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THE LITTLE BRIDGE. They parted on the little bridge...

England will ever keep that Irish thorn in her heel! In all international complications...

WRECK OF THE "ASIA" Disaster on the Upper Lakes. ONE HUNDRED LIVES SACRIFICED. ONLY TWO SURVIVORS.

THE NAMES OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW. COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 17.—The following report has just reached here...

The following are a few of those who are booked here; the names of others it will be difficult to secure...

Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN Arrival of the Irish Orator. HIS VIEWS OF ENGLISH AFFAIRS. It was under favorable auspices that Mr. A. M. Sullivan...

the same relative liberties and laws to Ireland that the State of New York bears to the United States...

IRELAND THE LAND WAR. London, Sept. 12.—James L. Finigan, M. P. for Ennis, is dead.

IRISH NEWS. The laborers employed at the new churches of St. Peter and St. Mary, in Drogheda, have struck for an increase of wages...

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...

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. Teresa de Jesus...

ENGLISH AND IRISH POLITICS. How did the political outlook appear when you left? "The Irish party was recuperating its forces for the winter season..."

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, C.E., which occurred at an early hour this morning...

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN IRELAND. The prospects of the harvest in Ireland continue good. Very little grain has yet been cut, but it is nearly all ready for the sickle...

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 adheres to her alliance with Peru and there are prospects of the renewal of the war. It is probable Bolivia will send troops to assist the Peruvians to defend Arica...

ENGLAND'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—Major-General de Tcherniaeff, Governor of Yakutsk, has left for Tashkent General de Tcherniaeff informed a correspondent of the London Times that if England and Russia should mutually arrange their interests in Central Asia they would have no need to quarrel...

CONFESSION OF GUILT. How do your countrymen look upon the imprisonment of Mr. Dwyer Gray? "With dismay. Since the evil days of the Stuarts no such illegal straitening of prerogative has ever been known..."

THE OTTAWA 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 Hojotte, now lying in jail for issuing the counterfeit bills on the Bank Nationale...

A GERMAN VIEW OF IRELAND. "The most frightful and most deliberate murder of a whole nation (Völkermord) recorded in history is the way in which England dealt with the Irish. For centuries all the means within the reach of the most boundless wantonness of selfishness were turned to account for the purpose of oppressing a nation, both in regard to its religious, its moral, its intellectual, and its material interests, and of bringing it to absolute ruin..."

TROUBLE IN MADAGASCAR. Madagascar advices at Boston, state that the American export trade is a source of serious local disturbance between the rival authorities on the island. The safety of the American residents is not yet involved. The chiefs can residents of the sea coast tribes ignored the Queen's prohibition of the export of ebony, rosewood and other valuable products to this country. The chief has sent a large force of soldiers to enforce the decree. Some skirmishes have occurred but only a few were killed, but one hundred of the Queen's troops are dying of fever. The Queen commenced arming her troops with American weapons.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 18.—Further particulars as to the loss of the "Asia" have not as yet reached here, and nothing can be expected until the arrival of the steamer "Northern Belle," which was dispatched from Parry Sound to the scene of the disaster, or until the return of the tug "Mary Ann" sent from here early this morning. The red news, which has brought bereavement 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 foundered. After long discussions, each and every one became convinced that the steamer had met a terrible fate, and all on board had perished in the angry waves of Thursday's storm. The steamer, when leaving here on Wednesday evening, the 13th, had on board a gang of McDougall's men, some 37 or 30 in the party, with supplies, 6 teams, &c., bound for French River, as well as a fair complement of passengers.

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LONDON, Sept. 18.—Gerald Valerian Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, and domestic chaplain to the Queen, is dead.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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

Subscription per annum (in advance)...\$1.50 Clergymen, Teachers & Post-Masters...\$1.00 Clubs of 5 or more (per annum each)...\$1.00

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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. SATURDAY, 23.—St. Linus, Pope and Martyr. St. Thecla, Virgin and Martyr. Ember Day. Fast. Bp. Smyth, Dubuque, died, 1865. SUNDAY, 24.—Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost. E. V. M. de Mercede. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 14-16; Gosp. Luke xi. 27-28; Last Gosp. Matt. xxii. 35-46. MONDAY, 25.—Stigmata of St. Francis of Assisi (Sept. 17). Bp. Rosati, St. Louis, died, 1843. TUESDAY, 26.—SS. Cyprian and Justina, Martyrs. WEDNESDAY, 27.—SS. Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in 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 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 sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter.

We wonder if Arabi has returned his thanks to the John Dillon branch of the Land League in Albany, N.Y., for his quite unexpected election as an honorary member thereof. This John Dillon branch must have a screw loose somewhere. No body would ever dream that it aspired so high and desired to have the names of distinguished personages on its roll of membership. It may want another name of fame to balance Arabi's and make a pair. In that case we would suggest that the branch proceed forthwith to elect Ceta-wayo.

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 celebrating the golden event with great eclat. It is said that Mr. Gladstone will on the occasion announce his retirement from political life; if he does it will be the height of prudence on his part, for then he will no longer risk passing his remaining days in the cold shades of opposition, as his late great rival, Disraeli, was obliged to do.

Our Provincial Exhibition is now in full blast. The grounds present a decidedly attractive appearance. The weather up to the present has been uniformly favorable, but this morning the heavy thunderstorm interfered with an early enjoyment of the day's programme. Our thoroughfares are black with visitors, and pedestrian movement is by no 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 general excellence of the Fair as a whole, and with the perfect order which reigns in every department.

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 Beas. Chopping heads off is a trade of the past, and 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 Ceta-wayo. He will be taught English, how to eat roast beef and plum pudding, and drink beer and stout, and finally shown into the royal drawing-room and then honored by London society. From all appearances this course of treatment has a wonderful influence upon rebels; their loyalty becomes co-extensive with their gratitude, and the spirit

of rebellion is effectively stamped out. The Zulu king is a living illustration of the fact. He has returned to his sabbatical 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 with having either the one or the other. They were the meek slaves of 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 indicated that they did not want any references to the discipline to be made in the 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 displeasure and even dismay to find that what was not to be alluded to in the report, was the very matter of which the police chiefly complained. It was not so much the pendency of the shillings and pence which troubled the guardians of the peace as the rigor of the discipline. The police have asserted their rights and put forth their claims, to be treated more like men than tools and slaves. This conclusion, which has been arrived at by the police after mature and calm deliberation, has caused more anxiety in the Castle than the late revolt.

AN INJUDICIOUS AUCTION OF VOTES

The attempted sale of the Irish Land League vote in Pennsylvania to one of the political factions, is causing widespread discussion. 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 put themselves on the auction block and sell their rights of citizenship to him who holds out the most acceptable consideration; but when a branch of the Land League attempts to go and do likewise, then it should not only be reprehended, but should meet with the severest condemnation, for such action is not only base, it is treacherous. The success of the Land League in America is to be attributed in a great measure to the distance which was kept between its grand philanthropic object and all local politics. A politician could be a Land Leaguer, but a Land Leaguer could not be a politician. By adopting this as a guiding principle of the Association all Americans, native and adopted without regard to creed or party could, with all due propriety, and without prejudice to 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 of a foreign nature, swerve from this judicious 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 Pennsylvania Land League, consequently, is to be heartily deprecated. It is to be presumed, that the rank and file of the Branch were not parties to the auction which has happily miscarried.

AN OBJECTIONABLE APPEAL.

This other day we had occasion to remark that the Liberal Administration of Mr. Mowat in Ontario persisted in making extreme demands upon the Federal Government about the boundary award, it might be beneficial to the Dominion at large to have Mr. Mowat make room for the Opposition.

But circumstances alter cases. If the Liberal demand for more territory is to be considered ill-advised, the Conservative appeal to religious bigotry and strife against certain classes of the community is decidedly improper and dangerous and should not be 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 claims, than to have Mr. Meredith rescued from the Opposition benches by the aid of evil-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 and nail the unjust concessions made to Roman 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 insults thrown in the face of Catholics, and threats levelled at their peace and safety are 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 fall in the long run 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 who publicly avow their designs of dealing 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. Lord 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 ruin. These efforts were warmly endorsed by the Canadian and American press; every encouragement in the way of suggestions and praise was held out to the authorities to effect the accomplishment of their object. But gradually the official negotiations on both sides came to a standstill, until the matter has been completely lost sight of. This is not as it should be, and the American press are again waking up to the importance of Lord Dufferin's designs and to the necessity of having them fully and satisfactorily carried out. The longer the land adjacent to the Falls is allowed to remain private property, the more difficult will their redemption become. The undertaking 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 impaired for the want of a little energy and the expenditure of a few dollars. The Niagara Falls is a spot which should be held in trust by our rulers for the use and pleasure of the people of our country and of the world.

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 look upon as an expensive average. But are 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 to suppose that our population will be increased to that extent. What then is being done with the money? Is the Minister of Agriculture, within whose province such matters lie, awake to the fact that we are getting but comparatively little for it? There is evidently something defective or wrong with the Canadian Agency of Immigration in London. Our Commissioner to England, Sir A. T. Galt, has charge and control of the Agency, and we are at a utter loss to understand how it is that his distinguished influence is not felt in the stream of emigration from the United Kingdom, and how he signally fails to make this stream take a more homeward bound course. He must know that we are waiting for all the immigrants we

can get hold of; but perhaps he argues to himself, "what is the use of killing myself, looking after emigrants for Canada, when they will not stop when they get there." Sir A. T. should not be allowed to avail himself of this argument to relax his activity and energy in supplying us with the value of our money. It will not do for him to run over to Spain, France, or any other State on the continent, even to conclude commercial negotiations, and remain away from his Immigration 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 anything definite about the Canadian colony. If the emigrant asks for information about the resources of the country, the young English clerks and employees of the Agency are altogether unable to give satisfactory answers, for they know little or nothing of the country. In fact they often rob us of emigrants, by referring them to the file of the London Times for full and truthful accounts of Canada and Canadians. These English employees are, without doubt, a serious stumbling block in our Canadian Agency of Immigration, and especially when Sir A. T. Galt is obliged to be off on business to the Continent and remain away for months. Cannot the Agency be better managed?

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. Wolsley has subdued another people, and his 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 Zagazig before the sun had time to set, the taking possession of the earthworks at Khat-el-Uwar practically destroyed Arabi's hopes and demoralized his army. No time was to be lost, and orders to march on Cairo, the rebel chief's last shelter, 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. Damietta has followed in the wake of Cairo 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 prisoner in the hands of the authorities, so that, where fire and sword were expected to do bloody work, peace and safety will exist. This will be accepted as joyful tidings to the world over. When the Sultan heard of Wolsley's success he wired his congratulations to the victorious General, requesting at the same time that, as the back of the rebellion was broken, the march of the British army into the interior be stopped. Congratulations from a sovereign who did all in his power to harass the invading army, to place obstacles in its line of march and to limit its action, have a decided farcical ring about them and General Wolsley has evidently accepted them in this light. He was equal to the irony 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 had met with success instead of Wolsley, 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 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 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, all 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 few 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 Ireland 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, contained a sting which made those to whom it was addressed feel quite uneasy, until we were finally told to stop at home and mind our own business. This order from the Mother Country has not remained long unheeded. We Canadians seem to be infatuated with what is going on in the other portions of the Empire.

On last Saturday evening a meeting of the citizens of Montreal was called to renew the expression of loyalty to the Crown, to thank God for the success of the British arms, to rejoice over the victory and to ask that a righteous and stable rulership be established in Egypt. Resolutions embodying these sentiments were formally drawn up, adopted and cabled to the Colonial Secretary in Downing street. We have now only to

wait for an acknowledgment of their receipt from Lord Kimberly. Will the Mechanics' Hall resolutions be sneered at and 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 similar rulership be granted to Ireland.

If England will cordially accept our present resolutions we shall take it that she has thought better of her refusal to receive the Costigan resolutions, and that she would act otherwise if the Canadian Parliament was to approach her again. And what will the London Times say in the matter after its late funny denunciations of Canada for its impudence? It is hard to refuse compliments and congratulations, and the big paper is not in the habit of doing it either. But we fall to see how the Times can, with any show of decency, not to say consistency, swallow the orange when it refused to suck the lemon and when both are tendered by the same hand. There is as much ground in the present case for this organ of English opinion to tell Canadians to stop at home and mind their own business as when it attempted to "ballyrag" our Parliament about 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 meeting. The dilemma is a distressing one 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 changeable and useless nature; and if it 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 un stinted denunciation as far as the crime is concerned. The object of this everlasting compilation of criminal statistics, and of the unlimited publicity which is given to them, is simply to impregnate the public mind with the delusion that the Irish are the most crime-loving and crime-committing people in the world. In many instances this reprehensible object is accomplished and the result is that credulous and unthinking 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 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 England and Wales."

This feature of contradiction, however, is accounted for by Mr. Levi in the fact that the Irish are committed to jail on little or no evidence, and when a conviction is wanted there is no evidence even to sustain the commitments.

In England, in 1880, 72 persons were apprehended for murder. Of these 13 were discharged for want of evidence, or wanted prosecution—18 per cent of the whole; and 59 committed for trial, or 82 per cent. In Ireland in the same year 53 persons were apprehended for murder; 37, or 69 per cent of the whole, were discharged for want of evidence, and 16, or only 30 per cent, committed for trial. Of 61 committed for trial in England, 25, or 41 per cent, were convicted; of 35 committed for murder in Ireland only 3, or 8 1/2 per cent, were convicted in proportion to the population. The offences against morals were in the proportion of 0.21 to the 1,000 in England, against 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 criminal statistics are favorable to Ireland," as compared with England and Scotland. He also 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 the 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 Levi deserves the thanks not only of the British Association of Scientists, but of every Irishman in or out of Ireland for having torn the veil of delusion and misconception from before the eyes of the world and for having enabled the public to place crime where it belongs.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO THE REV. JOHN MEADE, P. P., WINCHESTER.

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 seized this opportunity of presenting him with a very handsome and valuable gift, accompanied by a purse of one hundred and sixteen dollars, which reflects great credit on the working hands of their notice they had. Mr. P. Jordan presented the address on behalf of the congregation, and made an appropriate speech, reviewing the arduous labors of the Rev. Gentleman, and the difficulties 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 subscribers we noticed the name of our respected Protestant friend, E. Ker, Esq. Father John has been attentive to his duties, never missing an appointment during that long period of charitable and courteous to all. This tribute of respect is a recognition of the estimation in which he held true among us. Messrs. 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 affecting 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 Almighty, 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.

SCOTCH NEWS.

A Paisley correspondent says that in the fields around the town potato disease has increased very rapidly during the past week, and in many fields not more than half the potatoes now left are good. Ex-Bailie Mitchell died at his residence, Scotton, 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 evening 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 assemblage. Mr. James Hay, Sheriff Clerk Depute, Dundee, has been appointed interim Sheriff Clerk for the Dundee district of the county of Forfar, and Mr. Robert Wilson has been appointed Depute. Mr. Alex. Simpson, Sheriff Clerk Depute at Forfar, 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, Dumfriesshire, will not take place until the end of September. His Grace arrived at Drumlanrig 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 Messrs. J. & C. Alexander, coalmasters, Jawcraig, near Slamannan, was killed on the company's line of rails leading from the works to the North British Railway. Dickson sprang off 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 paraded 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 "Salvation" detachment is composed of a pretty good-looking crowd, and most of them seem to be Greenock "characters" who are known as the "Duddy," the "Clown," and by such 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 the howling fanatics, a nuisance, while the young lads declare it to be as amusing as a "free circus."

THE PREMIER THANKFUL.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Mr. Gladstone has asked the Archbishop of York to direct thanksgiving services to be held in the churches to-morrow for the success in Egypt.

LOCAL NEWS.

THREATENED DEVELOPMENTS IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING. There has been so much talk lately to the effect that the electric light is a failure as a house illuminant...

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' Corps...

CONSECRATION OF MONSIGNOR LORRAIN. The consecration of Monsignor Narcisse Zepherin Lorrain, Bishop-Elect of Cythrus and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, will take place on Thursday morning next in the Parish Church of Notre Dame in this city.

PEDESTALISM. A ten-mile race, sweepstake of \$25 each, is announced to take place at the Crystal Rink, on Thursday evening.

THE CO-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.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Miles. Includes White Eagle, McGaspie, Elkes, Hourihan.

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.

THE PRIZE LIST. The following prize lists were returned to the Secretary yesterday: CLASS IX. Leather, saddlery, hose, trunk makers' work, boots, shoes, &c.

CLASS IX. Leather, saddlery, hose, trunk makers' work, boots, shoes, &c. Sec 1—Hose leather, 1st, J O McLaren; 2nd, Robin & Sadler.

THE EXHIBITION.

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 Athletic 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.

CLASS I. Sec 1—Assortment of men's coats and shoes, 1st, Jas A Young. Sec 2—Ladies' machine-made boots and shoes, 1st, Jas A Young.

CLASS II. Sec 1—Portrait "Prof," 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS III. Sec 1—Landscape (Canadian), 1st, A Edson; 2nd, F Van Luppen. Sec 2—Landscape (not Canadian), 1st, A Edson; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS IV. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS V. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS VI. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS VII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS VIII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS IX. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS X. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XI. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XIII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XIV. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XV. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XVI. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XVII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XVIII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XIX. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XX. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXI. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

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CLASS XXV. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXVI. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXVII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXVIII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXIX. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXX. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXXI. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXXII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXXIII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXXIV. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXXV. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

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CLASS XXXVII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXXVIII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XXXIX. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XL. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XLI. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

CLASS XLII. Sec 1—Portrait, 1st, Harry Carey; 2nd, L G Cappello. Sec 2—Historical subjects, 1st, A Boisseau; 2nd, F Van Luppen.

OBITUARY.

Mr Emil Plattner, the Swiss astronomer is dead, aged 67.

Paul Chas. Edgar Ziegler, Colonel in the Federal Army, and a distinguished Swiss soldier and patriot, has just died at Zurich in his 83rd year.

M. Dreo, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, is dead. He was the son-in-law of Garrier Pages, and was a constant opponent of the Second Empire, being condemned to imprisonment in 1841.

The funeral of the late Mr. Luke Styles took place yesterday morning from his late residence at 60 St. Paul to the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and was very largely attended by his friends and acquaintances of the deceased.

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

Win. Fleet, of Winnipeg, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Co., who with his daughter had been in his room at the Queen's Hotel yesterday morning, September 17th. He is said to have been suffocated by the gas.

R. H. Wattle, a prominent citizen of Quebec, died suddenly on September 18th at his residence, 140 St. Louis. He returned only the previous day from Montreal, where he had been in the morning of the 17th.

The Honorable and Very Reverend Gerald Valorian Wesley, Dean of Windsor, was third son of the late and brother of the second Lord Bunsford, of the same name, of the Bunsford estate, but failed to obtain a settlement. He was formerly official assessor. He was in good health until the morning of his decease, a few minutes before he breathed his last.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT CHAMPPLAIN, N.Y. Information 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 made off with \$20,000.

Comments and Clippings. The drum that John Robins beat at Banker Hill has been given to the Bosonian Society.

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 discover, and he has studied them.

Grand Trunk Receipts. The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Rail way of Canada for the week ending 9th September, 1882, were:—Passengers, express freight and mails, \$11,410; Freight and live stock, 205,228.

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 Canada of American military troops on excursions, etc., it has been decided by the authorities that heretofore 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—The Egyptian army said to be demoralized—The British cavalry in pursuit—The Egyptian loss in killed estimated at 2000.

KASSASSIN, Sept. 12.—Sir Garnet Wolseley made a personal reconnaissance 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 reconnaissance before the battle.

The British line of communication between Ismailia, Nefsa, Tel-el-Mahuta and Mah-sameh is held by detachments of infantry with a gun and a group of cavalry at each place.

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 bivouac ground. Each man will carry 100 rounds 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 Surrey Regiment, 19th Hussars and 1st and 2nd Camp of Engineers remain here as now bivouac.

10.50 p. m.—The British line of communication is about four miles from the Egyptian front. 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' rations.

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 describe the rumor that Nubar Pacha's house and other buildings had been burned.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 12.—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 in pursuit. The demoralization of Arabi's army is complete. His infantry are fleeing towards the desert.

KASSASSIN, 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 infantry fire is now proceeding. The British troops are advancing rapidly and evidently turning the enemy's flank.

London, Sept. 13.—A Kassassin 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 British. The Indian cavalry are hotly pressing the fugitives 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 retreat of the enemy on the north is cut off. The cavalry are still pursuing.

An Ismailia despatch says—Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning with a rush. 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 enemy are in full retreat.

KASSASSIN, Sept. 13.—At the capture of Tel-el-Kebir 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 action.

KASSASSIN, Sept. 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 repelled with volleys of musketry, inflicting loss on their assailants.

The following officers fell—British officers killed—Major Colville, 74th Highlanders; Lieut Somerville, 74th Highlanders. British officers wounded—Col. Hutchinson, 46th Regiment; Capt. Keppel, 74th Highlanders; Capt. Cumberland, 74th Highlanders; Lieut Midwood, 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 three 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 Kaf-el-Dwar. The enemy retreated at full speed toward the desert and Cairo. The Highland brigade, while in action, presented the most marvellous fighting.

The Egyptian position at Tel-el-Kebir was 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 Sudan 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.

London, Sept. 11.—A correspondent at Tel-el-Kebir says:—The Artillery opened fire before the enemy were aware of the presence of the British. The Infantry immediately after pressed forward, deploying, opening fire from a sheltered position. The rebels discovered the British about a mile from their works and opened a heavy rifle fire. The British paused a moment on a line of sand 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 was very great. The rebels broke and fled pellucidly hotly. The trenches before one of

the forts was filled with dead and dying of Arabi's followers. The final rush was made over a distance of 20 yards, the men skirmishing and seeking cover until they reached this point. The British loss up to this time is computed at 200 killed.

Wolseley telegraphs that Arabi escaped on horseback to Zagazig. Prisoners state that Arabi has undermined a portion of Oatka, and the work of destruction will begin with the blowing up of the bridge, followed by the massacre of the European population, whose departure from the city is forbidden.

A correspondent says Graham's brigade worked gallantly. Their cheers could be heard above the din of the musketry as they charged up the steep slopes of the trenches. The Egyptians were terror-stricken. Many hid in the corners of the works, others fled at their most speed, throwing everything from them. The large inner redoubt on Arabi's right was well manned and armed, and still remained intact. With another brilliant rush the British were among the enemy, bayoneting the fugitives and capturing the heavy artillery. Arabi was captured the key of the position.

In fifteen minutes from the first rush the British was its masters. The rattle of the enemy's musketry died away, while the British fought the bayonet and picked off with their rifles the rebels who still showed fight. On the south the enemy stood a few minutes longer, but the appearance of the British cavalry on their right hastened their movements. A few moments on rushing streets of fugitives were making for Zagazig, a good out of all their entrenchments. A little later Macpherson's Indian brigade burst upon the enemy from the south, and the rout was complete. The enemy coming up at a gallop, unlimbered, and sent shot and shell after the rebels, adding to the confusion. The cavalry had got right round the enemy's flanks before the fight began. The Egyptian losses and number of guns captured are greater than first mentioned. It is believed a death blow has been given to Arabi. All the work was done by the British. The principal operations were carried by the time the Guards and Fourth Brigade came into play.

The transport "Serpis" had sailed from Portsmouth for Alexandria, with 1,722 officers and men of the 1st battalion of the Buffs and the 1st battalion of the Dorsetshire regiments.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's official despatch to the War Office says:—"We struck camp at Kassassin Lock last evening and bivouacked on a high ridge above the camp until 1.30 this evening. We then advanced upon the very extensive, very strongly fortified position held by Arabi Bey with 20,000 regulars, of whom 2,500 were cavalry, with 70 guns and 6,000 Bedouins and irregulars. My force was about 11,000 bayonets, 2,000 rifles, 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 horse artillery on the right had orders to sweep round the enemy's line at daybreak. The first division of the second brigade under Graham, supported by the Foot Guards, under the Duke of Connaught, seven batteries of artillery, numbered 42 guns, with the supporting brigade, then the second division of the Highland brigade leading the Indian contingent, these on the south side of the canal, with the naval brigade on the railway, advanced. Great confusion was displayed by the regiments to the front in the enemy's works. All went at once straight, the Royal Irish particularly distinguished itself by its dash and the manner in which it closed with the enemy. All the enemy's works and camps are now in our possession. I do not yet know exactly the number of guns captured, but the number is considerable. Several trains, with immense quantities of supplies, were captured. The enemy ran away in thousands, throwing away their arms when overtaken by our cavalry. Their loss is very great. General Willis slightly and Colonel Richardson severely wounded. Major Colville and Lieutenant Midwood and Somerville, of the Highland Light Infantry, were killed. Of the Black Watch, Lieut. MacNeill was killed and Captains Cumberland and Fox wounded. General Alison's aide-de-camp, Capt. Hutton, was wounded. Col. Stirling and the surgeon of the Coldstream Guards were wounded. Col. Balfour, of the Grenadier Guards, wounded in the leg, and a color-sergeant killed. The cavalry is now on its march to Belbeis, and the Indian contingent on its way to Zagazig, to be followed this evening by the Highland Brigade. Three lieutenants of the Cameron Highlanders were wounded. The canal is cut in some places, but the railway is intact. It has been discovered that Raschid Pacha and Ali Pasha were wounded in the engagement on Saturday.

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

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has instructed the French 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 splendid English triumph in Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 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.

Four days, Sept. 13.—Detachments of troops from Kaf-el-Dwar are reported fleeing 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 Kassassin 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 hurriedly ordered out to meet the British, but before they were fairly formed to receive the attack the English were up at them, and under a deadly fire from the infantry and artillery which opened fire from all quarters, they were cut up to a disorganized extent, and a regular stampede followed. While in this plight the British cavalry were ordered to charge, and they rode 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 a moving flight. The force behind the works were rendered powerless to resist the British without shooting down their own comrades. This placed the defenders of the works at such a disadvantage that they were practically useless, as they were at most points overwhelmed by their own countrymen being driven back by the

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 around 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 the close pursuit by the British cavalry and 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 been received by the New York Herald—Tel-el-Kebir, Sept. 14.—The most complete success attended the attack upon the enemy's position. Not only was Tel-el-Kebir taken into the British hands, but the Egyptian army has ceased to exist. The first move was a short one, being only to the sand hills above the camp. There the arms were piled and the men lay down on the sand or sat and chattered over the coming fight. At one o'clock word was passed around and they again fell in. Never did 14,000 men get under arms more quickly. The very orders appeared to be given in lowered tones. Almost noiselessly the dark columns moved off, their footfalls being deadened by the sand. It was an impressive march which none who shared in it will ever forget. The silence was broken only by the occasional clash of steel.

It was a certainty that the great struggle would commence with the dawn and the expectation was that at any moment they might be challenged by Bedouin horsemen far out in the plain in front of the enemy. There were frequent halts to enable the regiments to maintain touch and allow the transport wagons, whose wheels crunched loudly over the sandy plains to keep up with us. On our right was Graham's brigade which had already done good service by twice repelling the assaults of the enemy. Next came the Guards, the brigade which was, when the action began, to act in support of Gen. Graham. Between them and the canal were forty-two guns of the Royal Artillery. On the railway half the naval brigade advanced with a forty-pounder. On a track south of the canal the Highland regiments were in support of the cavalry. The horse artillery had started due north to make a detour and come down upon the enemy's line of retreat.

By early dawn the troops had arrived within 1,000 yards of the enemy's lines and halted there a short time to enable the fighting lines 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 forward at the signal at the low sand trenches in front, behind which so many men slumbered unsuspecting of their presence. As usual in a movement carried out in darkness, many detached parties altogether lost their way, for while the force was completely in the rest of the force went hither and thither all night until daybreak and nearly stumbled into the enemy's lines. The attack began on the left. Nothing could be imagined finer than the advance of the Highland Brigade. The 74th were next the canal. Next were the Cameron Highlanders, and the Gordon Highlanders continued the line with the Black Watch upon their flank. The 46th and 60th regiments formed a second line. Swiftly and silently the Highlanders moved forward to the attack. No word was spoken, no shot fired until within three hundred yards of the enemy's earthworks, nor up to that time did any sound in the Egyptian lines betoken that they were aware of the presence of their assailants. Then suddenly a terrific fire flashed along the line of sand heaps, a storm of bullets whizzed over the 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 entrenchments behind, which, in the still dim light one could scarcely see, a burst of musketry fire broke out for a few minutes. The Highlanders poured a heavy fire, but it was probably as innocuous as that of the unseen enemy, whose bullets whistled harmlessly overhead. The delay in the advance was but short. Then the order was given, and the brigade again went rapidly forward. Soon a portion of the force had passed between the enemy's redoubts and opened a flanking fire. This was too much 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 the other flanks. The horse artillery shelled

(Continued on Eighth Page)

All the People of the Dominion of Canada are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundreds of the leading men of the Dominion of Canada who have been cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Disease by Dr. Souville's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease. Read and judge for yourself:—"Several of my family and friends have been cured of bronchitis, asthma and catarrh by using the Spirometer." John F. Wallace, Manager of The Post and Times, Montreal. Mr. C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DeBoncherville, 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 bronchitis. J. D. Armstrong, 138 Yonge street, Toronto, catarrh and asthmatic deafness. Thomas Telfer, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. Benjamin A. Drake, St. Urban street, Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured.

Also, the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mrs. David Porruet, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured. Mrs. Adamson, of Belleville, cured of bronchitis, and her sister cured of bronchitis and lung disease.

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. Souville, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, 12 Phillips Square, Montreal, where Physicians and sufferers can try it free.

PERE LACORDAIRE.

A Distinguished French Typo of the Monastic Orders.

DOBIA 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 successful abridger; languid diffusion, endless detail and a disposition to think every subject entitled to a bulky volume being among the plagues of modern biography. To the dullness or rapacity of such merciless encroachers on the time and attention of mankind, we oppose as a lesson and rebuke the little volume before us, an abridgment of the voluminous French life of Pere Lacordaire, 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 never been most faithful in such examples. Among the highest stands the great Dominican Lacordaire, a man instinct with all the vivacity and fire of the French character, yet devout, profound and discerning. The most vehement enemies indeed of Latin Christianity cannot deny that in those monastic societies, to one of which Lacordaire belonged, was seen the army which won the victory for the faith and order at a time when the regeneration or revival of art, but the reawakening of human thought from a sleep not unlike death itself. The man who reclaimed nations from barbarism, who changed wilderness into gardens, who dared to examine the forms and forces of the natural world, and with all the fruits alleged against them, the men to whom we are indebted for the marvelous developments of modern civilization. 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 MONKS 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, Benedict 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 earnest 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 little town of Rezev-sur-Orce, near Dijon 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," he says in after life, "St. Michel and the first dawnings of religion are built up in my soul together—the first the most intimate, the most durable of all." As he grew and entered the university there came to him with his very air, as Mozley says there came to Newman and most of the great group of Oxford divines of which he was the light, a darkness and disbelieve 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 *eloque*, "an ardent but not excessive liberalism of political sentiment." 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 sometimes pause as if listening to itself and then press onward, pouring its inexhaustible riches. He was even then, as through after life, the indefatigable student; *esprit soutain*, 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 turning to measure his distance with the foot and eye. He could stop at will in the middle of a sentence and pause in the composition of a hemistich. It can scarcely be wondered 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 become a chief power in the affairs of France. He soon felt within himself, however, the need of a liberty which the state of the church in France did not afford, and he naturally looked towards America. He had even made every arrangement for coming to this country when he received a summons from the Abbe Gerbet announcing the publication of the *Abbe*, in conjunction with Lamennais and Montalembert, and demanding that he should become a French O'Connell, whom of orators and patriots he had ever most admired, and set forth at home in full relief and splendor the ideas of liberty in church and state which had so long held possession of his soul and which he had thought to work out in a distant land. Montalembert who had gone to Ireland with the same views that had drawn Lacordaire towards America and had hurried home at the sound of the same war note, describes Lacordaire, when he met him at the house of Lamennais in Paris, as then— he was 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 piercing glance, which seemed at once to seek out enemies to conquer and hearts to subdue. The object of the *Avenir* was to reconquer freedom for the church of France. It made a 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 existing order of things, can compare with any of O'Connell's, whom he regarded as the greatest, perhaps the only orator "of modern

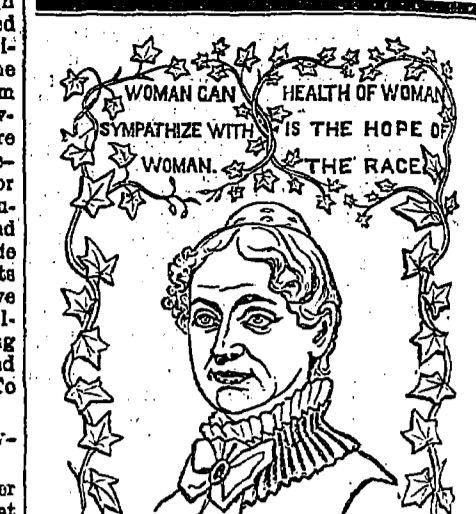
times," and surpasses in splendor of strength any of the efforts of Manning, Dupin or Berryer. Lacordaire was acquitted. The verdict was not given until midnight and Montalembert has told us how, passing through the midst of applauding crowds, they walked together through the darkness, along the silent and deserted quays, of Paris and how he left Lacordaire at his own door, halting in the left 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 Panssin in their width and serenity. To make

his determination to become a monk of the order of St. Dominic, and began his novitiate at La Quere, 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. A father Burke, who like Lacordaire, was a fervent disciple of O'Connell and believer in his doctrine which placed authority in the light of liberty and strove to reconcile 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 obedience, and in Galway, the old Spanish town in which Father Burke was born and brought up, and which is full of friars 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. Father 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 eloquence was in some respect alike. 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 presence of the living hand; but even in Lacordaire's play of thought there is often—in Lacordaire's always—a tinge of melancholy; there is nothing in the warm or meridian; they have the broad oblique glow of the winter noonday, the red flashing of a November sky." The French, too—in a marked manner recently Montalembert—have 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 created it, and the meagreness 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 WEAKNESSES OF HUMAN NATURE HAD PASSED AWAY,

but while in the cardinal's the dry fire of thought and asceticism's government alone seem left behind, Lacordaire's there linger a new—rapture and angelic. Lacordaire's inspires affection, the cardinal's rather the admiration of fear than any softer feeling. Still, Cardinal Manning's appearance is a grand and impressive one. When clad in scarlet cap and robe and backed with lace, he stands upon the altar steps of the Pro Cathedral, one hand uplifted, his eyes flashing fire, and Lacordaire is 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 days as ours. Their sermons, too, resemble in one respect—they are both stern, logical, unyielding efforts of reasoning, but while the Englishman's are bare of ornament the Frenchman's are decorated with a graceful foliage of fancy. Those of both know no admission to unbelievers; they do not give way on a single point of doctrine; they acknowledge no right on the part of doubt or independent judgment. The church is infallible, they declare. It has the warrant of scripture and the testimony of ages. It has had its witnesses in apostles, prophets, martyrs and confessors. In spite of all persecution—persecution which would have beaten to pieces anything which was not divinely 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 shuddering. One can hardly imagine that this great orator, swaying the hearts and intellects of thousands and necessarily feeling on his own part the full force of that mysterious counterpoise of attraction through which the warm, living heart of humanity reacts upon those hearts that have power to move it deeply, would regularly pass from the pulpit to the cell of one of his brethren, kneel humbly down, lay bare his shoulders, and beg for the full severities of discipline. Rising from it all bleeding he 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 at Chalais he came down from the pulpit and, uncovering his shoulders, insisted on receiving from each of the congregation twenty-five strokes. One Good Friday he descended into 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 gave to light, doubtless shortened his life, which came to a close in 1860, age 58.

Holloway's Pills.—Easy Digestion.—These admirable Pills cannot be too highly appreciated for the wholesome power they exert over all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve and steadily work out a thorough cure, and in its course dispel headache, biliousness, flatulence, and depression of spirits. It is wonderful to watch the daily improvement of the complexion, as Holloway's Pills purify the blood and restore plumpness to the face which had lost both flesh and color. These Pills combine, every excellence desirable in a domestic remedy. The most certain and bene-

cial results flow from the occasional use of this regulating medicine; even persons in health, or when following sedentary occupation, will find it an invaluable aperient.



Great for Health Lydia E. Pinkham's

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c. Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS TEST IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY. FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Prepared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either \$1. 50 bottles for \$3. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Sold by all Druggists &c.

FOR MAN AND BEAST THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GRAPHS, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frost-bitten Feet & Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a SAFE, SURE, and EFFICIENT Remedy for Galls, Strains, Swellings, and all other Pains on HORSES. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions for use. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere. HENRY, JOHNSON & CO., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL, QUE.

A CURE GUARANTEED. MAGNETIC MEDICINE.

FOR Old and Young, Male and Female. Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Brain, and restores the Vitality of the System. It is the only medicine that will cure the most stubborn cases of Nervousness and Vigor to the Extended Generative Organs in Either Sex. With each order on twelve packages, accompanied with five dollars we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the Market. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address. Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont., Canada. Sold in Montreal by E. B. MCGALE, St Joseph street, and all Druggists everywhere.

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEAVER'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT. A GUARANTEED SPECIFIC FOR EPILEPSY, DIZZINESS, CONVULSIONS, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Boasting of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, involuntary Losses and Spontaneous Emissions caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One Dollar 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 money back if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guaranteed issued only by JOHN LEWIS, Chemist, Victoria Square, Montreal, P.Q.

THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

WILL IT TAKE PLACE?—INTERNAL PRESS. OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS. LONDON, Sept. 12.—The crowning of the Czar of Russia is a business upon which no certain information is to be had.

Medical.



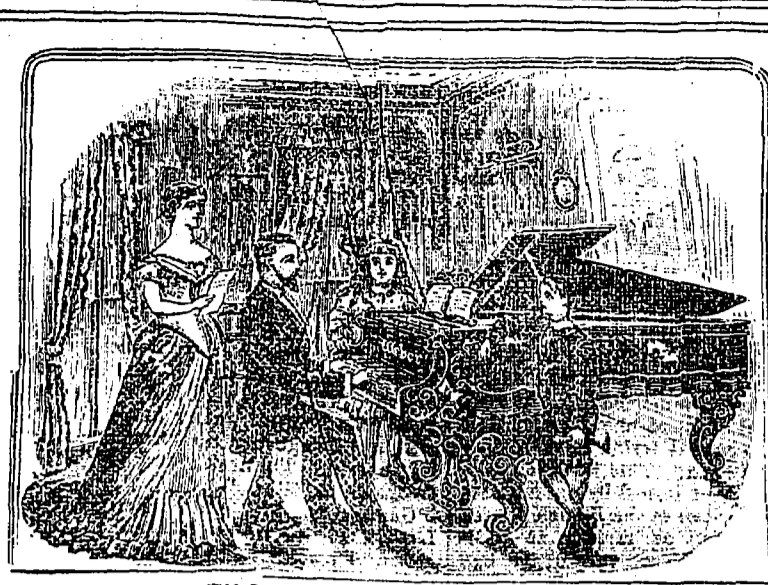
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Fackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains.

THE PRESS EXCURSION TO THE NORTHWEST.

[WRITTEN FOR THE POST] On Tuesday, the 2nd of August, Messrs Joseph Tasse, M. P., Cyrille Pelletier, Q. C., L. J. Demers, E. P. P. Levesque, P. Lemay, Dr. Dionne, Oscar Dunn and P. A. Crossby, from the Province of Quebec; W. Elder, M. P., and J. E. B. 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.

Musical Instruments, &c.



THE WEBER BABY GRAND.

"THE WEBER PIANO"

Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of the kind ever produced. Its touch is ever beautiful beyond all others. It is sweet, sympathetic and plaintive and grand and majestic at the will of the performer.

NEW YORK PIANO CO., ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

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 YORK, Sept. 14.—A. M. Sullivan, the well-known Irish agitator and leader of the Home Rule party, arrived yesterday, and was cordially received by a committee of his countrymen.

"Better bear present evils than fly to those unknown." Better still, say Kidney-Wort and make your present evils fly to parts unknown. If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort.

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.

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

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The Marquis of Lorne, the Princess Louise and party arrived here at 10 o'clock, having been detained about fifty minutes at Porta Costa by an accident, which was not serious, and resulted in no injury to any of the party.

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

The Trappists 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.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, &c.

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 Monsignor Cacci, Nuncio at Paris, and Monsignor Zanetti, Nuncio at Vienna.

EPPE'S COCOA—GREATFUL 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 cocoa Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Banishes All the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, & Bowels.

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!

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Dr. Pack's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING. They perform the work of the Natural Drum, always in position, but invisible to others.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY!

Manufacture those CELEBRATED CHIMNEYS AND BELLS FOR CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.

SUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of three Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free.

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Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

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PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 14TH TO 23RD.

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

Ample grounds and magnificent buildings for the display of Live Stock, Manufactured Articles, Agricultural Implements and Machinery in motion.

Sunday was enjoyed by all as a real day of 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 costly to keep in order.

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 McRobbie; and Mr. Yull, 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 now.

At 3 p. m. we were taken in charge by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and left by special train for Portage la Prairie. A 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.

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 Messrs. Langdon, Shepherd & Co., who have 4,200 men at work, including teamsters, and 1,800 teams. The men work 16 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.

At the suggestion of Superintendent Egan the station nearest the end of the track was chosen. "Penny" after the President of the Association, Mrs. Olimie performing the ceremony 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 Pupor, a son of the chief who is reported to have snubbed Lieut. Governor Dewdney, was christened by Major Walsh, the name given being Olimie Pease, 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 handsome collection, was handed to the delighted parents.

A start was here made eastward, and at midnight Broadway was again reached. Here a large tent was erected, in which tables were laid out with all the substantial and luxuries that money could provide. The dishes, table linen and silver were all new, having been especially purchased for the occasion. The menu was equal to one of "Victor's" best and was heartily partaken of.

Shrimps. Potage—Consomme a l'Empereur. Poissons—Filet de Truit, au Gratin. Pommes Hollandaises.

Entrées—Petits Pates, au Saumon, Salmi de Canards Sauvages aux Oignons. Picaudaun de Veau, aux Petits Pois. Relevés—Quartier d'Agneau Bouillie. Filet de Boeuf Rôti. Rotis—Poulet de Prairie. Entremets—Tortes aux Pommes. Gelees aux Champagnes. Pudding d'Angletors. Gelees aux Noyau. Tartes au Citrons. Dessert—Creme de Vanille. Champagne, Port, Sherry, Sauternes.

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 by car to the guests of the city. Carriages were taken to the City Hall, where an address of welcome was read by Mayor Daly and responded to by President Penny.

At 10 o'clock the train started for Portage la Prairie, which was reached at four o'clock. Here the party were received by a band of music and a large number of the citizens. After driving round for about three hours through the town and the great wheat fields and taking tea, the party assembled in the town hall where they were banquetted in the most approved fashion. Toasts were drunk and speeches made by Mr. McCready, M. P. for Halton, A. W. Ross, M. P. for Liger, W. Elder, M. P. St. John, N. B. Mr. Tasse, M. P. for Ottawa, Mayor Collins, of Portage la Prairie, and others. Mr. Tasse's was a brilliant speech, and was received with great cheering. He said he was glad to be present on such a great occasion.

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 amid the loud buzzes of the crowd. Winnipeg was reached at 2:45 a. m. on Thursday, and fifteen minutes afterwards left for 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, Messrs. Manning, McDonald & Co. The vias in this section are grand. About 9 o'clock the train left Portage reaching Winnipeg about 4 a. m. on Friday and proceeding direct to Emerson, the "Gate-way" of the North-West. After breakfast at the chateau of Mr. Reichold, 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 Pacific Manager Harder accompanied the party to the end of the track and to 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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

\$200.00 Reward!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hor Bitters, especially either or preparation of the word Hor or Hors in their name connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hor Bitters. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOBS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or receipts of Hor Bitters published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any such genuine will be prosecuted.

For Terms See Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WITH \$5 YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond.

Which bonds are shares in a loan the interest of which is paid out in premiums 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 premiums:

- 4 Bonds @ fl. 20,000—80,000 Florins. 2 Bonds @ fl. 50,000—100,000 Florins. 2 Bonds @ fl. 30,000—60,000 Florins. 4 Bonds @ fl. 10,000—40,000 Florins. 20 Bonds @ fl. 1,000—20,000 Florins. 40 Bonds @ fl. 500—20,000 Florins. 470 Bonds @ fl. 100—47,000 Florins.

Together with 4,500 Bonds, amounting to 1,632,000 florins—(1 florin equal to 45 cents in gold).

Every one of the above named Bonds which does not draw or the large premiums must be drawn with at least 100 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the 2nd OCTOBER.

Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 2nd October, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium 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.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

No. 160 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in THE TRUE WITNESS. This advertisement is not to be compared with any lottery whatsoever, and does not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

\$60 a week in your own town. Term, and \$5 sent free. Address H. HALLERT & Co., Portland, Maine.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR.

A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter, so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prize at both International Dairy Fairs.

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

Consumption is a disease contracted by a 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 Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON. C.M.D., M.G.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street.

Marble Working.

NOTICE!

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS, &c., &c. Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices defy competition.

ROYAL DYE WORKS,

706 CRAIG STREET. N.B.—We have no Branches or Agencies in the City.

WE RECOGNIZE IN THE

Increasing patronage we are receiving that we have been successful in doing the BEST WORK in Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies' and Gent's Goods, such as Coats, Pants, Dresses, Shawls, Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, &c., and we shall endeavor to keep pace with the times in all the latest colors the art of dyeing can produce.

ROYAL DYE WORKS,

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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA & SUGAR-COATED PILLS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIERS PREPARED BY LANMAN & KEMP NEW YORK.

STAMMERING

Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years. Testimonials, &c., free. Address Stammering Institute, London, Ont. TESTIMONIAL.—I have stammered for years, four months ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly satisfied. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Theological Student, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. 24 G.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

In the Superior Court, Dame Marie Therese Charpentier, wife of Andre Senecal, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said Andre Senecal, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted in this court.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL

400 NOTRE DAME STREET. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure; Safe Diabetes Cure; Nervine and Tonic Bitters; Supply just received at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

RIEHELLEU RENAL MINERAL WATER, Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. Call or send for Pamphlet or Analysis and Testimonials. Price 25 cents per Gallon.

HOMOEOPATHY.—A full assortment of Medicines and Bitters. Also, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC, Family Medicine Chests Filled.

Country orders promptly filled. J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

(Continued from Sixth Page.) The enemy's extreme left. Here the Egyptians were more prepared than on their right. For a time they kept up a steady fire. The Royal Irish were sent to turn the enemy's left. At the word they dashed at the trenches and carried them at the bayonet's point, so turning the flank of the defenders of the position. Next came the 88th Regiment, 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 stoutly for a few moments. Major Hart shot one man as he was trying to throw a revolver from his hand. This was even after the trench had been turned by our advance on their flank. Then as the British poured in the Egyptians fled 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 pursuit. The Egyptians did not present the usual semblance of order, but fled, as we describe, at the top of their bayoneted rifles. The columned the hill and the standing camp station was covered of forage and provisions, with imaginations were two trains which were at the top of their bayoneted rifles. The columned the hill and the standing camp station was covered of forage and provisions, with imaginations were two trains which were at the top of their bayoneted rifles.

although unavailing, was desperate, the Egyptians being caught as in a trap by the rapid advance of the British troops. At these points the Egyptian soldiers were in a state of confusion, and their ranks were broken. The British troops were now in possession of the trenches, and the Egyptian forces were in a state of confusion. The British troops were now in possession of the trenches, and the Egyptian forces were in a state of confusion.

London, Sept. 15.—Gen. Wolsey telegraphs from Cairo: "The war is over, send me a map from England. I have been here for some time, and I have been recovered here with open arms by all classes. The British are glad to return to their homes. On the other hand, the Egyptian army has been completely broken up, and the British troops are now in possession of the trenches. The British troops are now in possession of the trenches, and the Egyptian forces are in a state of confusion."

London, Sept. 16.—Arab informed General Lowe that he trusted himself to English hands as a soldier whose army had been defeated. General Lowe replied that he could not discuss a question of war. The British are glad to return to their homes. On the other hand, the Egyptian army has been completely broken up, and the British troops are now in possession of the trenches. The British troops are now in possession of the trenches, and the Egyptian forces are in a state of confusion."

Alexandria, Sept. 16.—Fort Assan was surrendered this morning. General Wood inquired for the Italian naval Lieutenant, Inghirami, who was supposed to have espoused Arabi's cause. After some delay Pabucci was brought forward, wearing the uniform of an Egyptian officer. He was immediately arrested. Several civilians, evidently belonging 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 issued 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, and especially Arabi. The Standard says: 'That Arabi is an honest man and a patriot in the customary significance 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, therefore, a prisoner of war like any other. We shall see what he has to say for himself against the Khedive. It will probably be easy for Arabi if he chooses, to prove collusion equally of the Khedive and the Sultan with him at some time or another, but he is now in our hands, and our honor requires that he should be treated as a general who has fallen. This view will doubtless in the end prevail. Many sober-minded Englishmen think the time has come for a reorganization of the country, not by means of reintroducing European officials to manipulate the finances and draw large salaries, but by guaranteeing home rule.'"

The World's London special says: "The whole continent continues to watch England with great suspicion and jealousy. One particularly troublesome matter to be settled with Europe will be the claims of subjects of various foreign powers for compensation on account of losses inflicted upon them in consequence of the bombardment of Alexandria. These claims are now being formulated by the Italian and French consuls, and England will certainly be expected to make provision for their payment either out of the Egyptian revenue or out of her own resources."

Constantinople, Sept. 17.—Lord Dufferin today 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 to the Sultan to decide whether or not it was necessary to sign the Anglo-Turkish military convention. St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—The Novoye Vremya considers that General Wolsey 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 Wolsey and Admiral Seymour are concerting a plan for a simultaneous attack on Damietta by land and sea. Alexandria, Sept. 18.—The garrison of Aboukir marched out last evening. One entire regiment with their arms moved eastward to join Abdallah Pacha at Damietta, the rest of the garrison five or six thousand, arrived at Kaf-el-Dwar at noon. They were disarmed and the men dismissed to their homes, the officers were detained. Reports of the pillaging of Mosowah 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 Abdallah at Damietta, was Arabi Pacha's own, and numbered 500 men. While at Kaf-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: "If 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 gendarmerie 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."

BREVETES.

The Ontario elections will probably take place on or about 18th October. The Kingston & Pembroke Railway is now being constructed between the Clyde and Oshogosh Lake. Two little daughters of T. McKenna, a carpenter residing at Wyoming, Ont., were drowned yesterday in Bear Creek. It is feared that ex-Alderman Jamieson and two other residents of Ottawa were passengers on the ill-fated steamer "Asia."

Mr. Logan, of Benfrew, Ont., is negotiating for a site at the Chandlere, Oshawa, on which to erect a woollen factory. It will give 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'Groats to Land's End, a distance of 1,007 miles, in a little less than a fortnight, making an average ride of over seventy-one miles per day.

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 Exhibitions are over and our own Provincial Exhibition is in full swing. Provisions 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 business is concerned. The grain markets have been dull and weak 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 firm in consequence of the increased wants of grain buyers, a tighter market in New York and an advance in the Bank of England discount rate from 4 to 5 per cent.

Dry Goods.—A fair movement is reported by the cloth firms, and the fall trade is expected to wind up satisfactorily. Buyers from the interior 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 dry-goods during September 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.

Grain.—Several large lots of Granulated sugar have been placed at 9c to 9 1/2c, but the more recent transactions have been at 9 1/2c, and we quote 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c. Round lots of Yellow have also changed hands at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c, and we quote 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c, being an advance of 1/2 since our last report. In fruit raisins, some 6,000 to 10,000 boxes having changed hands during the past few days at 8 1/2c to arrive and at 8 1/2c to 9c for spot delivery. In peas, we understand that 1,000 half-bushels of yellow and black have just been sold on p.t., but the prices are believed to be low, as the peas were disposed of on account of Quebec firm who wanted to realize. The present low prices of common to medium quality are inducing firms to export on country account, and the finer quality both yellow and black are coming in for a fair share of the enquiry. New black peas have been placed at 35c to 40c on Western account, and a fair sized line of low grades Japan has sold at 14 1/2c. Green peas meet with very limited enquiry. We quote:—Japan tea, common, 18c to 23c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to good, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38c to 42c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 40c to 50c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c; second, 35c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 40c; finest, 45c to 50c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 40c to 50c; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choicest, 40c to 65c; Ooungou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to choicest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, 38c to 45c; fine to choicest, 60c to 70c. Sugars are quiet with a little movement in raw. Barbadoes 9 1/2c are quoted at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Granulated 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; grocers' "A" 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; bright, 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c; medium, 7 1/2c to 8 1/4c; yellow, 7c to 8 1/4c. Syrup and Molasses quiet. Antigua is worth 48c to 48 1/2c. Barbadoes is quiet and steady at 52 to 53c. There is a small enquiry for Trinidad at 48 1/2c to 49c. Syrup, 56c to 70c. Sugarhouse, 34c to 35c. Coffee is moving slowly, the trade being fully supplied. Mocha, 29c to 31c; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Plantation C, 18c to 22c; Maracabo, 12c to 14c; Jamaica, 10 1/2c to 15c; Rio, 10c to 12c. Fresh is quiet. London layers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; loose macerate, \$2.95 to \$3.00; layers, Valencia, \$2.95; Sultan, \$3.00 to \$3.10; currants, 8c to 11c; Raisins, 9c to 9 1/2c; currants, 8c to 9c. Spices are firm with sales of black pepper in demand for cloves at 25c to 27c. The demand for cloves mackerel at \$4.80 to \$4.90 and for lobsters at about \$4.30 to \$4.40 in lots. Hennessy's brandy is sold at \$5.50 in wood.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market price for pig-iron has further advanced about 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 3/4. Ingot tin has scored a further advance during the week, being now up to \$105 to \$105 1/2 for fine foreign. The supply of tin in this market is limited, with sales reported at 26 1/2c, 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 \$15 to \$25 for I C charcoal and at \$4 1/2 to \$4 3/4 for I O coke in round lots. Canada plates are firm, with sales transpiring at \$3 25 for good brands. Holders who accepted \$3 50 last week for Garshterric and \$20 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. Sumner is quoted at \$23, and Cambro at \$21 50 to \$22. Pig iron per ton—Siemens, \$22 75 to \$23 50; Sumner, \$22 75 to \$23 00; Langdon, \$22 75; Eglinton, \$20 75 to \$21 00; Cambro, \$22. Bars, per 100 lbs, \$20 to \$25; Canada plates, per box; Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3.10 to \$3.15; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal, 10, \$5 15 to \$5 25; Coke, 10, \$4 40 to \$4 50. Tinned Sheets, No. 28, charcoal, \$11 00 to \$11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs, \$2 75 to \$2 85; Sheet, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron, per lb, 12 1/2c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to \$5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$5 75; do bar, \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$5 to \$5 75; Steel, cast, per lb, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; 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 26 1/2c. Ingot Copper, 18 1/2c 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 Oil chain, 3 inch, \$1 85 to \$2 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bbl, \$1 50 to \$2 00.

Boots and Shoes.—Manufacturers' orders are plentiful, but yield small profits, owing to the increased cost of the raw material and labor. The volume of business this fall is believed to be the heaviest of date of any corresponding period on record. Remittances continue exceptionally good. Prices are as follows:—Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1.80 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, \$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 1.50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1.75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.00 to 1.50; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella balmorals, 60c to \$1.50; do interior balmorals, 45c to 60c; do cong. balmorals, 60c to \$1.25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prunella balmorals, 60c to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 80c; do split balmorals, 60c to 80c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; infants' caps, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$6.50.

LAMBS.—The demand has continued for sole leather, and we have to report the sale of a large lot of No. B. 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 considerable amount of black leather is going there, which tends to higher prices 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 12c to 13c for common. We quote hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1, B. A, 26 1/2c to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 24c; No. 2, B. A, 23c to 24c; No. 1, ordinary, 22c to 23c. Buffalo sole, No. 2, 22c to 23c; No. 1, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 38c to 39c; heavy, 33c to 36c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 26c; calskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 15c to 16c; pebble, 12 1/2c to 15 1/2c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

Wool.—In foreign there are sales to report of 30,000 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 unsorted lamb at 27c to 28c. ESSAYS AND SKINS.—The market has ruled firm for green hides. No. 1, \$10.00; No. 2, \$9.00; No. 3, \$8.00. Western States hides 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. Calfskins, 14c per lb. OILS AND SALT.—Market firm. Lined 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 72 1/2c to 75c; straw seal, 64c to 67c; pale seal, 68c to 69c; cod liver, at \$1.75 to \$1.75 per Imp. gallon; refined petroleum continues easy; car lots, 18c; broken lots, 16c; single barrels, 19c to 20c. Coarse salt has sold at 62 1/2c to 67 1/2c. Factory filled, \$1.40 to \$1.45. Good demand for salt. Fish.—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 for Nos 1 and 2, and 3 small lots bringing about \$1 more.

A LITTLE FALLS despatch says:—Cheese market slow. Sales, 5,600 boxes factory at 10c to 11 1/2c; 850 boxes farm dairy at 10c to 11 1/2c; 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 fall from this city. Last year T. McKay & Co. exported a large quantity. Rye is now quoted at 50c, while in the corresponding month of last year it rated at 80c and 90c, and at one time \$1.06 per bushel.

MONTEAL STREET MARKET.—Sept. 19. To-day being a Clivic 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. DAILY PRODUCE.—Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 28c; cut 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 75c per pair; chickens, 30c to 50c; ducklings, 60c to 70c. FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3.25 to 3.60; oatmeal, do, \$2.70; cornmeal, do, \$2 to 2.30; moule, do, \$1.60 to 1.80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1.

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, 80c; Montreal cabbage, new, per doz, 40c to 50c; lettuce, 25c; vegetable marrow, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per dozen; Montreal turnips, 75c bushel; cucumbers, 25c per bush; string beans, 75c per bush; celery, 25c dozen; cauliflower, \$1 to 2 per dozen; tomatoes, 60c per bushel; per dozen, 12c; sweet corn, 12c per dozen. Fruit.—Apples, per barrel, \$3.50 to \$5; oranges, none in market; lemons, \$9 to \$12; currants, \$1 per basket for white and black; melons, 25c to 50c each; watermelons, 30c; Delaware peaches, \$3.00 per crate; bananas, \$4 to \$5 per bunch; Delaware grapes, 25c per 2 lb box.

MEATS.—Beef, per lb, trimmed, 8c to 15c; mutton, 10c to 12 1/2c; lamb per lb, 10c to 12 1/2c; veal, per lb, 8c to 12 1/2c; pork, per lb, 13c; ham, per lb, 15c; lard, per lb, 15c; sausages, per lb, 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 cod, 6c; mackerel, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 12c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, 15c.

MONTEAL 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, \$180, and three common workers at \$70 to \$85 each, and a few old hacks at from \$30 to \$50 each. 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. Hubbard, Fort Plain, N. Y.; Hugh Hicks, Worcester, Mass.

The following were the exports this week:—September, 11th, 5 horses, \$385; 18th, 2 do, \$240; 20th, 2 do, \$285; 21st, 1 do, \$120 50.

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DIED. SHANNON.—At Faxonville, Mass., on the 12th September, 1882, Rev. James W. Shannon, of the Grand Seminary of Montreal. MAY he rest in peace. 631 OGDEN.—At 2 30 p.m., at his residence, No. 30 Cadieux street, Michael Ogdien, native of Glin, Co. Limerick, Ireland, aged 68 years and 4 months. WHEELER.—Died at Kildermaster, England, on the 11th of August, Mary Graham, the beloved wife of Thomas Wheeler, Esq., and sister-in-law of Edward Wheeler, Esq., of this city. McDONNELL.—On the 10th inst., at Point Fort, the late J. J. McDonnell, son of the late J. J. McDonnell, aged 68 years. 81

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