder of all. There are about 30,000 people now in the city, some living in substantial brick buildings, others in neat buildings of wood, and many others in tents. The streets of the city are far too wide, and, we should say, will prove coatly to keep in order. The water is also bad, and the cause of much sickness. Drinking and gambling is carried on to excess, but we presume not more than in any other border town. We were amazed at the number of billiard tables. Every saloon has at least one, while many have over six each, and from morning till night they are occupied by young men, who appear to have nothing to do but play pool." Sundays are well observed, the law being strict as to Sunday closing, but 'bars' are easily reached by the knowing ones. Main is the principal street of the city and has some fine buildings, but building is rapidly progressing on streets branching from it. There is some uneasiness in the town as to a rumor of the intention of the C. P. B. to move their depot a mile westward. It all depends, it seems, on a certain bonus which the City Council has under consideration. If n the present site, if not, it will be removed

The weather on Sunday was exceedingly hot, culminating in a great thunder and lightning storm, so that on Monday we had an experience of Winnipeg mud—and such mud, like soft soap or grease to walk upon, and like paint to rub off.

The Fire Department of Winnipeg has become a fine institution, under the charge of Chief McRobie; and Mr. Yuill, formerly of Montreal, has brought the fire alarm system to perfection. There are a number of Montrealers in Winnipeg, and every one says he is doing well. The boom of last spring, however, does not continue, in fact the lawyers appear to be reaping the richest harvest just

At 3 p. m. we were taken in charge by the Canadian Pacific Ballway Company and left by special train for Portage la Prairie. quick run was made over the 65 miles, the magnificent crops between Poplar Point and that place being much admired. At Portage la Prairie the railway company had carriages in waiting and drove to the Canadian Pacific

Hotel for supper where a fine meal was had. Brandon was passed about 10 o'clock that night, and the glimpses got of the ploturesque site of the city by the bright moonlight was much admired by members of the party who had not yet retired. Broadview was reached at 5 o'clock next morning, and at seven o'clock a delicious breaktast was served. The train arrived at Camp Egan, or Troy, about 11 o'clock, and here a beautiful spectacle was presented. A detachment of Mounted Police, as an escort to Major Walsh, came galioping down a gentle declivity to the train, their bright uniforms and accoutrements making a handsome show in the sunshine. Major Walsh joined the party and accompanied it to the end of the track, affording much pleasure by explaining many local peculiarities.

Regina, the proposed capital of the Province of Assinibola, was reached about two o'clock. The site is anything but favorable for the capital of a great Province; the land is low, water scarce, and appearance anything but attractive. There are prettier and more suitable places in the vicinity, and it was cause for considerable remark that such a bleak spot had been chosen.

The end of the track, 409 miles from Winnipeg, was reached about four o'clock, where we witnessed, with surprise and admiration, railway making in the great North West. The contractors for this section are Mesers. Langdon, Shepherd & Co., who have 4,200 men at work, including teamsters, and 1,600 teams. The men work 15 hours per day. The grading is being done at the rate of six miles per day, and the iron is being placed at the rate of four and a half miles per day. By the spring the contractors hope to have the cars running 663 miles beyond Winnipeg, and perhaps beyond the crossing of the Baskatchewan river, a distance of 50 miles further.

The country through which the railroad passes is magnificent. About Brandon it is very fine. West of Flat Creek, 30 miles from Brandon, the land is all good, and about the present end of the track it is splendid. The wheat land in the Qu'Appelle country is unequalled. Immigration in this direction has GEO, LECLERE.

GEO, LECLERE.

Joint.

been very large and the settlers all seem to be prosperous and happy. The prairies gives general satisfaction and sells splenare fairly dotted with tents and cabins.

ATOTICE—The Causas Advertising Agency Smith, Druggist, Dunnville, writes — It No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, 1 authorized to receive Advertising Agency of the prosperous and happy. The prairies didly."

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THE PRESS EXCURSION At the suggestion of Superintendent Egan the ration nearest the end of the rack was christianed "Pense," after the President of the Association, Mrs. Climie performing the coremony in a suitable manner. At the end of the track the members of the party succeeded in driving a spike each, making the occasion

still more memorable. During the stoppage, a baby, belonging to the wife of Piapor, a son of the chief who is reported to have snubbed Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, was christened by Major Walsh, the name given being Climie-Pense, a joint honor to the Secretary and President of the Canadian Press Association. A card with a memorandum of the name and the circumstances under which it had been bestowed, along with a bandsome collection, was handed to the delighted parents.

A start was here made engineerd, and at michight Broadview was agein reached Here a large tent was erected, in which tables were laid out with all the substantials and luxuries that money could provide. The dishes, table general passenger agent of the Credit Valley liven and silver were all new, having been specially purchased for the occasion. The menu was equal to one of "Victor's" best and wes heartily partaken of

Shrimps.
Potage—Consomme a l'Empereif-Poissons-Filet de Truit, su Gratin. Pommes Hollondaise.

Entrees-Petits Peter, an Savpion. Salmi de Canarda Sauvages aux Oives. Fricandeau de Veau, aux Petits Pois Releves-Quartier & Agneau Bouille. Filet

de Bœuf Roti. Rotis-Poulet de Prairie. Entremets.-Tartes aux Pommes. Gelees cux Champagna. Pudding d'Angletorra. Geleas aux Noyau. Tartes au Citions.

Dessert-Creme de Vanille. Champagne, Port, Sherry, Sauterne.

The Association reached Brandon about 7.30 on Wednesday morning, and met with an enthusiastic reception. As the train steamed into the depot the band played some choice selections. The Association then be care the guests of the city. Carriages were taken to the City Hall, where an address of welcome was read by Mayor Daly had responded to by President Penso. a breaktast the purty were driven, and gift city and into the surrounding countr Stoked the rich wheat fields, returning for lun pace still o'clock.

At ozz o'clock be train started for Portage la Prairie, which own was reached at four o'clock. Here the party were received by a band of music and a large number of the oltizens. After driving round for about three hours through the town and the great wheat fields and taking tes, the party assembled in the town hall where they were banquetted in the most approved fashion. Toasts were orank and speeches made by Mr McCraney, M P for Halton, A W Ross, M P for Lisgar, W Elder, M P P, St John, N B, Mr These, M P for Ottawa, Mayor Collins, of Puruses la Prairie, and others. Mr Tasse's was a bulliant speech, and was received with great cheering. He said he was glad to be present on such a great occasion. He was glad to meet so many people of Portage la Prairie, and especially the ladies, and while he had seen many beautiful flowers on the prairie, yet he had not seen any more beautiful than those around the board to-night. (Applause.) His articipation had been more than realized concerning the land. They had seen immense things-immense prairies, immense citles, immense fields and an immense railway. They were immense cities, not because of their population, but because a few years ago they were a wilderness. They had eeen Winnipeg, and were proud that it was a Canadian city, and had prospered and grown es no other city ever had—s city which, ere long, will be a pride not only to Manitoba, but to this whole Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) No one can doubt that questions affecting the development of the Northwest the Dity Council has distalt to station will be erected monopolize the attention of Canadian statesmen to-day, and he would now be able to go back to Parliament and give an intelligent vote concerning it. He felt that if this Dominica was to become a rival of the American Republic, it was only to be socomplished by the development of the Northwest. (Applauso.) A few years ago he read an article by that great writer, Mr. Stuart, that Canada was destined to be one of the greatest countries of the world, and he felt they were making of this country a grand Dominion, a Greater Britain-all united

under the glorious flag which they saw around them. (Applause.) The proceedings closed with singing 'Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem. The band accompanied the party to the station, playing en route, and the train left for Winnipeg smid the loud huzzas of the crowd. Winnipeg was reached at 2:45 a.m. on Thursday, and fifteen minutes afterwards left for Rat Portage. Here was another round of festivities. Luncheons and banquets on land and on Lake of the Woods, given by the contractors of this section of the road, Messis. Manning, McDonald & Co. The views in this section are grand. About 9 o'clock the train left Rat Portage reaching Winnipeg about 4 a. m. on Friday and proceeding direct to Emerson, the "Gateway" of the North-West. After breakfast at the chateau of Mr. Fairchild, there was an address and reception at the Town Hall. The party were then driven through the town and across to West Lynne, thence to Pembina and St. Vincent, where the trains of the St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroad were in waiting, eastward bound.

We must mention that Supt. Egan and Fraffic Manager Harder accompanied the party to the end of the track and to Rat Portage, on behalf of the C. P. R., upon both of whom, as well as Mr. R. B. Harstone, the commissariat officer, the highest praises are due. The latter officer was especially attentive to his guests, and took good care that nothing was wanting for the "inner man." He was a perfect host.

The trip home was as pleasant as the one westward, and Montreal was again reached on Wednesday, the 6th September-sixteen days of a round of festivities.

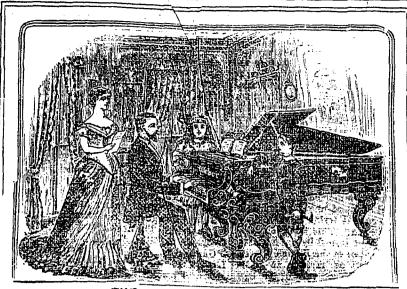
The next neeting of the Cunada Pross Association is expected to take place in Kingston in August next. The excursion from there will be viz the St. Lawrence to Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay, and back by The members of the Quebec press rail. promise them a glorious reception, and they know how to do it.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rais, mice, roaches, flies, ants bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 150. Drugglats.

Consumption is a disease contracted by s neglected cold-how necessary then that we should at once get the best care for Coughs, Colds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs,—one of the most popular medicines for these complaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F.

Musical Intruments, &c.



THE WEEER BABY CRAND.

WEBER DIANO"

Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of appeared in the household, or adorned the Lyrie Stage. Its touchieh has ever peantiful beyond all others. It is sweet, sympathetic and plaintive; are and grand and majestic, at the will of the performer. In its capacity to pound, feeling, and in its wonderful power of expression, it stands absolutely without a rival. The duration of its tones, quick responsive action, and perfect mechanism, place it, in the estimation of all musical people, above and beyond all its competitors. For many years the "Weber" Piano was used only by the wealthy and musical aristocracy of the United States; but since the Philadelphia Exhibition, where it was first placed before the public in competition with the great makers of the world, the demand for it has been unprecedented.

The first second-hand instrument of this maker, offered at public competition in Montreal, though a square several years in use, realized \$515.00. This was fur above the price reached by any other piano, and shows that a good piano, like a good painting, will always command its price.

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cine on oattl, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Boware of all others, and of all presended formulas or reciepts of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale as they are frant, and swindles. Whoever deals in any lux ... genuine will be prose-

> Hor Briens Mrs. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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Imperial Austrian Vieuna City Bond.

Which bonds are shares in along the interest of which is paid out in preniums four times yearly. Every bond is so long entitled to

Four Drawings Every Year,

Until each and every bond is drawn Every bond MUST be drawn with one of the following

4 Bonds @ fl. 200,000-800,000 florias. 2 Bonds @ fl. 50,000-100,000 florias. 2 Bonds @ fl. 30,000-60,001 florias. 4 Bonds @ fl. 10,000-40,000 florias. 20 Bonds @ fl. 1,000-20,000 florias. 44 Bonds @ fl. 400-19,000 florias. 4720 Bonds @ fl. 1300-612,000 florias.

Together with 4.890 Bonds, amounting to 1,653,200 florins—(1 florin equal to 45 cents in Every one of the above named Bonds Which does not draw of the large premiums must be frawn with at least 130 Floring. The next drawing takes place on the 2nd OCTORER.

Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 2nd October, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premiam which will be drawn thereon on that date.
Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of the 2nd October.
For bonds, circulars, and any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw bis in the TRUE WITNESS.

#ED The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with ony of the laws of the United States.

\$66 a week in your own town. Jerm and \$6 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland. Maine.

WELLS FICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

EFFor several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent articlal color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the alghest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

EFBut by patient and scientific clumical research we have improved in several wints, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

ET And, while prepared in oil, is so compound that it is impossible for it to become rancid. ed that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

SPEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

EF If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Rarlington, Vt.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DIS-TRICT OF MONTHEAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Mary Theophaine Charpentier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Andre Senecal, of the same place, Plaintiff, who separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause

J. ALPHONSE OUIMET,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 29th August. 18:2

35

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Druggist.

Country orders promptly filled. 88 tf

(Continued from Sixth Page)

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

the enemy's extreme left. Here the Egyptians were more prepared than on their tians were more prepared than on their sing face downward at it should all right. For a time they kept up a steady fire, them sing face downward at it should all right. For a time they kept up a steady fire, them sing face downward at it should have been fact a charging. Had the Egyptian fire been enemy's left. At the word they dashed at tanyyay courage the losses must have been enemy's left. At the word they dashed at the bay courage they are marvellously the trenches and carried them at the bay tremends. As it is they are marvellously the trenches and carried them at the bay all the nature of the works carried alight when the na fenders of the position. Next came the 88th Begiment, then the 84th, the Guards being close up behind in support. These regiments advanced by regular rushes. For a short time the enemy clung to their line of entrenchments, but their fire was singularly ineffective and the British troops got fairly into the trenches. Then the enemy fought strutly for a few moments. The combat was a hand to hand one. Major Hart shot one man as he was trying to wrest a revolver from his band. This was even after the trench had been turned by our advance on their flank. Then as the British poured in the Egyptians fied as rapidly as those upon the other side of the canal had done before the Highlanders. The fight was now practically over, the only further danger arising from the bullets of the British troops, who were firing in all directions upon the flying enemy as, with loud cheers, the whole line advanced in purgust canal. The Egyptians did not present the sed rabsemblance of order, but fled, and as we desble, at the top of their sw Tel-el-Kebir the cended the hill leadend the standing camp station was carores of forage and provisions. with imputions were two trains which were At J' with fogitives who managed to get away before the troops came up. Another engire, however, which was on the point of starting was blown up by one of our The victorious line of troops shells. advanced cheering across the ene-my's camp, and halted at the station where Sir Garnet Wolseley soon after arrived. Im. mediately afterward General Drury Lowe, with his staff, rode up, having cut across the line of retreat of the flying enemy. A good many were killed by our rifle and artillery fire. Immense numbers threw their arms sway, and delivered themselves up as prisoners. How many were taken I cannot say, but certainly far more than we shall be able to dispess of. On the bridge over the canal General Wolfeley dictated his orders to Generals Macpherson and Lowe. The former was ordered to move with the Indian brigade on Zagazig, the latter to continue the work of the total dispersion of the enemy. As I write the troops are cheering Generals Alison and Graham, who rode into the trenches at the head of the Highlanders. The Guards are making themselves comfortable in the abandoned Egyptian tents, and are preparing to snatch a few hours' repose. The British casualties at present are unknown, but they are not heavy. Those of the enemy are very

Yesterday afternoon the English troops entered the earthworks of Kafr-el-Dwar. White flags waved over the redoubts. Sir E. B. Wood came out by train as far as Melaha Junction, and thence rode to meet Reouf Beudros and Eubi Pachas, who with a small escort of Egyptian herdsmen and with a flag of truce were waiting to receive him. After a few words of courteous greeting the whole party moved back along the railway, the red coats of the General's cavalry escort mingling strangely with the white coats of the Egyptians. A train was waiting at Melaha Junction. The General and the Egyptian Parliamentarians entered the train and proceeded to Alexandria.

Suleiman Effendi, commandant of the citadel of Cairo, has announced his determination to maintain order and to suppress rigorously yesterday afternoon, and Toulba Pacha in the expected to make prolations upon the complete success of the British army which has at one blow brought the rebellion to a termination are heard on all sides. It is universally considered that there will be no more resistance anywhere, and that the work of the troops is at an end.

While the troops at Tel-el-Ketir were reposing after the fatigue of the night, the Bedoning thousands strong, came down in the afternoon upon the Kassasin camp, expecting to find it empty. The Fiftieth Regiment turned out, and fired several volleys into them, whereupon they retreated in all haste. It will be necessary to take some very energetic measures against the Bedoulns, who are hanging round Ismailia in thousands, waiting for a chance to plunder, and, if pos sible, to loot the town.

The news of the great defeat at Tel-el-Kebir was received at Cairo at noon on Wednesday, where it produced a tremendous sensation, There was, however, no outburst of any kind but a feeling of constarnation was in the minds of a great proportion of the populace very strongly mingled with a sense of relief that the long period of anarchy was at an end. A number of nobles and the military chiefs at once assembled and determined to send the submission of the city at once to the Khedive. At nine o'clock a deputation started and reached Kair-el-Dwar yesterday morning. After they had a conference with the principal officers in comand there, the latter at once announced their readiness also to submit.

A ride over the field after the battle shows that the enemy's loss was extremely heavy; indeed it is difficult to understand how so great a number of men could have been killed in the battle, which lasted but a brief hour. The enemy's position consisted of lines of solid entrenchments bound together by wattles. It was four miles long from plank to plank. At intervals bastions mounted by guns protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their positions. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which is another entrenchment attack on the flank. Toward the canal on the right were very strong works. The natural irregularities of the ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost great expenditure of life had it been attacked in front. This part of the line, however, was avoided. Our attacks were directed towards the flanks. All who accom-panied the Highland brigade were enthusias. tic at the brilliant character of their advance. Their orders were to march up to the first trench and carry it by bayonet without firing a shot. This order was literally executed. After their conduct on preceding occasions it was expected that the Egyptians would not stop to oppose a determined rush, but hundreds remained firm at their posts and were bayonetted where they stood. As soon as the french was won the Highlanders were assailed from the strong inner lines commanding the trench which had been carried. but cheering loudly they pressed forward. carrying one redoubt after another, shooting and beyonetting the foe as they ran. At one point only was the advance checked for moment, but the first line was reinforced from behind, and with another cheer they

before them. At come of the tautions the re- miles per day.

sistano, although unavailing, was desperate, the Ryptials being caught as in a trap by the abidit of the advance, defending them selvelto as last. At these points the Egyptians is dead in hundreds, while only here and the a Highlander lies stretched among them bing face downward as if shot in the

and the number of defenders is considered. and the number of defenders is considered.

London, Sept. 15.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs from Oairo:—"The war is over, send no more my from England. Midshipman Dechair is see. I have been received here with open arms by all classes. The adders are glad to return to their homes. On cavalry did extensely well in the long forcations. Yesterday Arabi and Toulba Pachas. march. Yesterday Arabi and Toulba Pachas were both confided in our guard rooms. I will not change my base from Ismailia to Alexandria. The health and spirits of the

troops are excellent." Care, Sept. 16.—Arabi informed General Lowe that he trusted himself to English honor, as a soldier whose army had been defested. General lowe replied that he could

Arabi says he was compelled to fight against his will. He maintains a calm and resolute demeanor.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 16.—Fort Aslan was surrendered this morning. General Wood inquired for the Italian naval lieutenant, Pablucci, who was supposed to have espoused Arabi's cause. After some delay Pablucci was brought forward, wearing the uniform of an Egyptian efficer. He was immediately arrested. Several civilians, evidently be-longing to the upper classes, were found in the fort. They were apparently merchants, but were set to work on the railway.

The following decree has been signed by the Khedive:—"The Egyptian army is disbanded. Officers guilty of rebellion will be prosecuted and punished according to military law."

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- The Herald's London special says :—Almost the only question now eliciting attention in regard to Egyptian affairs is what will be done with the leaders, more especially Arabi. The Standard says :-That Arabi is an honest man and a patriot in the customary signification of these words will be readily allowed. He had his views about Egypt, and tried to carry them out. They clashed with ours. He, being the weaker, has gone to the wall. We have not yet a particle of evidence that associated him with the firing of Alexandria. He is, there- good, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38 toc fore, a prisoner of war like any other. We shall be told that he is a rebel against 50c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c the Khedive. It will probably be easy fourths, 18c to 23c; thirds, 27c to 30c; for Arabl, if he chooses, to prove column against fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, usion equally of the Khedive and the Sultan 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, with him at some time or another, but he if now in our hands, and our honor requires that he should be treated as a general wao has falled. This view will doubtless in the to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou end prevail. Many sober-minded English-men think the time has come for a reorgaliz. ation of the country, not by means of reistroducing European officials to manipulate the finances and draw large salaries, but by guarauteeing bome rule."

The World's London special saye:-The whole continent continues to watch Lugland with great suspicion and jealousy. One par-ticularly troublesome matter to be settled with Europe will be the claims of abjects of various foreign powers for componsation on account of losses inflicted upon them in consequence of the bombardment of Alexandria. These claims are now being firmulated by the Italian and French consulates, and Engvision for their payment eitler out of the Egyptian revenue or out of

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 174-Lord Dufferin to-day informed the Porte that the military operations of the British had ceased in Egypt, and England was about to withdraw a portion of her troops. He left if to the Sultan to decide whether or not it was now necessary to sign the Anglo-Turkish military convention. St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—The Novoe Vremya considers that General Wolseley has

shown true generalship. The Naval Brigade, with their guns, have re-embarked.

Ismailia, Sept. 18 .- Arabi is reported as looking 20 years older than in February and saying "God is merciful, all have perished. CAIRO, Sept. 18 .- Sir Garnet Wolseley and Admiral Seymour are concerting a plan for a

simultaneous attack on Damietta by land and ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 18 .- The garrison of Aboukir marched out last evening. One entire regiment with their arms moved eastward to join Abdellah Pacha at Damietts, the rest of the garrison five or six thousand, arrived at Kafr.el-Dwar at noon. They were disarmed and the men dismissed to their

homes, the officers were detained. Reports

of the pillaging of Mossowah arose from the

mob smashing windows of loyal inhabitants

who illuminated upon the news of the victory of Tel-el-Kebir.

The regiment which left Aboukir to join Abdellah at Damietta, was Arabi Pacha's unaltered, the last sales mentioned being at own, and numbered 500 men. While at \$515 to 525 for I C charcoal and at \$435 Kafr-el-Dwar, Arabi and his wife lived with his father, mother, sisters and brother. Arabi ate and drank only what they had prepared, believing the English had spies in his

camp who wished to poison him. LONDON, Sept. 16 .- The Times says: "It the lives of Arabi and his immediate followers are spared these men must be put once for all out of the way of doing further harm. They cannot be permitted to retire to Constantinople to foster intrigues. To restore the authority of the Khedive the army must be disbanded and replaced by a gendforming a defence of the front line from armerie sufficient to maintain order. If the troops are ordered to defend the distant frontier it is sufficient to maintain them on the frontier and not to keep them at Cairo."

BREVITIES.

The Ontario elections will probably take

place on or about 18th October. The Kingston & Pembroke Ballway is now being constructed between the Clyde and Calabogie Lake.

Two little daughters of T. McKenns, a carpenter residing at Wyoming, Ont., were drowned yesterday in Bear Oreek. It is feared that, ex-Alderman Jamieson

sengers on the ill-fated steamer "Asia." Mr. Logan, of Renfrew, Ont., is negotiating for a site at the Chaudiere, Ottawa, on which to erect a woollen factory. It will give

and two other residents of Ottawa were pus-

employment to 200 men. The best tricycle exploit reported thus far is the recent ride of Mr. A Nixon, the honorary secretary of the London Tricycle Club, from John o' Groat's to Land's End, a distance of labor. The volume of business this isll is 1,007 miles, in a little less than a formight, believed to be the heaviest to date of any cor-

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS

Business in the wholesale departments has been fairly active in spite of the broken weather of the past few days. The number of country buyers has increased, owing to the fact that the Western Exhibivincial Exhibition is in full swing. Remittances are coming to hand well and no fears are expressed as to the future which appears full of promise, rather than otherwise, as far as Montreal houses are concerned. The grain markets have been dull and week owing to the fact that a good average harvest all over the world is a surety beyond peradventure. The new Canadian crop of wheat is coming forward for shipment very slowly. The money market has continued to rule very in consequence of the increased wants of train buyers, a tighter market in New York and an advance in the Bank of England diacout rate from 4 to 5 per cent.

DET GODS.—A fair movement is reported by the chie firms, and the fall trade is expected to Mnd up satisfactorily. Buyers from the inhrior have been rather more numerous, although we have had very disagreeable weather. All the houses expect a greatly increased custom the present week. Some houses increased their sales of woollen cry-goods during Sestember from 25 to 33 per cent over last year. The first production of white shirtings from the Merchants Cotton Factory of Montreal has been placed on the

market and given every satisfaction.

Geografies.—Several large lots of Granulated sugar have been placed at 9c to 9 1-16. but the more recent transactions have been at 9 gc, and we quote 9 gc to 9 gc Round tota of Yellows have also changed hands at 7%c to 73c, and we quote 71c to 81c, being an adto 39c; waxed uper, 13c to 36c; splits, large, vence of 1 since our last report. In fruit 23c to 28c; siall, 21c to 25c; calfakins (27 there has been more activity in Valencia to 36 lbp), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), raisins, some 8,000 to 10,000 boxes having 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 15c to changed hands during the past few days at 16s; pebble, 122c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c; 81c to arrive and at 82c to 26 for spot days at 16s; pebble, 122c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c; 81c to arrive and at 81c to 9c for spot delivery. In teas, we understand that 1,000 half-chests of Japans and blacks have just been sold on p. t., but the prices are believed to be low, as the teas were disposed of on a count of a Quecec firm who wanted to reslike The present low prices of common to medium Japans are inducing freer pri

on country account, and the finers both Japans and blacks are coming in for fair share of the enquiry. New black teas have been placed at 38c to 40r on West ra account, and a fair sized line of low grades Japan has sold at 141c Green teas 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c medium to good 38c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars are quiet with a little movement in raw. Barbadoes may be quoted at 7\fo to 7\frac{1}{2}. Granulated 9\frac{1}{2}c to 9\frac{1}{2}c; grocers' "A" 9\frac{1}{2}c to 9\frac{1}{2}c; bright, 8\frac{1}{2}c to 8\frac{1}{2}c; medium, 7\frac{1}{2}c to 8\frac{1}{2}c; yellow, 7o to Syrups and Molasses quiet. Antigua Sic. is worth 48c to 481c. Barbadoes is quiet and steady at 52 to 530. There is a small enquiry for Trinided at 48½c to 49c. Syrup, 56c to 70c. Sugarhouse, 34c to 35c. Coffees are moving slowly, the trade being fully supplied. Mocha, 29c to 31c: O G Javs, 22c to 28c; Plantation C, 19c to 22c; Maracalbo, 12c to 14c; Jamaica, quiet. London layers, \$310 to \$3.25; loose muscatels, \$2.95 to \$3.00; layers, \$2.90 to \$2.95; sultanas, \$10\frac{1}{2} to \$11; Valencias, 11c to 111c; Samos, 9c to 91c; currents, 6c to ele. Spices are firm with sales of black

pepper at 16c and cloves at 25c to 27c. There

to \$4.90 and for lobsters at about \$4.30 to

\$4.40 in lots. Hennessey's brandy is sold at

demand for canned mackerel at \$4.80

\$5.50 in wood. IBON AND HARDWARE. - The market price for pig-iron has further advanced about 1s 3d in England and Scotland, and buyers who have been delaying their fall purchases are badly sold. Orders from this market have been refused for both present and future delivery, at the advance, makers being booked with orders far ahead. Iron freight space from Glasgow is very limited, as the Donaldson line is engaged for the balance of the season, and the Allan Glasgow line, has only a limited accommodation available. Siemens' bar iron is quoted steady at \$2 35. Ingot tin has scored a further advance during the week, being now up to £105 to 105 15 for fine foreign. The supply of tin in this mar-ket is limited, with sales reported at 26 c, and some dealers are holding for 27c. Ingot copper remains firm and unchanged in London, while the price of best Canadian here has advanced to 20c. Stocks here are said to be concentrated in the hands of three strong firms. Tin plates are quiet and values are unaltered, the last sales mentioned being at to 4 40 for I O cokes in round lots. Canada plates are firm, with sales transpiring at \$3.25 for good brands. Holders who accepted \$22.50 last week for Gartsherrie and \$20 50 for Eglinton are now asking \$23 for the former and \$21 for the latter in round lots ex-ship. Sales during the week have been made of between 600 and 700 tons Calder chiefly for Western account on the basis of \$22 50 ex-ship Montreal, and holders are now asking \$23. Summeilee is quoted at \$23, and Carnbros at \$21 50 to \$22. Pig iron per ton:—Siemens, \$22 75 to \$23 50; Summorlee, \$22 75 to \$23 00; Langloan, \$22 75; Eglinton, \$20 75 to \$21 00; Carnbroe, \$22. Bars, per 100 lbs, \$2 00 to \$2 25; Canada plates, per box; Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 10 to \$3 15; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IO, \$5 15 to \$5 25; Coke, IO, \$4 40 to 4 50. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per 1b, 12½c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per lb, 11½ to 12c½; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, 26c to 261c. Ingot Copper, 181c to 19c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coll chain, \$ inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Manufacturers' orders are plentiful, but yield small profits, owing to | bard, Fort Plaines, N.Y., Hugh Hicks, Worthe increased cost of the raw material and swept on again and cleared the enemy from making an average ride of over seventy one responding period on record. Remittances continue exceptionally good. Prices are as tol- | do, \$1 520 50.

lows :- Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1.75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1.25 to 150; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$150; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 600 to 80c Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; Infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

LEATHER. -The demand has continued for sole leather, and we have to report the sale of a large lot of No. B A sole at 27c, which denotes a very firm market at advancing rates. In black leather there has also been a fair movement, the sales having been put through of two round lots of waxed upper at 27c, which is fully 1c higher than could have been obtained a week ago. Splits are steady and holders retain the advantage in trading. The English market is firm, and a consider. able amount of black leather is going there, which tends to higher stocks and at the same time strengthens the situation here. Buff is firm at last week's advance, and we quote at 15c to 16c, and pebbled at 14c to 15c for good, and st 12c to 13c for com. mon. We quote hem/ock Spanish sole, No. B A, 2610 to 27c, ordinary, 22c to 241c; No 2, B A, 23c to 2/c; No 1, ordinary, 22c to 23c. Buffalo sol, No 2, 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c

lesther tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

Wock.—In foreigns there are sales to re port of 30,060 lbs. of Australian at 27c, and quotations range from 26c to 32c as to grade. Greasy Cape has changed hands at 18c to 19c for common and at 20c to 21c for the finer sorts. In Canada wool there is no change, lamb super being quoted at 30c to 33c, and unassorted lamb at 27c to 28c.

Hides and Skins .- The market has ruled firmer for green bides. No 1, \$10 00; No 2, \$9 00; No 3, \$8 00. Western States bides are quoted at \$10 25 to \$10 50 for No 1, and \$9 25 for No 2. Lambskins are worth 70c to 75c, and clips, 60c to 65c. Calfekins, 14c per

Oils and Salt .- Market firm. Lineeed Oil is at 71c to 72c for raw, and 73c to 75c boiled. Newfoundland cod oil 65c to 65c per gallon; steam refined seal oil 72½c to 75c; straw seal, 64c to 67c; pale seal, 68c to 69c; cod liver at \$1.72 to \$1.75 per Imp. gallon; refined petroleum continues easy; car lots, 18c; broken lots, 19c; single barrels, 19c to 20c. Coarse salt has sold at 62½c to 67½c. Factory filled, \$1 40 to \$1 45. Good demand for salt.

Figu. -New Labrador herrings are shortly expected, and prices will open at about \$5 50 to \$6. Cape Breton herrings are steady at \$5 50 to \$5 75. Dry cod is steady at \$5 50. Salmon is quiet at \$20 to \$19 to \$18 for Nos 1 2 and 3, small lots bringing about \$1 more.

A LITTLE FALLS despatch says :- Cheese market slow. Sales, 5,500 toxes factory at 10c to 111c; 850 boxes farm deiry at 10c to 114c; 60 packages butter at 25c to 29c.

A despatch from Ottawa says:-In consequence of the poor demand in Europe for rye none of that grain has been shipped this foll from this city. Last year T. McKay & Co. exported a large quantity. Rye is now quoted at 56c, while in the corresponding month of last year it rated at 80c and 90c, and at one time \$1.06 per bushel.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .-- Sept. 19.

To day being a Civic holiday in consequence of the official opening of the Montreal Exhibition, and the weather also being unfavorable the attendance at the public markets was slim. The supply of produce was fair and prices were well maintained.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 35c; tub butter, 20c to 24c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; cooking, 21c to 22c.

POULTRY.—Fowls, per pair, 80c to 90c; chickens, 35c to 75c per pair; turkeys each, 90c to \$1.10; geese, spring, 80c to \$1 each; ducks, 75c to 90c per pair; pigeons, per pair, 30c to 35c; live fowls, 70c to 75 per pair; chickens, 30c to 50c; ducklings, 60o

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; oatmeal, do, \$2 70; cornmeal, do, \$2 to 2 20; moulie, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs,

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1 10 to 1 25; peas per bush, \$1 15 to 1 20 beans, none; buckwheat, 80c per bushel; corn, \$1 per bushel.

VEGETABLES-Potatoes, new, per bushel, 50c carrots, new, 60c per bushel; onions per dozen bunches, 30c; Montreal cabbages new, per doz, 40c to 50c; lettuce, 25c vegetable marrows, \$1 50 to \$2 00 per dozen Montreal turnips, 75c bushel; cucumbers, 25c per bush; string beans, 75c per bush; celery, 25c dozen; cauliflowers, \$1 to 2 per dozen tomatoes, 60c per bushel; per dozen, 12c sweet corn, 12c per dozen.

Fault.—Apples, per barrel, \$2 50 to \$5 oranges, none in market; lemons, \$9 to \$12: currents. SI per basket for white and black melons, 25c to 50c each; watermelons, 30c Delaware peaches, \$3 00 per crate; bananas \$4 to \$6 per bunch; Delaware grapes, 25c per 2 lb box.

MEATS.—Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 8c to 15c mutton, 10c to 121c; lamb per 1b, 10c to 121c veal, per lb, 8c to 12½c; pork, per lb, 13c; hams, per lb, 15c; lard, per lb, 15c; sausages, per 1b, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 75 to \$10 per 100 lbs.

Fish. -Salmon, 30c per lb; salmon trout, 10c to 12c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters, 10c; white fish, 10c; halibut, 15c; haddock and ood, 6c; mackerel, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 12c; maskinonge, per 1b, 12c to 15c sword fish, 15c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-SEPT. 16. A good demand has existed for horses since our last, but only a small business resulted, as the offerings were scanty. Sales are reported of a fine brown horse, 6 years old, weighing 1,200 lbs, at \$175; a pair of carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, weighing 1,100 lbs, \$120, and three common workers at \$70 to \$85 each, and a few old hacks at from \$30 to \$50 cach. American buyers are operating in the Ottawa district, and are paying good figures for all good animals.

American shippers lately here were:—Jay Cox and Cameron, Richmondville; E Hebcester, Mass."

The following were the exports this week:—September, 11th, 5 horses, \$885; September, 13th, 2 do, \$240; 2 do, \$235; 16

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—SEPT. 18. The receipts of cattle at Viger Market to-day were 350 head, and good to fine butchers' cattle sold at 4 to 510. There were 1,200 sheep and lambs, the former selling at \$5 to \$8 and the latter at \$3 to \$4.50. Some 20 calves were in the pens, and sold at \$3 to \$12. Lean hogs sold at \$6 to \$11 each, and fat hogs at 72c and 8c per lb, live weight. Batiset Roy had 27 head of cattle; Price & Delorme 28; JR Hopper 25; Jno Ryan 1 load; M Mix 1 load, and Benoit, Tailifeur & Hemond 3 loads. The market was "glutted" with poor lambs. Mr Daoust bought a carload of 104 lambs at \$4 each, and a lot of hogs from Mr Burrows at 8c. P Nicholson purchased 23 head from Meesrs Delorme and Hopper at \$40 50 to 46 each, or about 4c to 41c. John Ryan, of Lennoxville, sold a load of cattle at Point St Charles at 4c per lb and bought another load at 44c. He shipped 50 head on the SS "Concordia" on Saturday. A lively business was done at St Gabriel Market, and Messrs McShane, Kennedy, Lingham and Brown were large purchasers of shipping stock, which brought 51c to 6c per lb. Two ships were being loaded with about 500 cattle each. The receipts of fat hogs at this market were 300. M McClenaghan, of

DIED.

SHANNON—At Faxonville, Mass., on the 12th September, 1882, Rev. James W. Shannon, of the Grand Seminary of Montreal.

Perth, sold 54 at about 730.

May he rest in peace. CUDDIHY.—At 280 p.m., at his residence, No 30 Cadleux street, Michael Cuddihy, native of Glin, Co. Limerick, Ireland, aged 68 years and 4 months.

WHEELER-Died at Kidderminster, England, on the 11th of August, Mary Graham, the beloved wife of Thomas Wheeler, Esq., and sisterin-law of Edward Wheeler, Esq., of this city. McDONELL—On the 10th inst., at Point Fortune, J. B. P. McDonell, son of the late Judge McDonell, aged 68 years. 6 1

Aetr Idvertisements.

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Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil Positively Restores the Bearing, and is the Unity Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

Known.

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HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY It has performed a miracle in my case.
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My dealness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS TRICT OF MONTREAL In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal. No. 5285. The twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. Present: The Hon. Mr. Justice Rainville, Joseph O. Dupuis and Louis Napoleon Dupuis, both of the City of Montreal, merchants, and having heretofore carried on business as such together in partnership under the firm of Dupuis Freres, Plaintiffs, vs. Ungele Rachand, of the same place.

business as such together in partnership under the firm of Dupuis Freres, Plaintiffs, vs. Urgele Bachand, of the same place, Defendant.

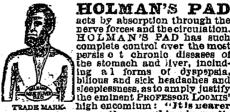
IT IS ORDERLD, on the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counsel, Z. Renaud, Esquire, inasmuch as it appears by the return of J. A. Renaud, one of the balliffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, written on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant has left his domicile by him heretofore established in the City of Montreal, and that he has left the Province of Quebec, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language in the newspaper of this city, called Le Courter de Montreal, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of this City called The True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court and there; to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear a nd to answer to such demand within the period atoresaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court),

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I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of Piles, 2 to 4 in all the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KID NEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Boston for 32 page pamphlets free, showing its wonderful cures. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston and Montreal.

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ITALIAN, LATIN, LITERATURE and ART. LOGIC, MECHANICS and ENGINEERING, METAPHYSICS. MYTHOLOGY, MUSIC. NATURAL HISTORY,

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WELCOME! WELCOME! WELCOME!

To-day our stores will be decorated and made almost if not quite as attractive as the whole Exhibition itself, and we cordially and respectfully invite any or all visitors to walk through the premises, from basement to upper flats; we will not sek anyone to make purchases. Our premises are four or about the largest stores in the city thrown into one, which makes the largest Dry Goods establishment in Canada, over 200 hands being employed on the premises.

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Our business is conducted strictly on the Eng ish way of doing business, similar to how the large drapery cetablishments are managed in London, Glasgow and Dublin.

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