

DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XXI No. 216.

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1882.

LAST EDITION.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths are inserted in this paper at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent week. Advertisements are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

DEY.—At Spencerville, Ont., on Thursday, 14th Sept., 1882, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Dey, M.A., of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, of a son.

MARRIED.

MILLER-WILSON.—At Valleyfield, Que., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Conli, James Dyer Miller, of Montreal, to Bella, fourth daughter of Hugh Wilson, Esq., of Valleyfield, Que.

REXFORD-NORRIS.—At Christ Church Cathedral, on the morning of the 13th inst., by the Rev. R. R. Dean Norris, the Rev. Canon, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Renard, Rev. Canon, Rev. Canon, Secretary Department of Education, Quebec, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late James Norris.

WALKER-MCGOWN.—On Thursday, 14th September, 1882, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. B. Mackay, assisted by the Rev. Principal MacVicar, George Pemberton Walker, to Jean, daughter of Archibald McGowan, all of Montreal.

FE-PAY-HAMPS.—At Rogersfield, N.Y., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. O. Thompson, Andrew W. Fee and Isadore Fairbanks.

SWAN-MORTON.—In Charlotteville, P. E. Island, on 12th Sept., at the residence of J. W. Placard, Esq., by the Rev. J. Harris, Mr. John Wesley Swan, of Montreal, to Annie, daughter of Robert Morton, Esq., of Charlotteville.

DIED.

ELMSHOLM.—At Brisbane, Australia, August 17th, Eliza Anne Elmslow, wife of Samuel Elmslow, Esq., of London, England, late member for Derby.

WALKER.—At Cowanville, on the 14th inst., David Hark formerly of Montreal, aged 65 years.

Funeral will take place on Saturday next, at 9.15 a.m., from Bonaventure Station, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESKS! DESKS! DESKS!—Office Desks, Library Desks, Ladies' Desks, School Desks, Tees & Co., manufacturers, 11 Bonaventure street.

BEAUTIFUL display of Ebony Cabinets, Music Stands, Easels, Pedestals, Ladies' Secretaries, &c., &c., at Wm. King's Warehouses, 652 Craig street.

GRAND free exhibition of furniture at Wm. King's warehouses, 652 Craig street. Finding it impossible to do more than attend to the wants of our customers, our display will take place at our warehouses where parties attending the Exhibition will find one of the largest and cheapest stocks of fine and medium priced furniture in the Dominion.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—For good work go to Park's studio, 145 St. James street. Instantaneous photos of children and animals. Photos of exhibits. Cut this out for the address.

DESKS! DESKS! DESKS!—Office Desks, Library Desks, Ladies' Desks, School Desks, Tees & Co., manufacturers, 11 Bonaventure street.

EXHIBITION.

Visitors to the city are invited to inspect our stock of Dry Goods before buying elsewhere. The departments are now complete in every respect. We are showing a beautiful line of Black and Colored Silks, which for quality and price are unequalled.

BLACK SILK VELVET.

Black and Colored Silk Velvet, all the best brands, Call and see our Black Velvet at 22 1/2 per yard. Our Dress Goods Department is one of the great attractions in the city.

The following departments also deserve special attention: MANTLES, JACKETS, SHAWLS, KID GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, RIBBONS, LACES, HOSIERY, CORSETS.

Gents' Underwear, Collars, Scarfs and Ties a specialty. See our window for English Cambric Regatta shirts with collar attached or two collars given with each shirt.

Price only 65c.

LIGGET & HAMILTON'S, 47 and 49 St. Joseph street. 1

THE LATEST!

Just Received, a Complete Assortment of Fall and Winter Underwear!

Fall Merino Shirts and Drawers.

Fall Cashmere Shirts and Drawers.

Fall Flannel Shirts and Drawers.

Fall Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.

UNDERWEAR! UNDERWEAR!

All sizes, styles and qualities.

NEW TIES!

Just opened to-day, the latest novelties in LONDON TIES.

SEE OUR WINDOW

For the best value in

SHIRTS.

COLLARS AND

CUFFS

EVER SHOWN IN MONTREAL!

R. J. TOOKE'S,

177 St. James street.

CARLEY'S COLUMN

EXHIBITION NOTES!

EXHIBITION NOTES!

EXHIBITION NOTES!

A GRAND SUCCESS!

A GRAND SUCCESS!

A GRAND SUCCESS!

A GRAND SUCCESS!

A GRAND SUCCESS!

There is every reason to believe that the present Montreal Provincial Exhibition will be the best and most interesting one that has ever been held in the Dominion.

EVERY PERSON WHO CAN!

EVERY PERSON WHO CAN!

EVERY PERSON WHO CAN!

EVERY PERSON WHO CAN!

Every person within 200 miles, that can possibly spare the time, should visit our Grand Exhibition. The information obtainable at such an exhibition will more than repay for the time and money spent to see it.

WELCOME!

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WELCOME!

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

ENGLISH SYSTEM!

ENGLISH SYSTEM!

ENGLISH SYSTEM!

ENGLISH SYSTEM!

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

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN!

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN!

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN!

THE ONE-PRICE PLAN!

No Deception with Private Marks!
No Deception with Private Marks!

PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES!

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The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 15.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

A VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE TAKING OF TEL-EL-KEBIR—GEN. WOLSELEY PROCLAIMS THE WAR IN EGYPT OVER—HOW ARABI FOUND THE BRITISH IN CAIRO AS SOON AS HE HIMSELF—HIS ARREST BY THE CHIEF OF POLICE AS AN INCITER TO PILLAGE AND ARSON—ORDER REIGNS ONCE MORE IN THE LAND OF THE PHAROAH.

(Special to the Witness.)

THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

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 has Tel-el-Kebir fallen 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 waited for 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 muffled by the sand. It was an impressive march which none who shared it will ever forget. The silence was broken only by the occasional clank of steel.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

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. 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 itself the naval brigade advanced with a forty pounder. On a track south of the canal the Highland regiments led the advance followed by the Indian troops in support of the Cavalry. The horse artillery had started due north to make a long detour and come down upon the enemy's line of retreat.

THE ATTACK.

By early dawn the troops 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, I with some mounted police among the number, for while we completely beat the rest of the force we went hither and thither all night until daybreak and nearly stumbled into the enemy's line. The attack began on the left. Nothing could be imagined fiercer 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 forty-sixth and sixtieth regiments formed a second line.

THE HIGHLANDERS CHARGE.

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, or 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 daylight one could scarcely see, a burst of musketry 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, uttering, as the crowded masses rushed across to the open, very heavily from our fire, being literally mowed down by hundreds.

THE MOVED HURRY.

Meanwhile fighting began upon the other flank. The horse artillery shelled 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 rushed 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. The combat was a hand to hand one. Major Hart shot one man as he was trying to wrest a revolver from his hand. This was even after the trench had been turned by our advance on their flank.

FLIGHT OF THE EGYPTIANS.

Then as the British poured in the Egyptians fled as rapidly as those upon the other side of the Canal had done before the Highlanders. The flight 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 slightest semblance of order, but fled, a confused rabble, at the top of their speed, and as we descended the hill leading to Tel-el-Kebir the station was captured and the standing camp with immense stores of forage and provisions. At the station were two trains which were filled with fugitives who managed to get away before the troops came up. Another engine, however, which was on the point of starting was blown up by one of our shells. Two victorious lines of troops advanced cheering across the enemy's camp and halted at the station where Sir Garnet Wolseley soon after arrived. Immediately afterward General Drury Lowe, with his staff, rode up, having cut across the line of retreat of the flying enemy. A good many were killed by our rifle and artillery fire.

THE PRISONERS.

Immense numbers threw their arms away, and delivered themselves up as prisoners. How many were taken I cannot say, but certainly far more than we shall be able to dispose of. On the bridge over the canal General Wolseley dictated his orders to Generals Macpherson and Lowe. The former was ordered to move with the Indian brigade on Zarakzi, the latter to continue the work of the total dispersion of the enemy. As I write the troops are cheering. Generals Allison and Graham, who rode into the trenches at the head of the Highlanders. The Guards are making themselves comfortable in the abandoned Egyptian tents, and are preparing to stretch a few hours' repose. The British casualties at present are unknown, but they are not heavy. Those of the enemy are very large indeed.

OVER THE FIELD.

After the fall of the battle shows that the enemy's loss was extremely heavy. Indeed it is difficult to understand how so great a number of men have been killed in the battle which lasted but a brief hour. The enemy's position consisted of lines of solid entrenchments bound together by ditches. It was four miles long from plank to plank. At intervals bastions mounted by guns protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the enemy's line of their positions. A deep trench extended two miles to the rear behind which another entrenchment formed a defence of the front line from attack on the flank. Toward the canal on the right were very strong works. The natural irregularities of the ground constituted a very formidable position which would have cost great expenditure of life had it been attacked in front. This part of the line, however, was avoided. Our attacks were directed toward the flank. All who accompanied the Highland brigade were enthusiastic at the brilliant character of their advance. Their orders were to march up to the first trench and carry it by bayonet without firing a shot. This order was literally executed.

THE SURRENDER.

After their conduct on preceding occasions it was expected that the Egyptians would not stop to oppose a determined rush, but hundreds remained firm at their post and were bayoneted where they stood. As soon as the trench was won the Highlanders were assailed from the strong lunar lines commanding the trench which had been carried, but cheering loudly they pressed forward carrying one redoubt after another, shooting and bayoneting the foe as they ran. At one point only was the advance checked for a moment, but the first line was reinforced from behind, and with another cheer they swept on again and cleared the enemy from before them. At some of the bastions the resistance although unavailing was desperate, the Egyptians being caught as in a trap by the rapidity of the advance defending themselves to the last. At these points the Egyptians fled in hundreds while only here and there a Highlander lies stretched among them, lying face downward as if shot in the act of charging. Had the Egyptian been anywhere accurate the losses must have been tremendous. As it is they are unavailing slight when the nature of the works carried and the number of defenders is considered.

THE ARAB-REBELS' SURRENDER DESCRIBED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A despatch to the Evening Telegram from Alexandria, Sept. 15, says:—Arab rebels, who were at Tel-el-Kebir, were ordered to surrender, and a special train to be told in readiness and was conveyed to Cairo. Owing to some delays in the route, he arrived there only an hour before General Lowe's cavalry entered the city. His appearance in the Capital caused the most intense excitement. He did not attempt to elude the British would enter Cairo for forty-eight hours at least, and when it was known that they had reached the outskirts of the city, the Prefect of Police proceeded to Arabi's headquarters, and arrested him. His staff had already deserted him and not a soldier was to be seen about him. He made no attempt at resistance, and was handed over to the British. He expressed a desire to at once send in his submission to the Khedive, and he was furnished with materials for the purpose. Roubi Pasha, one of the delegates from Cairo, who came on to Kaf-el-Dwar yesterday, has been entrusted to inform all the Egyptian commanders that General Wolseley requires their personal surrender at Benha. There is no doubt that this demand will be at once complied with. Engineers are now engaged in repairing the railway and telegraph to Cairo.

AN IMMATERIAL AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Special cable to the Evening Telegram.—Tel. El. KEBIR, Sept. 15.—The council of notables of Cairo announced that they would willingly give in to the Khedive if General Wolseley would not advance upon Cairo. General Wolseley replied that it was immaterial as the army advances to-day on Cairo, the General proceeding thither by train.

AN UNEQUALLED MARCH.

The Egyptian negro troops crossed bayonets with the Highlanders and Irish regiments on Wednesday. The accuracy with which the Highland brigade came into line after a seven mile march on a moonless night in the soft desert sand, guided only by the stars, and stormed the entrenchments and redoubts on Wednesday, has never been surpassed in history.

THE FLYING REBEL LEADERS.

According to the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle Arabi was seen riding by the valley of Belbers from the disaster at Tel-el-Kebir attended by only 20 horsemen. The fugitive rebel leader as he dashed past waved his sword red with blood appealing to the natives with the cry, "Egypt is ruined." They, however, paid no heed to him. His cause is everywhere considered as hopeless.

LOSSES OF THE EGYPTIANS.

Regarding the Egyptian loss in Wednesday's engagement no computation approaching accuracy has yet been made, but including what has been accounted for by the cavalry, it cannot be short of 2,500 to 3,000. In several places the bodies of the Egyptians were lying in heaps of from 30 to 50, and they lay in dense rows where the Forty-second getting in flank entangled Arabi's lines while they were holding the position against the attack in front.

THE GHOSTLY SPECTACLE.

The dead extended for over a mile behind the position as our pursuing troops fired after the mass of fugitives. Altogether the field of Tel-el-Kebir presents a terrible, ghastly sight. Sufficient funeral provisions for 20,000 men for one month were captured. 50 guns have fallen into the hands of the British Chief of Commissariat. A prisoner states that the ration were issued on the day before the battle for 15,000 regular troops and 7,000 irregular.

A BLOODY RAID.

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

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED AT CAIRO.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 15.—The news of the great defeat at Tel-el-Kebir was received at Cairo at noon Wednesday, where it produced a tremendous sensation. There was, however, no outburst of any kind, but a feeling of consternation was in the minds of a great proportion of the populace, very strongly mingled with a sense of relief that the long period of anarchy was at an end.

A number of nobles and military chiefs at once assembled and determined to send the submission of the city at once to the Khedive. At nine o'clock a deputation started and reached Kaf-el-Dwar yesterday morning. After they had a conference with the principal officers in command there, the latter at once announced their readiness also to submit.

SURRENDER OF KAF-EL-DWAR.

Yesterday afternoon the English troops entered the earthworks at Kaf-el-Dwar. White flags waved over the redoubts. Sir E. Wood came out by train as far as Melaha Junction and thence rode to meet Roubi Boudros and Roubi Pashas, who with a small escort of Egyptian horsemen and with flag of truce were waiting to receive him.

After a few words of courteous greeting the whole party moved back along the railway, the red coats of the General's cavalry escort mingling strategy with the white coats of the Egyptians. A train was waiting at Melaha Junction. The General and the Egyptian parliamentarians entered the train and proceeded to Alexandria.

MEASURES TO SUPPRESS DISORDER.

Suleiman Effendi, commandant of the citadel of Cairo, has announced his determination to maintain order and suppress rigorously any attempt at tumult.

Arabi reached Cairo yesterday afternoon, and Toubi Pasha in the evening, both virtually prisoners. Congratulations upon the complete success of the British army which has at one blow brought the rebellion to a termination are heard on all sides.

NO MORE RESISTANCE.

It is universally considered that there will be no more resistance anywhere, and that the work of the troops is at an end.

THE KHEDIVE'S BANQUET TO-NIGHT.

The Khedive gives a grand banquet at which Sir Evelyn Wood and staff, the British Consul-General, the Egyptian Ministers and other leading people of Alexandria will be present.

(Press Despatches.)

THE REBEL LEADERS ARRESTED AS INCORPORATED.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 15.—Arabi and Toubi Pashas were arrested by the police at Cairo. It is reported for having incited the populace to incendiarism and plunder. Arabi was handed over to the English on their arrival at Cairo. Arabi's house was surrounded by British Cavalry. All Roubi Pasha has been handed over by the Egyptian authorities to Gen. Wood as a prisoner of war.

AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that Gen. Lowe has occupied Cairo and that Toubi Pasha surrendered unconditionally. Ten thousand troops laid down their arms.

THE WAR IS OVER.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs from Cairo: "The war is over. Send no more men from England. Midshipman

Dechair is safe. I have been received here with open arms by all classes. The soldiers are glad to return to their homes. Our cavalry did extremely well in the long forced march yesterday. Arabi and Toubi Pashas are both confined in our guard rooms. I will not change my base from Ismailia to Alexandria. The health and spirits of the troops are excellent."

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

LATEST NEWS

TRANSATLANTIC.

Emil Plantamour, Swiss astronomer, is dead, age 67.

DR. PUSEY ON HIS DEATH BED.

Dr. Edward B. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew in Christ Church College, Oxford, well known as one of the leading Oxford Tractarians, is sinking rapidly. There is no hope of his recovery.

AMERICAN.

THE NEW YORK STATE ELECTIONS.

The Albany Evening Journal classifies the delegates already chosen to the Republican State Convention, estimating 21 for Cornell in Kings County, as follows:—Cornell, 130; Folger, 124; Woodworth, 10; Wood, 13; Starin, 8; Robinson, 6; doubtful, 5; total, 326. Apportioning the remaining 160 delegates according to the best information, the Journal says the first ballot at Saratoga will stand about as follows:—Cornell, 133; Folger, 177; Wads worth, 56, with complimentary votes for Wood, Starin, Robinson, and Carpenter, ranging from 10 to 20.

NEW COMET.

Professor Barnard, Nashville, Tenn., discovered a bright comet on Thursday morning near star Lambda, in the constellation of the Twins.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

MOST OF THE LABORERS who left the Canada Atlantic Railway and were paid off at the company's office on Wednesday morning, were immediately engaged to work on other railways. Mr. Davis, contractor on the Lacine Canal, hired nearly one hundred and fifty, and Mr. Lemay, formerly of Hull, but now in Orono, hired a contract in British Columbia.

WINNIPEG.

THE THUNDER BAY BRANCH of the C. P. Railway will open for freight and passenger traffic to-day (Friday). The train leaving here at 8:30 a.m. for Rat Portage will connect at that point at 1:50 p.m. with the contractor's train which will run through to Prince Arthur's Landing. Returning the train leaves Prince Arthur's Landing on Monday, the 18th. After that date trains will run regularly every other day between Prince Arthur's Landing and Winnipeg. Arrangements for freight traffic are not quite complete, but will be announced next week. There are now three large docks completed in addition to one belonging to the Government. Those of the Messrs. Marks & Bros., Thunders Bay Forwarding Co., and Thunders Bay Dock and Elevator Co., the latter two being of recent building. Switches connecting with each of the above docks are being put in, and are expected to be ready by the 1st. Large grain sheds are also being built. The warehouses which are in course of erection on the three docks referred to, are respectively 300, 200 and 150 feet in length. Goods are now being loaded to be forwarded eastward on the opening of the road for regular traffic.

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY has been formed in the last week with the object of laying in a stock of 50,000 tons of coal for western trade. During the winter coal will be brought up from Buffalo by means of steamers and barges. It is expected also that a quantity of railway iron for the west will be brought through by this route. Work on the line from Prince Arthur's Landing eastward has been in progress about three weeks. Five hundred men are to be employed during the winter. Mr. John Ross is superintendent of the section. It is expected that from 20 to 30 miles will be finished by January. There will be a few heavy rock cuttings in the first fifty miles, otherwise the grading of this portion will not be very difficult. Arrangements for the winter have been made, and Mr. Ross has returned to his constituents to endorse his acceptance of office in the Northwest Government, was on Thursday elected by acclamation.

HALIFAX, N.S.

TWO MISSING IMMIGRANT GIRLS, Vilian and Connelly, have been found at a respectable boarding house here, they are staying until able to get employment.

MR. SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, barrister, of Lunenburg, has been appointed Judge of Probate for Lunenburg county, in place of the late Judge George Solomon.

THE WARSHIP "CONTEST," which arrived about noon on Thursday, came in flying a yellow flag, denoting there was sickness on board, and on her way up to the harbor to her anchorage, opposite the dockyard, she was boarded by Dr. Wickwire, health officer of the port. It was ascertained that two of her crew, supposed to have yellow fever, had been sent to the hospital at Bermuda, previous to the ship's departure from there, and on her passage two more became ill, but are now convalescent. There are no signs of sickness among the other men.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.—The remains of a young woman named Ponton, accidentally killed in a lumber shanty by a Michigan, arrived at Levis to-day by Grand Trunk Railway.

A young woman of twenty-one, named Julia Letellier, of Levis, jumped from a third-story window to-day while in a fit of epilepsy, and has sustained injuries likely to prove fatal.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 14.—Provincial Constable Williams, of Emerson, arrested two men to-day on Main street, suspected of being the robbers of a bank robbery. A clue has been obtained from a man named Cohn, of St. Vincent, who said two men named William Conklin and Charles Hill, charged with the robbery of a store in Fargo, had been seen in Winnipeg, and he could identify them, as he had been taken into their confidence and learned from them of the bank robbery. He proceeded with Constable Williams to Winnipeg, and the result is that the parties are now in custody and come up for trial to-morrow. Mr. Black of the Customs House, identifies Hill, but is not sure of Cook alias Conklin. Both have changed their appearances by shaving off their beards.

H.M.S. "PHENIX" ASHORE.

HALIFAX, N.S. September 14.—The flagship "Northampton" and H.M.S. "Contest," from Quebec and the West Indies respectively, arrived this morning. The former sailed this evening, towing the dockyard steam charger and accompanied by H.M.S. "Pompey" for east of Prince Edward Island, where a large number of war, supposed to be the "Phoenix," which left Quebec with the flagship, is reported ashore. On the afternoon the two ships sailed a heavy gale came on and the "Northampton" lost sight of the "Phoenix" and heard nothing more of her until arriving here, when a telegram was passed awaiting the Admiral. A private despatch received to-day states that the sea is making a clean breach over the ship and she lies in a dangerous position. The "Phoenix" is a screw gun vessel, built of wood, 1,130 tons, carries 6 guns, and is commanded by Commander Hubert H. Grenfell.

The Superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks a quantity of canned meat and vegetables from Mr. William Clarke.

The Treasurer of the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum acknowledges with thanks the receipt of \$100 from the executors of the late Major H. Mills.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN CAIRO AND ARE ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.—LUMED ARREST OF ARABI.—DAMIETTA ALSO READY TO SURRENDER.

THE WOUNDED. TEL-EL-KEBIR, Sept. 14.—The present estimate of the wounded is 35 seriously and 102 slightly.

DAMIETTA WANTS TO SURRENDER ALSO. ISMAILIA, Sept. 14.—Damieta has offered to surrender.

KAFR-EL-DWAR. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 14.—The British took possession of the earthworks at Kafir-el-Dwar this afternoon.

THE BRITISH IN CAIRO. PORT SAID, Sept. 14.—The English advance guard have arrived at Cairo by rail, and were received enthusiastically. All persons of rank concerned in the rebellion have made submission.

ARABI ARRESTED. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 14.—Arabi and Toulba Pasha are both virtually prisoners in Cairo.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 14.—The offer to surrender Kafir-el-Dwar is not unconditional. It is reported that the Prefect of Police at Cairo has arrested Arabi.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 14.—Another deputation has arrived to treat for the surrender of Kafir-el-Dwar.

ZAGAZIG, Sept. 15, 9 p.m.—The English troops are now entering Cairo.

A DEPUTATION FROM CAIRO.

ZAGAZIG, Sept. 14.—Butros Bey, Rouf Pasha and Ali Pasha Roabi arrived to-day and presented to the Khedive, on the part of the inhabitants of Cairo, an address pledging loyalty and submission. They were delegated to present the address at a meeting yesterday attended by several high functionaries, notables and ulamas, including Sheikh El Edwi, a staunch partisan of Arabi. Butros Bey told the Khedive that the rebel force at Tel-el-Kebir, at the time of the attack, consisted of 3,000 regulars, 8,000 Bedouins and 3,000 volunteers. The first news of the battle that reached Cairo reported a great Egyptian victory, and subsequently it was announced that Arabi was on the way to Cairo. It was rumored that he bore with him Admiral Seymour's head. The people of Cairo had never before seen the British admiral, and when Arabi arrived alone the populace stoned him. Everything was quiet when the delegates left. The railway between Cairo and Ismaia. The Khedive gave a grand banquet to-night in honor of Gen. Wood and Admiral Dowe.

THE SULTAN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

ZAGAZIG, September 14.—The Sultan has telegraphed Gen. Wolsey congratulations on the brilliant victory achieved by him, and requesting him, now that the neck of the rebellion is broken, to stop the march of his army into the interior. Wolsey re-ordered the Sultan to London for response to his request. All the enemy's magazines have been blown up and all available stores destroyed.

THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

LONDON, September 14.—The Times leader today warmly praises Wolsey, and gives him all the credit for the success of the campaign in Egypt.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The Tribune says: "The battle at Tel-el-Kebir seems to have been planned and most gallantly fought. The reputation of the British soldier stands higher today for this splendid exhibition of valor and intrepidity. It is an achievement of which the nation has reason to be proud. It will strengthen the position of the Liberal Government, it will carry a thrill of relief to Gladstone."

The Times says: "The capture in a single day of Tel-el-Kebir and Zagazig, with the practical destruction of Arabi's army, atones for all Wolsey's past delays, and proves that he knew his own business best. Yesterday's victories higher today for this splendid exhibition of valor and intrepidity. It is an achievement of which the nation has reason to be proud. It will strengthen the position of the Liberal Government, it will carry a thrill of relief to Gladstone."

The Sun says: "It was indubitably a brilliant feat of arms, and the fighting qualities of the British soldier no doubt indeed have ever been entertained in any quarter, but in Egypt, as in other campaigns, the difficulty has been to provide him with food to fight upon."

The Herald says: "To consider the details of the battle would be to exaggerate its importance. It needed no great strategy, either in conception or execution. So very simple that Wolsey will not escape censure for not having executed it before. The British soldier's prompt obedience to the orders of his commander, and seeing a great strategic point contrasts very favorably with the shilly-shally of the Commander-in-Chief. There are stronger defenses than that of Tel-el-Kebir on the road to the Capital. There is no doubt that Arabi's army could be enacted at Cairo. We can only hope that Wolsey will lose no more time in reaching his destination."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—English correspondents at Tel-el-Kebir say: "Half of the Egyptians opposed to us in the attack to-day were rabble. We will push on to Cairo without delay. Arabi Pasha's troops are evidently delighted at the prospect of aid to the way. General Wolsey watched the fight in the thickest of the danger and the Duke of Connaught exhibited extreme coolness. Long continued cheers went up when the enemy's works were seized. The right column was a chaotic one, hundreds of dying Egyptians, camels and horses lying mingled on the ground. The English dead and wounded were mixed with those of the enemy. The English troops were splendidly handled, and marched over rampant after rampart, leaving behind them traces in blood of the work which they had accomplished. Immense stores of ammunition and 1,200 tents were captured at Tel-el-Kebir. There is no doubt that Arabi Pasha was completely surprised by the disposition of the English forces during the darkness of night was really beyond praise. Colonel Harrison with great difficulty saved Ragheb Bey's life, as the English soldiers were excited and in no mood to give quarter. General Wolsey ordered his soldiers to march with unloaded rifles, and, if possible, to storm the enemy's entrenchments without firing a shot. The Highland Brigade, on the left, carried the first line of entrenchments at the point of the bayonet. The Guards followed, behaving splendidly. The Egyptians were taken by surprise. In almost every direction. The negro troops and Arab auxiliaries fought well. Detachments of troops from Kafir-el-Dwar are reported to be fleeing toward Cairo. The enemy's earthworks were quite insufficient to check the advance of our good troops. The works are certainly of immense extent and are surrounded by a ditch four feet deep and four feet wide. The parapet is about six feet and eight inches. But the works put out so abruptly into the plateau surrounding that almost at any point it was possible to enfilade the enemy."

ANOTHER STORY ABOUT ARABI.

The Times' Alexandria despatch says: "As soon as the English troops reached the enemy's entrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir, Arabi Pasha got on board a train and ordered it to steam off the scene."

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JOY IN ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 13.—The telegram announcing the capture of Tel-el-Kebir was received here with great enthusiasm by foreigners and the British colony. Upon the news becoming known at the Bourse a great acclamation was raised. A considerable number of Europeans gathered round the International Tribunal on the Grand Square, where the Egyptian soldiers on guard raised shouts of "Vive l'Angleterre!" This afternoon the Khedive's military band and the native marines stationed before the International Tribunal played solemnly, "God Save the Queen," "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and the Khedive's hymn. Large crowds of Europeans and many natives were present. There was much cheering and acclamation by the Europeans, with placards inscribed, "God Save the Queen," "Vive l'Angleterre!" "Vive Wolsey!" "Promoted the streets with music. Great enthusiasm was displayed, especially by the Greek colony. At the palace the news of the British victory was received with lively satisfaction. A member of the Khedive's Ministry remarked to me that the English victory at Tel-el-Kebir was a very heavy reproof to the Sultan, who, had he the proper sense, would have claimed Arabi as a rebel, might have prevented all this effusion of blood. The axiom, "Nothing succeeds like success," is very strikingly illustrated to-day. Seeing the crowds of foreigners cheering loudly, I was not surprised to find that the British soldiers were not only not bitter, but constantly these same foreigners for the last six weeks have been carping at the English action in Egypt.

GERMAN PRAISE OF BRITISH ARMS.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, writing on August 27, says that he is informed that the English Government has decided to grant a patent to give to the Powers a satisfactory explanation of the intentions of England with respect to Egypt. The policy which England will follow after she has obtained the control of Egypt is stated to be one of gradual modernization. In diplomatic circles here it is very generally thought that the attitude of Russia has had considerable influence in the formation of England's conciliatory policy, but it is at the same time considered that England would not have been content with obtaining a foothold in the valley of the Euphrates. Russia has indeed given explanations to England and to Germany stating that she has no such ideas. German diplomats look upon the Egyptian question as one of the first steps of development, and they think that the time has not yet arrived when any reliable opinion can be formed as to the ultimate result. The English victory at Mahuta is considered of great importance, partly on account of the fact that the British troops, and the Egyptian forces, were completely and quickly overcome by the English.

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE PEACE SOCIETY.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has addressed the following letter to the Peace Society, in reply to a copy of the recent address of the committee of that body, in which the committee had sent to him by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P.: "Ismaia, August 12, 1882.—My dear Friends,—I have just received your admirable circular of June 21, 1882. It expresses with loyalty and truth the views of the majority of the English people, who certainly ought not now to be in accord with the views of their statesmen. Events will more and more justify your predictions, and if I have to struggle in Egypt against approaching ruin, I shall be glad to have the neutrality of the Universal Canal of Suez, I approve most heartily the generous and eloquent speech of our honorable friend Mr. Bright. Yours devotedly, The Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. To the Committee of the Peace Society, London."

THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

TORONTO, Sept. 14.—The Liberal-Conservative Convention met this morning at half-past nine, the hall being well filled. Mr. John Carnegie, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented a report embodying twelve resolutions, which were severally moved and seconded in speeches by prominent gentlemen from every part of the province. The resolutions arraigned the Government of Mr. Mowat for their policy on the boundary question, the Rivers and Streams bill, the centralizing of powers formerly exercised by the municipalities in the sale of lands in the North-West. He showed that all the obligations connected with the Pacific Railway and the enlargement of the canals would be fulfilled without adding to the charge for interest as it stood in 1870.

Mr. MacDonald, seconded by Mr. Meredith, moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the Convention was brought to a close.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The Princess Louise found awaiting her congratulatory despatches from the Queen on her safe arrival, and also on the victory of the British troops at Tel-el-Kebir, a letter from the Duke of Connaught, although not injured by the accident, was startled by the concussion, but only required rest to recover from the excitement. The twenty finest rooms and parlors of the Palace Hotel are at his disposal, and have been lavishly decorated with flowers.

MR. MEANY'S BAIL BONDS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Mr. Stephen J. Meany, the correspondent of the New York Star, who was arrested at Ennis, Ireland, on the 11th inst., under the Immigration Act and gave bonds for his appearance, which he has surrendered on the 24th inst., explicitly denies, in a letter to the London agent of the United Press Association, the statement attributed to him in an Associated Press despatch of Sept. 9, to the effect that he acted under the direction of the United States Government, in order to make a test case.

Mr. Meany says that he received no advice, assistance or instruction from the United States Government or any of its representatives, and adds: "I surrendered my bail because, unfortunately for American citizenship, I was left to my own expedients." Mr. Meany's action has placed the English authorities in rather an embarrassing position, as they are obliged to ground whatever for his arrest and detention, yet are disinclined to confess themselves wholly in fault by either dropping the proceedings or ordering his unconditional release.—N. Y. Star.

THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations for the benefit of the institution:—Night clothing purchased at the Industrial Rooms by Captain Dwyer, value \$10; sterling silver, value \$10; a concert held on board the S.S. "Sarmatian," 200 scrap books for children's work, from the scholars of Miss Hastings' Class of American Church Sunday School; list of newspapers from Mrs. Perkins.

A CANADIAN IN EGYPT.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—On the 2nd inst. I left London per S.S. "Thames," of the P. & O.S. Nav. Co.'s line, carrying mails and specie to India, and after a pleasant trip of five days we landed at GIBRALTAR.

The impression conveyed to my mind by the approach, was the similarity in many respects to our Canadian stronghold, Quebec. It differs, however, in many features which a closer examination only reveals. It is more isolated; it has no approach like the Plains of Abraham, by which an enemy could effect a march unopposed upon the rock fortress, whose galleries on all sides are openings giving a range and command of the approach by land and sea. It is simply impregnable, and nothing except a state of siege, and cutting off supplies would seem to be the only feasible method of capture. To provide against this contingency (and as a depot for stores) I learned that supplies are always kept, enough to keep the garrison for seven years! The bustle among the military authorities, the presence of war and troop ships in the harbor, suggest that for the purpose of a war depot in an Eastern war, it is invaluable, and to resign it into the possession of Spain, as was spoken of some time since, would certainly raise an outcry from the people sufficient to dethrone any Government who would undertake so to do.

The streets are narrow, and the houses are of the usual construction in these warm latitudes, with an inner court, a balcony, and a small garden. The houses are of two stories, and are very plentiful and cheap, consisting of grapes, oranges, lemons, figs, pomegranates, melons, &c. I saw large numbers of goats and learned that the milk was principally supplied from sources of the kind. I saw a milk vendor took the goat with him to his various customers, and on receiving his order, milked the goat in their presence! It certainly was a sight to see. The milk was sold in a small bowl, and the vendor would recommend it to the Montreal Health Board as a means to solve the question of procuring pure milk! We learned that the Governor of the adjacent Spanish district is accustomed to sign his orders in the name of the British, and Gibraltar (in temporary possession of the British) a fall of four days brought us to MALTA.

(to Civita Valetta as the city is called) situated in the island of the same name, and the history of which bristles with deeds of valor and strife. The approach to the harbor is past fortresses and bastions of the most formidable looking character, built of a cream-colored free-stone, which abounds on the island. We remained for an entire day, and therefore improved the opportunity of seeing the city and the most important points of interest. The harbor is a large number of the Knights of Malta are interred, and whose tombstones form the floor of the harbor. The harbor is a large number of the Knights of Malta are interred, and whose tombstones form the floor of the harbor. The harbor is a large number of the Knights of Malta are interred, and whose tombstones form the floor of the harbor.

The Opera House, a handsome building of freestone, entirely fireproof; the Malta Cemetery, the arrangement of which is said to be perfect, in the heart of the city, and the Governor's gardens are all in turn successively visited, but as they are not particularly interesting to a Canadian, I will dismiss by merely a reference.

The monastery, at which we were shown the bodies of the brethren who had died, ranged in their burial cloths along niches in the wall of the basement, a ghastly sight, truly.

After leaving Malta, a sail of four days through the blue sea, the Mediterranean, we reached our destination, the harbor of Alexandria, on the 11th inst. The harbor is a large number of the Knights of Malta are interred, and whose tombstones form the floor of the harbor. The harbor is a large number of the Knights of Malta are interred, and whose tombstones form the floor of the harbor.

During our detention there, caused by coal and also the blockade of the canal by one of the steamships being aground, a not unfrequently pleasant visit to the harbor, though the width of the canal is, for a great distance, said to be 300 feet, we visited H.M.S. "Monarch," one of the largest there. We had to wait about half an hour before being permitted to go on board. The ship was in excellent condition, and the crew was well equipped. The ship was in excellent condition, and the crew was well equipped. The ship was in excellent condition, and the crew was well equipped.

Next morning we steamed slowly up the canal, passing on route a waste, barren wilderness of sand, absolutely nothing else; no vegetation is possible under such circumstances except a little forced vegetation surrounding the occasional stations en route, consisting of a house for the persons so stationed. It was one dreary waste, and I do not believe that even the most tenacious of plants could survive such conditions. The only cause which induced me to believe this desert would ever "blossom as the rose," or get up a "boom" by the sale of "corner lots" or "magnificent water power sites." Owing to one of those unfortunate accidents, which are so common, a French steamship grounded, we found ourselves obliged to remain during the night in a most undesirable situation, by reason of the place and the excited times.

The banks on either side were of sand sloping up to a height of about 50 feet, affording to an enemy the opportunity of capturing us, with our valuable cargo and particularly specie, of which there was about £300,000, or at five dollars a pound sterling, a value of any one of half a million of dollars. We were north of Ismaia about five miles, at which there was stationed a British warship, which sent at

nightfall a steam launch up the canal, advising us to keep a sharp look out, especially at a point called Chalout about ten miles north of Suez, where the enemy was encamped in the vicinity. This information served to allay the fears of some of the passengers, who thought it necessary to form themselves into a "vigilance committee" to keep watch. Nothing disturbed us, however, that night, except an occasional flash of the electric light, which we afterward learned was thrown from the man-of-war at Ismaia and served to reveal the movements of any scouts or troops within the radius of its powerful rays. Yesterday, Friday the 14th, we passed safely, escaping from what might have been a serious matter for both ship and passengers. We passed at Chalout, the soldiers of Arabi's encampment. A few Arabs with rifles and bayonets attached to the barrels of their rifles, were seen, but their dress does not indicate such. A further inspection from an elevated position on the "hurricane deck" showed us a large body of troops with tents, &c., their number being variously estimated by military gentlemen at from 2000 to 4000 in all. Had this body of the forces of Arabi Pasha only guessed our relative weakness, and the prize within their grasp, it might have been left for another plan to depict what there would doubtless have taken place.

When we learned, as we did only on our arrival here last evening, our real danger, we congratulated each other on our narrow escape. We are informed to-day that the traffic in the canal has been stopped by the order of the English Admiral, except for war and troop ships, and the 72nd and 78th Highlanders, or, as they are collectively called, "The Seaforth Highlanders," are embarking on a troopship next to us for Ismaia, to engage the very body of troops we passed by.

SUEZ is almost deserted, the population leaving en masse on the occupation by the English troops. We walked to the town, distant two miles from the harbor, and found nine-tenths of the houses entirely deserted, the only sign of activity being on one of the small streets in the district of the barracks, where we found this particular street being only the width of six feet, we thought it afforded rather too good an opportunity for any of the natives so disposed to terminate our trip suddenly, and therefore decided that discretion in this case was "the better part of valor," and we retreated to our spirit of discovery. The houses are all of stone, bare, uninviting and destitute of attempts at improving the surroundings. The women, except the aged, wear a long black cloth or veil over their faces to screen them from the gaze of on-lookers. The men have loose robes and large baggy coverings for their legs; their heads surrounded by the universal headgear of the Orientals, the turban. The women, except the aged, wear a long black cloth or veil over their faces to screen them from the gaze of on-lookers. The men have loose robes and large baggy coverings for their legs; their heads surrounded by the universal headgear of the Orientals, the turban. The women, except the aged, wear a long black cloth or veil over their faces to screen them from the gaze of on-lookers. The men have loose robes and large baggy coverings for their legs; their heads surrounded by the universal headgear of the Orientals, the turban.

The troops here are in good spirits and fully expect to make short work of the enemy when fairly at the task. Several deaths have occurred among their number by sunstroke, and two by apoplexy given in lunatic fits. The heat is intense, and very much aggravated by the sandy character of the entire district. The thermometer is about 95 to 100 degrees in perfectly shaded positions. The district, according to accepted tradition, is supposed to be the place where the Israelites crossed the Red Sea, and the hosts of Pharaoh were in their turn destroyed. I am strongly of opinion from a view of the place that an explanation is possible in the story of the Israelites crossing the Red Sea, you enter a vast plain of sand with a range of mountains on the west, and an elevation of land which would represent the bank of a former body of water or extension of the present Red Sea in the distance, and referred to, which has all the indications of being the bed of some large body of water. Now, bearing in mind that the waters of the Red Sea are subject to tidal influences, the tide rising and falling about four feet, we have only to suppose the Israelites to have crossed at low tide, which they could have done "dry shod," as the intense heat of the sun would very soon dry up the wet sand, arriving at the elevation of land referred to in the story of the Israelites, the tide following at the interval of time stated, would, ere they had crossed this plain, have been caught by the returning tide and destroyed! WM. SMALL.

A FARMER ON THE BUTTER MARKET.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—For the last couple of months we have had the opinions of dealers, commission merchants, reporters, &c., in regard to the future butter market, and it may not be amiss to give you an idea how the farmers in these parts generally see it. Allow me then to briefly state some things that farmers know about butter. That is usually in the early part of the season dealers and commission merchants seem to buttonhole reporters, and pour into their ears dismal reports of butter markets, expecting farmers to take fright and immediately to roll in the butter trade, and to sell their butter at a low price. That no farmer should be moved during the summer months, unless the price is exceptionally high. That the European markets are better supplied in summer by other sources than Canada, as the butter does not deteriorate so much in quality, the carriage being shorter and weather cooler. That the prices are generally better from October till March for well made butter, and that a farmer who is not high at present, compared with other produce. That the cheaper it is in summer the dearer it is afterward for the reason that the cheaper it is the more it is used, and the production not raised. That the butter crop in the Townships is only about two-thirds the usual quantity, and that good butter will keep as well in their cellars as those of the dealers. The same excitement and outcry by dealers and commission merchants, and the fact that their butter comes too often to have much effect. Something of this kind occurred three or four years ago. A dealer had been to the old country; he had learned something; no one else knew; he published letters in the morning papers; farmers became excited; butter sold for 10c to 12c; dealers made fortunes, and the hold-on farmers sold in November and afterward for 20 to 25c. Perhaps those who were driven worst then will hold hardest, and those who cannot sell No. 1 butter for more than 20c will likely hold their butter and take their chances farther on in the season. If there is no other result this will at least keep prices more regular through the season.

Trenholmville, Que., Sept. 7, 1882.

THE REMEDY MUCH WORSE THAN THE DISEASE.

A CARELESS CLERK.

While Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Young of Camden, N. J., were at Atlantic City, the lady's sufferings from attacks of malaria were so great that last Wednesday she drove into Camden and applied at a drug store for some preparation to relieve her from the effects of the attacks of the insects. The clerk gave her some oxalic acid. Not knowing the deadly nature of the chemical, Mrs. Young, when the mosquitoes annoyed her last evening, applied the preparation to her face and neck, and immediately burned the acid eating its way almost to the bone before its effects could be counteracted. Her lower limbs now are totally paralyzed. Her physician has little hope of saving the lady alive.—N. Y. Star, Sept. 13.

PRESS OPINIONS.

PARTY PAPERS.

There is something good in both political parties, but neither party is perfect. The press could be very much improved in tone. As they usually appear in the party papers they are one-sided and unfair, and unnecessarily serve the public men. The centre dealt out is so sweeping, and the charges against public rulers so exaggerated, that they are only believed by the most credulous, and never investigated by any.—*Brant Review*.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

If church-going is to become more general the bettermost classes of professing Christians must show more of a social feeling and fraternize more with their poorer brethren and sisters in church fellowship than they are in the habit of doing; and so show that the "Communion of Saints" is not a hollow sham, confined to "our set," but that it embraces all church-goers of whatever rank in the social scale. None should be left to feel that, as is too much the case now-a-days, in what is called God's house, who is no respecter of persons, they are in verity and truth "strangers in a strange land."—*Barrie Examiner*.

THE MARQUIS AS A GODFATHER.

"File of bones," by the grace of his Excellency the Governor-General, has been christened "Regina." There is an old saying about giving a dog a bad name, and we think it appropriate in this instance. The Asiaticbolsians may expect that other towns in the province will be called "Imperial," "The Duke," &c. As a godfather His Excellency is not a success.—*Essex (Man.) Gateway Express*.

SAWING THE WIND.

The Conservatives of Ontario are sawing the wind when they attack Mr. Mowat on his license legislation. When the Toronto Mail attempts seriously to prove that drunkenness is increasing in Ontario as a consequence of the Crooks Act, it is always demonstrably shown by the public men. The centre dealt out is so sweeping, and the charges against public rulers so exaggerated, that they are only believed by the most credulous, and never investigated by any.—*Winning Free Press*.

IT MEANS RELEASE FROM BONDAGE.

Taking the political, not party, movements as an indication, we find the veil of prohibition gradually dropping down from Maine in a way that promises to envelop the whole of the nation. What does all this mean? There is a tremendous popular force at work here which has been making rapid headway, and if matters go on as they are going now, the United States will be in the hands of the prohibition nation.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

A COMPLIMENT TO CANADA.

The decision of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to meet in 1884 in Montreal cannot fail to be peculiarly gratifying to Canadians for many reasons. The value of a compliment is always determined by the person who makes it. The British Association is a body of men of high intellect, the only criterion of the standing of such a society, there can be found nowhere a body of men more eminent than that which is usually brought together by the annual meetings of the Association. If all will but cordially and intelligently co-operate, the gathering of scholars in Montreal in 1884 may be made an event to be not only long remembered, but often repeated.—*Globe*.

NOT YET KNOWN.

Notwithstanding repeated pilgrimages across the Atlantic to the public expense, our Dominion Ministers appear to be still unknown in the old country. Not long ago our Premier attended a grand public banquet in London, and heard himself referred to by the principal speaker, as "Sir Thomas Macdonald." The *Bellevue News Letter*, the leading Conservative organ in the north of Ireland, now informs its readers that the name of Canada's Minister of Railways is Sir Charles Nepper. Had the writer made it Sir Thomas Nepper, the blunder might have been excusable.—*Herald*.

PERFECTLY CORRECT.

Toronto has no attractions to spread before visitors such as the public expense, our Dominion Ministers appear to be still unknown in the old country. Not long ago our Premier attended a grand public banquet in London, and heard himself referred to by the principal speaker, as "Sir Thomas Macdonald." The *Bellevue News Letter*, the leading Conservative organ in the north of Ireland, now informs its readers that the name of Canada's Minister of Railways is Sir Charles Nepper. Had the writer made it Sir Thomas Nepper, the blunder might have been excusable.—*Herald*.

LIQUOR ON ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

The

THE SPORTS AND GAMES COMMITTEE.

A POOR TRACK FOR RACES—THE AQUATIC EXHIBITION.

Yesterday afternoon the Sports and Games Committee met in the lounge room of the Mechanics' Institute, Mr. Thomas Robin in the chair. The programme of the games to be held on the Exhibition ground to-morrow afternoon was submitted and approved. The question arose whether the track on the Exhibition grounds was suitable for athletic sports. Mr. S. Coulson moved, seconded by Mr. Angus Grant, that the secretary be instructed to write to the Permanent Exhibition Committee to the effect that unless the track be put in proper running order to the satisfaction of the Athletic Sports Committee, they will be compelled to hold their sports on Thursday next on some other grounds. This was carried.

THE "VILLE DE PARA."

THE LUNCH YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—CONCLUSION OF THE REPORT OF THE TOASTS.

In proposing the toast "Canada, France, and Brazil," Mr. Bentley, the Chairman, referred to the wealth and resources of each country, and the chances they afford for profitable commercial intercourse. If our Canadian merchants seized the advantages offered by this line they would open up new markets for their productions which might be controlled during the period of depression which usually follows a time of brisk and flourishing trade in Canada. He was astonished at the short-sightedness of those who, because they were fully occupied at present in attending to the wants of Canadian consumers, neglected this new opening.

Le Comte de Saint-Armand responded for France, the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau and Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C. M.P., for Canada, and the Chairman and the Viscount de Itacurumbé, the Consul-General, for Brazil.

"Montreal City and Trade" was responded to by Mr. Worsley, the Mayor for the City, Mr. Alex. Robertson for the Harbor Commission, and Mr. F. W. Henshaw for the Board of Trade. These gentlemen spoke eloquently in support of what had been said by previous speakers concerning the benefits which would accrue to the City of Montreal and to Canada from the opening of commercial relations with Brazil and assured those present that the corporations which they severally represented would do all in their power to promote the success of the line.

Mr. F. W. HENSHAW then proposed the health of "The Directors of the Brazilian Line," coupling with it the name of Mr. Bentley their agent.

The CHAIRMAN in reply thanked his guests for the honor they had done the directors, and said that the gentlemen who had invested their capital and experience in the venture were men of the greatest weight in French commercial circles, and were above all thoroughly practical men. He was sure they would do everything to make the line a success.

The Press' toast was given by the Chairman, and responded to by Mr. James Stewart, R. White and H. Beauregard. The health of Captain Mazon, master of the "Ville de Para" was then proposed, after which the proceedings were brought to a close by the toast of "The Ladies," to which Mr. Joseph Duggan responded.

THE WIND'S HARVEST.

The high wind of yesterday overthrew a very tall maple tree in the grounds of No. 647 Sherbrooke street, near Bleury, and in falling the gigantic limb struck the fence surrounding that residence, and completely demolished the new carved wooden entrance of No. 645. The wreckage covered the road for a time. Trees and fences in various parts of the city suffered considerably. A good sized elm in Dorchester street was torn off in the middle. Parts of the cricket ground fence, and of the boardwalk at the corner of Dorchester street and Dominion Square were unable to stand the gale.

CITY ITEMS.

The Boston trains were five hours late yesterday morning owing to a disturbance of some rails on the track.

The sidewalk on the east side of Balmoral street is in a very dilapidated condition and the walking on it is a very uncomfortable one.

Full length figures of a couple seated at a table, discussing the merits of certain tea attract considerable attention at Mr. Lowe's store on Craig street.

A pilgrimage of the residents of the parishes around the Lake of Two Mountains took place yesterday, at the shrine of the Virgin at that place, under the conduct of the Rev. Father Marquette.

The notice in our obituary column last evening of the death of Mr. David Blair, at Cowansville, was doubtless read with deep regret by very many of his friends. He was for many years resident in this city and was universally respected. He was known as one of the best authorities on curling, and his curling prowess will be missed from the ranks in future. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning from the station.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, WITNESS OFFICE, September 15.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

There are few new features to report in the state of trade since our last review. The volume of trade has increased slightly, though hardly so much as was looked for in view of the fact that the cool weather appears to be setting in very early, and that an early winter is generally looked for. The movement so far in most branches although not extraordinarily large has been satisfactory and the outlook is generally regarded as a cheerful one.

The dry goods houses are hardly as busy yet as they expected to be this week, but a fair number of purchasers have been in. Their parcels are not very large, but that was to be expected in view of the large orders that most gave early in the season. It is expected that a large number of customers will take advantage of the low excursion rates offered by the different railway lines during the Exhibition time to visit the city and make purchases. A good number have already by letter signified their intention of coming down during this time. So far the trade has been a good one. Some firms are of the opinion that there are "too many goods in the country both in the hands of retailers and wholesalers, and that the old evil of inducing the retailers to purchase by giving long terms of credit is again being resorted to. It is a great pity that the wholesale dealers did not seize the opportunity when the depression gave to shorten the term of credit, and thus encourage men of capital to go into the trade, thus making it a safer one. The wool goods trade has been satisfactory for this season, it being rather better than usual owing to the cooler weather which has been experienced so early. A good many houses have cause for rejoicing and are rejoicing this week over the appearance on the market of the cotton cloth of the Merchants' Manufacturing Company, whose mill is situated at St. Henri, a suburb of this city. A good deal of cloth has been woven, but it took some time to get enough for bleaching purposes, and then some time had to go by before the process was complete, which accounts for the time which has elapsed since the mill was opened and the present time when the cloth was first put upon the market.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHEESE.—There is no material change to report in price this week; but the demand has been somewhat disappointing to sellers. There has been no disposition to use pressure to sell on the part of holders, and the most of this week's arrivals remain unsold. There is a general feeling that we shall not see any lower prices now, but buyers do not appear to be anxious to purchase, except to supply the immediate wants. Finest Colored or white is offered at 50s to 55s. There is a fair demand for low cheese at 20s to 30s. The condition of the cheese arriving this week has been very good.

BUTTER.—There is nothing new to report in this article. The business doing in American and Canadian is almost nothing. We quote each at 85s to 95s, as in quality.—Hodgson Brothers' Circular, 2nd September.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 41 vessels, 31,847 tons, against 64 vessels 40,039 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date, from all places in the year 1890, 1891 and 1892, as shown by the table below, has been 254,420, 215,704 and 249,033 tons respectively.

There has been active and improving business during the month, the import has been moderate, the consumption, considering the reduced import, has been good; and the stock of nearly every description of wood is very moderate—timber being

about 14 percent less than last year, and deals about 10 percent less—this should put our market in a healthy state for the remainder of the season if we have not too large an import in the fall of the year; this, however, will probably be kept in check by the steady demand, and the considerable rise that has taken place in the rates of freight.

CANADIAN WOODS.—Quebec Yellow Pine.—There has been a good demand, and both Square and Veneer Timber have realized full prices, only the better qualities, however, should be imported. St. John's Pine—a small quantity has arrived on Timber Merchants' account. Red Pine is in very limited request, and it is difficult to get import cost. There has been a fair demand, and full prices have been obtained. Ash of good quality meets with ready sale; there have been several fresh arrivals. Oak of prime quality has been much inquired for, and the consumption has been much in excess of last year's sales have been at improving prices. Pine Deals—With a light import and much reduced stock there has been no inquiry, and full sales have been at advanced prices. Slaves, Pipe and Fumichon, no change in value.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA SPRUCE AND PINE.—Of Spruce Deals the stock is reduced to 7,825 standards, or about half of last year's, and is barely equal to a month's ordinary consumption; there have been few recent sales but the late advance in prices has been fully maintained, this however will not compensate for the rise in the freight market, which has been fully 20s per standard from the lowest point. Lower Port Pine Deals: There have been several fresh arrivals, and the stock should improve in value. Birch has met with ready sale at good prices, the demand is good and the stock is light.

PITCH PINE.—The arrivals during the month have been 6 vessels, 4,431 tons, against 7 vessels, 5,195 tons, during the like period last year. The consumption has been on a satisfactory scale, about the same as last year, and a rather better tone prevails in the market, without however so far resulting in any improvement in prices, the ex-quay sales having been at very low rates. The stock is heavy, but with a continued good demand should soon be reduced to a moderate compass.—Furness & Jardine's Circular, Sept. 1st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

DEAR SIR.—The New York Piano Company's proposal that a certain number of the leading American and Canadian pianos should be put in friendly competition in the Queen's Hall during the Exhibition appears to me to be an excellent idea. The different agents are loud in praise of their respective pianos, and some of them take more to derogate and belittle the instruments of other makers than they do to extol their own, while the public, the only impartial judges of their merits, are never given an opportunity of hearing them compared in the same place, under exactly similar circumstances. Messrs. Steinway & Co. and the Weber, the agents of the latter instrument say, "All right, gentlemen, prove it. You have a hall in New York to which you will not admit the Weber piano in competition with yours; and you were not satisfied with our verdict at Philadelphia, where we met for the first and last time. Now we offer you the Queen's Hall. Select your finest instruments and your greatest pianists, we will do the same, and leave the decision to the public." To the agents of Decker Bros' pianos they say:—"Gentlemen, you have been standing and misrepresenting the pianos of Decker & Son, both publicly and in private, since you went into the piano business, notwithstanding it is well known in the United States that the pianos of Decker & Son, which we represent, have been longer established than yours, have cost as much to make, and are endorsed by the leading musicians of the country. Now we give you an opportunity to make good your assertion, select your three best Decker Bros' pianos and the greatest artist you can get to play on them. Decker & Son will meet you in the Queen's Hall on equal conditions, and let the tones of the respective pianos, and not your newspaper puffing, decide which instruments are the best.

The offer to match the Heintzman & Co.'s pianos against those of Mason & Risch and Williams & Son against any other makers in the Dominion on the same basis is fair and equitable. The New York Piano Company's proposal is simply a bold attempt to take the "puffing" out of the hands of the agents and transfer it to the instruments themselves. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and shows that this enterprising company have unbounded confidence in their pianos and in the public verdict to which they appeal.

During the Exhibition the New York Piano Company have reduced the price of all their pianos except the New York Weber.

St. GEORGE'S CONCERT.—In view of the brilliant success of the Society's concert last season it has been decided to hold the next in the Queen's Hall, on Thursday, 12th October. And already arrangements are being made to secure an array of eminent artists and a brilliant programme.

On the Corn Exchange business continues quiet and values have been gradually receding. The local receipts of wheat by railway and canal for week ending 13th September, 458,853 bushels. Total receipts from 1st January to 13th September, 5,301,900 bushels, against 4,690,899 bushels at corresponding date in 1891, being an increase of 611,001 bushels. Local shipments for week ending 13th September, 267,296 bushels. Total shipments from 1st January to 13th September, 4,395,683 bushels, against 4,139,149 bushels at corresponding date in 1891, being an increase of 256,534 bushels.

The local receipts of flour by railway and canal for week ending 13th September 14,156 barrels. Total receipts from 1st January to 10th of September 530,336 barrels, against 558,567 barrels at corresponding date in 1891, being a decrease of 28,231 barrels. Local shipments for week ending 13th September 21,525 barrels. Total shipments from 1st January to 13th September 455,160 barrels, against 410,418 barrels at corresponding date in 1891, being an increase of 44,742 barrels. The receipts of butter were 330 packages, and of cheese 1,108 packages. There receipts of these were 5,077 boxes, and of shipments 5,445 boxes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—No material change has taken place since last reports. Manufacturers are still kept busy, and the present month, at least, will be required to overtake orders now in hand. No change as yet to be noted in prices, although higher rates will become necessary, should there be any further advance in leathers.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business active and prices firm, with full supplies on hand. English markets are also firm and manufacturers are busy.

LEATHER.—There is no change in the condition of the market since last report. A fair amount of business is being done at prices within the range of our quotations. The receipts of most descriptions of stock are light for the season, but manufacturers are generally pretty well supplied and not anxious to buy at advanced prices. The future of the market will depend largely on the results of second fall crop of boot and shoe travellers.

MAKING OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 14th Sept., 1892.

TO LET, House, 129 Mansfield street, furnished; repairs will be made for a year, and the house will be let for one year, \$40 per month and all assessments during the term. Apply to H. MUNRO.

TO LET, nice Cottage of 8 Rooms. Apply 153 Languan street. Possession 1st Oct.

MANURE TO BE GOT AT 294 Drummond street, without charge. Apply at once.

BOARD.—Wanted, in the West End, by two gentlemen, first-class Board, with bedrooms and private bath, where family is small and there are no boarders. If satisfactory will be permanent. Address, stating terms, BOARD, "Witness," Office.

ROOMS.—Wanted, two good rooms with board, for one gentleman; bedroom furnished, sitting-room unfurnished. Address, stating particulars, F. W. L., at this office.

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