## VOL. XXX.—NO. 9.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1879.

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#### The Falling Leaves.

Tell me, papa, why those leaves are all falling, A few days ago looked so pretty and green. No birds on the branches on each other calling; Have they left us for ever, no more to be seen?

Not so, my dear child, for the springtime return-When the trees, will bud forth and be verdant again, cast off its bibernal mourning, And thus gladden the dwellers on mountain and plain.

And those sweet, little warbiers chirping and singling. Shall perch an the branches as they oft did before. Forgetting fatigue whilst o'er seas they were winging
Their way here again to their loved native
shore.

Shall mother come also? You know what she told me told me
The day he left us, as she said for a while.
Whilst again and again to her heart did fold me, And bade me adieu with a sweet, loving smile.

She said very soon we would all be united, And told thee to care till that time would come. And the bright lamp of hope then in my heart Shall ne'er be extinguished till mother comes

Yes, dearest daughter, thy mother shall meet us, Yet nothere below in this bleak world of wees, But in Heaven above, where she will greet us, And welcome us home to eternal repose.

There, where no death sha'l ever divide us, Where the waters of life for ever shall flow, With all those we love ever besid-us in that heavenly home where we hope to go. Montreal, October, 13, 1879.

#### GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

Great Pic-nic at Lochiel, Glengarry-Ten Thousand Persons Present - Hou John Cestigan, M.P ; Messrs. McLennan. M. P.; M. Master, M. P P., and Father Graham Address the Large Assemblage-Caledonian Games, Pipes and Kilte in the Ascendant.

[By our own Reporter.] "

Lochiel, October 9. Your reporter arrived at this very beautiful

bit of rural landscape rather fatigued after his long drive of twenty miles from Lancas ter, which latter village is about 56 miles from Montreal, per G. T. R. The village of Alexandria is situated in a gentle bollow, in the midst of a fine agricultural country, almost fourteen miles directly north of Lancaster. There is a pond or small lake, I hardly know which, on the outskirts of the loftilynamed bailiwick, which, I imagine, is neither ornamental nor useful, considering the concert of unsavory frogs that greets the traveller. No mountain breaks the horizon in this region. The features of the country are rolling and somewhat mouotonous; nevertheless, it is rich land, if worked to its fullest extent, and quite capable of supporting a population

three times greater than the present.

Happily the day appointed for the pic nic. though quite late in the season, was admirably fine, equal, in fact, to the best days of June or early September. The choice of so late a day had been the subject of a good deal of criticism, and many were the prognostications as to weather, failure and disappointment. But, Father Graham kept up a stout heart and kept the even tenor of his way. neither listening to melancholy prophets on the right, nor to timid seers on the left hand. Father Graham foretold a fine day for the festival six weeks ago. I was curious about the matter and asked an explanation. He took me aside, and whispered in my ear the secret, on condition, though, that I should never reveal the precious arcanum to any living mortal. Desirous of being able to forecast the weather, I willingly pledged myself to remain as silent as an oyster. " This is the secret," quoth he, "this is the secret, my simple friend; affirm when Vennor denies, and, as Sam Weller would say, wicey-

There were five tables, seventy-five feet long, stretched beneath a very pretty bower of evergreens, and these tables "groaned under the weight of the good things provided," which I take to be a neat, striking and original way of putting it. The people of Lochiel worked with a will, and certainly the better portion of creation covered the tables with a really splendid repast and themselves with glory. Success to the ladies of gallant Glengarry! They are always to be found first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of

their countrymen. It is here you will find the Scotsman, pure and unadulterated as when his sires left the airy Highlands of Auld Fcotis. There were pipers on the ground in full kilts, chief among whom, as a finished Chaird, marched O'Kane Cameron, one of the clansmen of gallant Evan Dhu Cameron, or Lochiel, to whom Campbell paid much practical attention in some very fine verses indeed. Never were seen or surpassed such reels, strathspeys, jigs, and flings as in Lochiel. When the Scotch dance, they do it with a will, like their kindred Celtic brethren, the Irish. You do not find them rolling around in dirty, disreputable values or Germans, looking like cats sneaking home after a night's dissipation. There is too much real manhood and womanhood among them for that. They know how to enjoy the "mazy" without forgetting their own self-respect. All honor to them for it!

At three o'clock the speaking began. A convenient platform had been erected covered inspire oratory of the first class. ... Father. Graham took the chair, and in a few words introduced Mr McLennan, M. P. for Glengarry, to the great audience, in The honorable gentleman greeted his fellow-countrymen in family brings up the rear, and, I suppose, them on the success of the pic-nic. It was very pleasant, the said, to see all classes and You have read, very likely, of the manner in creeds united together, for har day's innocent relaxation, rafter the labors of the harvest. land. In the sixth or seventh century, the but Lochiel covered herself with glory. About That harvest had been magnificent, and all Danes approached at night a Scottish camp, six o'clock ended one of the most successful should be grateful for the blessings bestowed hoping, to surprise, the warriors who pic-nics ever inaugurated in Glengarry. and deciming the state has been to see but, either not stockely, child is but possible in the existing scarcing it the constant to the coloring of the coloring of the local new testing and the coloring of the local new testing of the local new te

upon him. Recently he had been far beyond the limits of railroad, and even stage travel; he had seen the lands of the West, the great prairies, and had studied the resources of those countries. He could candidly say that Lochiel was in no respect behind those fertile plains, and that there was no need of our young men moving across the lines to better their condition. They could all make a living, and build up a good home for themselves

in Glengarry. Mr. McLennan then touched upon a subject of great local interest, the Coteau Landing bridge and the projected railway. It may not be amiss to add here that the road is graded for two or three miles beyond Alexaudria, and will pass at five miles distance from Lochiel when built. This will be a great boon, as the one great drawback in this country is the want of a convenient market. The people have to draw their produce twenty and thirty miles to Lancaster, and every one knows that there is but little or nothing made on a bushel of wheat after the labor and expense of such carriage. The member for the Commons said that "there was every prospect of the road soon being recommenced,' and this statement, you may be sure, was received with enthusiastic cheers. He read a letter from Sir Charles Tupper to himself, informing him that the disputed questions as to the bridge and road had been referred to Colonel Growski for arbitration, and that, as soon as possible, the affair, he had no doubt, wor I to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion." Great applause followed the announcement, and the people looked happy. The people generally speak bitterly of the selfish opposition of the Grand Trunk Railway officials and certain clique of Montreal schemers, to a work of immense utility to the farming classes of this section of the country.

Mr. McMasters, M. P. P., made a remarkably good speech. After the usual compliments propitiatory, the talented young gentle man humorously referred to the fact that if Mr. McLennan belonged to Ottawa, he (Mr. McMasters) claimed Toronto; Mr. McL. had to go down; he up; Mr. McLennan was a Commoner; he belonged to the House of Lords. He, too, dealt at some length upon the subject of the bridge and rail ay, and, moreover, made some very practical observations with respect to the continual exodus of young Canadians from their native soil to the United States. Mr. McMasters' style is good, and we have no doubt that, if he be spared, he will attain distinction yet. He was much applauded.

Mr. McNab, ex-M. P. for Glengarry, spoke briefly and with great good sense, and received hearty recognition from the assemblage. He was delighted at witnessing the orderly and respectable crowd at the pic-nic. whose numbers surpassed anything he had ever seen in Glengarry. As to the bridge ness, he would not to h upon forbidde subjects, but he had a suspicion that the good people of Glengarry would have to wait patiently a little while longer, in spite of the optimist views of a few. That the railway would be an immense advantage to the country no one could dispute for an instant. It was a pity though that others could not, or would not, see the matter in the same light. After a few further remarks upon this subject, Mr. McNab said that he hoped the union and friendship he saw illustrated that day on the grounds would remain for ever among all classes, nationalities and creeds of the Dominion, and closed, amid loud cheers, with a

congratulation on the success of the pic-nic. When honest John Costigan was introduced to the audience, the applause was deafening. With his accustomed modesty, the honorable gentleman preferred to say a few words after the local members, although they had desired that he should speak first. Mr. Costigan made a speech that left an impression, such as he always makes upon the minds of his hearers, viz, that he is an honest, straightforward, true-hearted statesman. He is a Catholic and an Irishman, and the real representative of the Catholics of the Dominion. He is no hole-and-corner Catholic Irish Canadian politician. He is not blatant in sure places, and an invertebrate trimmer in public, without the manful courage of his convictions. He scorns to whisper his principles for fear his political allies might hear him. He is pure, above board, and a man to be trusted. He told the people of Glengarry that, as far as his abilities went, they might always count upon him as a man who would serve their interests in whatever way would be most acceptable to them. He had no pretensions to oratory, but if anything could inspire a man with the divine afflatus would be this immense assembly of the men of Glengarry, gathered together without creed or class distinctions, to pass a day in renewing old friendships and cementing the community into a more com-pact, united mass than ever before. They had everything that heart could wish for in this beautiful country-fair fields, fine woods the right of self-government, careful municipal rule, noble churches and school-houses, and everything that conduces to the material and spiritual welfare of a people. With courage and self-reliance success was assured at home, without going to seek it elsewhere. The honorable gentleman spoke at length in this strain, and when he concluded, the cheers that went up from the mighty host awakened the echoes of the neighboring woods.

Father Graham now came forward, and said that, no doubt the reople had often witnessed a string of certain little animals running after their mother. He did not wish the honorable. with evergreens, which seemed of itself to gentleman to take offence at the remark, for comparisons, you know, must not be pushed beyond the point of similitude. But, if you observe those little creatures, you will invariably find that the smallest and poorest of the a few well chosen remarks, and congratulated there is some special dispensation of similar import which puts me last to-day...(Laughter). which the thistle became the emblem of Scot-

slept therein. All was silent, when lo! a Dane, in advance of his companion, jumped into the air with a yell. The camp was aroused, and the enemy beaten back with great slaughter. What was the cause of the yell, you may ask? ladies and gentlemen, the Dane was barefooted; he trod on a thistle, and there, the yell is explained. Then the Scottish people chose the thistle for their national emblem. Now, whenever I am approaching a Scottish subject, before a gather ng of Scotsmen or women, I feel as if I might at any instant step upon a superlatively sharp nettle of prejudice, national and otherwise, and get a sting for my pains. But, when I remember that the Scottish character is a good deal like the thistle, sharp, incisive, somewhat rugged and unsparing externally, but soft as down internally, I pluck up courage and launch out with abated courage, it is true, but without fear." The reverend gentleman went on to speak of that peculiar tendency of mankind, in every age, whether polished or barbarous, to take to the woods at times and give an hour to rampant jullity, the sweet privilege of roaring, and so disperse the sylvan side of human nature for an interval, measured by the higher or lower grade of civilization to which men had attained. Some have attempted to explain this peculiarity, as far as the Celts are concerned, by holding that it is an instinct of the Druid education of the ancient times. that that gloomy spirit of heathenesse breathed over the cradle of the Celtic races, and so transmitted to us their descendants, that disposition which can only satisfied by periodical rushes for the forest. Others think they have found a solution of the mystery, simple and satisfying, in Darwin's theory of man's descent from the monkey, those agile creatures being, as

all must allow, quite at home in the woods. Of course, Mr. Darwin goes farther back than the monkey in his search for the origin of species, and his hearers would feel much gratified when he told them that Darwin had succeeded in his search. We all come, scientifically, and, therefore, truthfully speak ing, from a living, vital protoplasm. He did not exactly know, now, what a protoplasm may be, and suspected that the philosopher was in a similar "fix." And, even if he did find that protoplasm it might ask himsave us a' !- "my inquisitive friend! where did I get my vitality?" If Mr. Protoplasm gave himself life, then could a man catch a firm hold of the loops of his top-boots and lift himself over a six-barred gate. However, that we like to fly occasionally to the woods, remains a fixed fact, explain it how we may. Father Graham spoke, then, of the migrations of the Celtic races, their impatience to push on until they cast their tents upon their far western coast, whose frowning cliffs were white with the foam of the Atlantic waves; where the deep dispason of the troubled ocean murmured by the Isle of Staffa or echoed wildly past the storm-beaten rocks of Cape Clear; where they arose, pale-crested and ghastly above the rugged shore of stern Ions, fit emblem of the passionate soul of that heroic and intrepid race which, though often defeated, has never yet been overcome. (Great cheers.) He spoke of the Scottish Highlands and of the gallant clans that had immortalized their romantic glens and beautiful lakes. descendants of those men here in Canada had not degenerated from the heroic virtues of their brave forefathers. And he emphatically pronounced against the fatal policy of our young men leaving their country and their homes with a hope—so often unfounded—of hettering their condition elsewhere. Father Graham concluded as follows: - Canada, as she rises to her place among the nations of the earth, has no more worthy children than the Scottish Celts! The old, indom table Highland energy, which hoped against hope, and fought almost to the last man and the last ditch against the enslavement of Scotland, will do the same, if Canadian liberty demand the sacri-

fice. Free as the air that sweeps over the vast prairies of the West, the children of Scotland enter eagerly as factors into the development of the splendid future, which, if the blind fury of partizan strife be crushed, awaits this young empire. Their position in Canada to-day shows what national union allied to equitable laws can effect, and it is only on American soil that the great spectacle of a tailor a President of the the chief of republics, and a stone-mason the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, could be presented to the astonished contemplation of mankind. We have no caste here; no class privi-leges incompatible with the rights of the poorest citizen. Once, and only once, the hydra of aristocratic exclusiveness and monopoly raised its hideous head in Canada, but it represented a spirit which-like snakes in Ireland-could not live in American soil. May the spectacle which this day presents be an emblem of Canada's future! Before me, I see Scotch and Irish, English and Frenchmen joined together in amity and good-will, though differing in political opinion and religious belief. The petty bickering of politics are, for a time, laid asine, and all remember only that they

mighty legions will hesitate before prevoking a brave, a patriotic, and, above all, a united copie!" (Tremendous applause.)
Several of the reverend clergy, amongst people!" whom we noticed Rev. Father Macdonald, of Alexandria, and Father Masterson, of St. Raphael's, were present on the grounds; also Mr. French, Inspector of Post Offices.

are Canadians. Let this noble spirit prevail

amongst you forever, my friends, and then,

though enemies threaten and the dark clouds

upon our border menace us with storm, even

Wilson's band, of Montreal, discoursed sweet music during the day, and have made a reputation for themselves for fine playing second to none in the Dominion. They kindly volunteered to play on this occasion.

A more peaceable, quiet, temperate crowd never assembled, enjoyed themselves and dis-

dupt to recinguagely.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, October 7 .- The Mark Lane Ex press, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says :- "The weather has continued broken and unsettled. Heavy showers have alternated with brief intervals of sunshine. In the middle counties the rainfall has been excessive, and harvesting carried on in a very desultory manner. Much of the corn in other parts of the kingdom remains unstacked, the greater part of the wheat and barley recently cut being in such a damp state that sprouting or heating in the stack would inevitably ensue. The cutting and carrying have proceeded very slowly in the north, and the want of dry weather is much felt. In Scotland the farmers have also suffered further loss owing to the prevalence of gales, which have shaken out much of the standing barley, but the oat fields withstood the action of the wind to a great extent, as the grain is still unripe. Root crops and the pastures have improved a little. As a rule, Ireland has been more favored, and with the exception of a stoppage of a few days, owing to the heavy rains, the harvest operations have been carried on briskly. In the south of England many fields are now cleared, but the results upon threshing are most disappointing as to the condition, quality and yield. Judging from the few samples hitherto shown, the wheat is light, damp and sprouted, the barley is in many instances discolored and unfit for malting. The deliveries at 150 of the principal towns are 14,186 qrs. of wheat, against 70.791 qrs. for the corresponding week of 1878. The average price is nearly 1s lower.

"Trade opened very firmly at the beginning of the week, both in the country and Mark Lane, and there was an advance of 2s to 3s on wheat and 1s on the sack and barrel of flour. A large business was done in London on Monday, but on Wednesday the edge seemed taken off the trade, as, having satisfied their more pressing needs, the millers seemed disposed to stand aloof and watch the course of events. At the same time a fair degree of steadmess has been preserved, the imports into London having been quite moderate, but the excitement of ten days since has been altogether wanting. In occasiona instances, where sales were pressed sellers accepted a shilling less money; but, as a rule, the late advance has been maintained, nor does there appear any immediate probability of a decline, as there is some reason for believing that the requirements of France have been under rather than over estimated, and it is doubtful whether Russia and Germany can be depended upon for the 5,000,000 qrs. which have been indicated as the quantity we might expect from these sources. After the unusual phase of excitement, accompanied by a smart advance of prices, business has come to a pause, not from any inherent weakness, or from the effect of any of those causes which tend to depression, but simply through a judicious cessation of operations on the part of buyers in order to give time to thoroughly examine the situation, unbiased by exciting influences, with a view to future transactions. The samples of new Euglish barley hitherto shown have been of such a variable quality that the prices realized are too irregular to afford a basis of quotations. Maize receded about 6d per qr; oats the same, as the supplies considerably exceeded the demand.

"The forgoing remarks apply to the trade up to Friday, since when a decided return of strength has been apparent, and on Monday the prices advanced for wheat fully is per qr. making a total improvement of 2s to 3s ou the week's sales. The sales of English wheat last week were 15,161 qrs. at 47s 1d, against 71,441 qrs at 40s 4d for the corresponding week of the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending September 27 were-wheat, 1,175,634 cwt; flour, 250,457 cwt.

## ATCHANISTAN.

London, October 12.—A despatch from Simla says Sir Frederick Roberts telegraphs that remnants of Afghan regiments around Cabul, who were opposing his advance, fled during the night of the 9th. The cavalry pursued and the Afghans were completely dispersed. The English camp is now pitched on Serah-Singh Ridge, some two-thirds of a mile from and over-looking Bala-Hissar and Cabul city. The public entry of General Roberts into Cabul took place. The number of guns captured thus far was 140. The troops during their march walked splendidly, although they were obliged to carry their rations with them often for want of transportation; they were several days without

tents, but they are in splendid condition. London, October 13-A despatch from Simla states that the Afghan regiments which pscaped during the night, last Wednesday, after the battle before Cabul, which resulted in a victory for Generals Roberts and Baker, are hurrying to join the Afghan regiments at Ghuznai, the principal fortress of the country, situated on a high plateau, seventy miles south of Cabul. General McPherson is reported to be in hot pursuit, but it is not believed the British troops will be able to overtake any of the fugitives, who readily secrete themselves among the inaccessible fastnesses of the mountains, in caverns known only to the native Afghans. The villagers in the vicinity of the capital are intensely hostile; and do everything in their power to annuy and retard the British troops. General Roberts has issued an order that no quarter is to be given anyone firing on British columns.

London, October 13 .- A later despatch from Simla says that General Roberts made his triumphal entry into Cabul on Sunday. This is a most magnificent denouement to the English campaign, and is hailed with rejoicing by officials at the Foreign Office. It is further stated in official advices that General Roberts and his advance corps were accompanied by the Ameer and his staff, and that the entrance never assembled, enjoyed the self-stated was made with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces are guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces are guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces are guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces are guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces are guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces are guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. casion.

THE RECENT RAILWAY DISASTER. Accounts by Survivors-Further List of Killed and Wonnded.

DETROIT, October 12 .- The following are the names of the killed in addition to those already reported, caused by the Michigan Central disaster; total number as far as known, 15:—Mrs. Catherine Spartline, Westminster, M D.; Edith Spartline, aged 6, and Maria Spartline, aged 4; William G. Elkius, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. Green Leroy, Vermont. Total number wounded, 31. The wounded are all doing well. More deaths are likely to result. The best of care is being bestowed upon them by the railroad company. The investigation before a coroner's jury, composed of leading citizens of Jackson, has been in progress all forenoon. The railway disaster caused considerable excitement in Chicago. When the train with the survivors arrived, their reception was enthusiastic from throngs of ladies and gentlemen that filled the platform at the depot. All the passengers, except the emigrants, were conveyed to the hotel by the officers of the R. R. Co., where every attention was paid them all. The Company expresses its intention to pay each one for every loss sustained as far as it can be determined. It is stated the day's work will cost the company at least \$100,000. C. O Parsons, of Boston, says when he left the sleeper, and climbed through the window of the telescoped car, he could scarcely find room for his foot, so thick ware the bodies of the dead and wounded The groans of the poor mangled sufferers were terrible; children were calling for their parents, and in the inky blackness of the wretched car mothers were heard

CRYING FOR THEIR CUILDREN. husbands for their wives, and wives for their husbands. The horror of the position cannot be depicted. One poor fellow died of strangulation, an iron bar having pinned him to the ground, the bar lay across his throat, but so great was the weight it was impossible to rescue him. The conductor of the Wagner Sleeper on the down train gives the following particulars:—My train was made up of three Wagner Sleepers, with forty passengers. We left Detroit fifty minutes late, and we ran forty five miles an hour to make up until pulling into Jackson yard, when we slacked up to twenty-five miles; was in the rear drawingroom coach when I felt a slight shock. Many a time I have felt harder jars from common causes, but I noticed the train came to a stand very quickly; stepped out to see what was the trouble. The brakeman said the train was smashed. I ran ahead and saw.

## A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

The engines were lying side by side up against the bank, boilers together, both cabs off, one steam box stripped, the steam escaping with a shrill roar, the baggage and smoking car stood together, the two next cars completely telescoped, jammed through each other. It was horrible beyond description. The first was well firled with emigrants, and the groans, cries and shricks made me sick. I did not stay long as I had my own cars to look after, and could give no assistance there. Both engineer and fireman were killed outright. Gilbert had both legs cut off, and his bowels torn out. I cannot bear to think of it as I saw him lying with his hot life's blood shining in the glare of many flaring lamps. The wounded recorded up to this time

are:--Henry Barrow of Newfoundland, Pa.,

head cut; Delbert M Benjamin, of Jersey City Heights, NJ, head, lungs and hip injured—not seriously; A A Bennett, baggageman, of Detroit, badly cut and bruised; William Buggy, of Troy, Vt., right leg and thigh crushed; William Bunny, of Galt, Ont., leg bruised; M D Carlisle, express messenger, of Detroit, collar bone broken; Reuben Carter, of Gardner, Ill., hand cut, left thigh broken; Mrs Thomas Clement, of Lockport, N. Y, arm and head badly cut, severely bruised on head back; George A Cunningham, of Janesville, Wis., left arm broken in two places; Mrs Laura A Finley, of Walworth, N. Y., bruised about the head and face Daniel Finn, of Chicago, head cut and bruised; Mrs B B Hart, of Clinton, Iowa, head cut severely; Leopold Hoffman, of Randolph, Mass., cut on the head and foot; John Jeffries of Newark, N.J., head crushed, will probably die; Mrs. George A. Jones, of Chalando, Pa. cut and bruises on head and left side, one of her children, as shown elsewhere, was killed, another of her children was badly bruised about the head; Arandus Massonnuve (French), of Buckingham, Canada, severe contusion on face and head; Palmas Massonnuve, of Buckingham, Canada, cut about head and leg; H. Misdas, of Canada, cut and bruised; Robert Neill, of Trenton, Canada, injured on back and body; E. J. Parnell, of St. Catherines, Ont., leg broken; Mrs E J Parnell, of St Catharines, Ont, left leg broken; Miss E Parnell, St Catharines, severely injured about the head and knee; Mrs J F Parnell, of Toronto, head cut; Willie Rice, of Philadelphia, aged four years, leg broken and face cut, recovery doubtful, his father, mother and sister were killed Arthur Rogers, of Philadelphia, cut and bruised, injuries not considered dangerous; S M Sparlin, of Philadelphia, cut on head and hurt internally; Mrs A M Steele, of Detroit leg sprained and body bruised; Mrs R J Warren, of Gaines, Mich., bruised about back and

## Benjamin Franklin's Integrity,

shoulders.

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But few have it in their power to do as much good or evil as printers. We know they all glory in Dr. Franklin as a father, and we are wont to mention his name with veneration. Happy would it be for them, if they would read the following with a resolution to imitate it :

"Soon after his establishment in Phila delphia, Franklin was offered a piece to publish in his newspaper, being very busy, he begged the gentleman to leave it for his consideration. The next day the aurhor called and asked his opinion of it. Franklin re-

it highly scurrilous and defamatory." ्रवन्तरिक विद्यासारका लिखा। प्रतान १ व अपन १

To the "Pickwick" Club of Montreal

Can you forget those social joys,
That we have had together?
Will you forget those kindly ties,
Which bound us, one another?
If you be true,
''ll say to you,
Remember on fo ever,
Those pleasant hours that we have spent
With one and all together.

This I'll swear as fate consigns me. This I'll swear as fate consigns me,
For new scenes in destant climes;
To hold dear what I take with me—
Thoughts of you and by-gone times.
I fondly will,
Thro' good or ill,
Remember you forever.
And pleasant hours that I have spent,
With one and all together.
"Celtic."

#### ROUND THE WORLD.

-Upon himself and his 800 wives the Sultan of Turkey spends \$10,000,000.

-One of the most enlightened monarchs of the present day is the Queen of Madagascar, who labors carnestly to impress upon her subjects the importance of suberiety and educa-

-The national industrial exhibition contemplated for Moscow in 1880 has been postponed one year, on account of the general feeling of insecurity and the unusual dulness of Russian trade. -At the age of 82, a man living in a farm

house at Hampton, N. H., finds himself able to read fine print, although for fifty years he was entirely blind. Six months ago his sight suddenly returned to him. -The fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence will be celebrated next year, at

Brussels, by an industrial exhibition. An appropriation of 2,000.000 francs has been made for preliminary expenses. -Gambetta, since he became a prophet, has become less of a demagogue and more of a diner. He has his oyster beds in his palace

gardens, like the famous Lucullus and like another famous gourmand of the classic cut, he has different dining rooms, for different grades. His cock receives \$4,000 a year, and is a miracle of genius and skill. -A leading Irish journal says that Americans have spent last summer over a million

of dollars in Switzerland, and suggests that Ireland is a land of rare beauty and its sons ever hospitable to the stranger. There is more wit to be heard and more beauty to be seen in the Emerald Isle in one day than there is to be found in Switzerland in a -An American engineer has been studying the great wall of China. It is 1.728 miles

long, and being built without the slightest regard to the configuration of the ground, is sometimes carried 1,000 abysses. Brooks and small rivers are bridged over by it, and strong towers on both sides protect large rivers. -The Elysee, Paris, now in course of re-

decoration, contains a large number of fine pieces of furniture of various epochs, which hitherto have been scattered about in total disregard of date. They are now to be rearranged in rooms whose decorations would concide with them, and there will be Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., and Empire apartments.

-The pardoned prisoners from New Caledonia are bringing out medals in Paris for all those who served in and under the Socialist Government of 1871. Of course these medals will not be worn. They will be concealed for the present: but on the first insurrection tens of thousands will come into the streets recognizable to each other by an exposure of these decorations.

—The Afghan army to oppose Gen. Roberts at Cabul consists of fourteen regiments numbering twelve thousand men. There are, besides, a thousand horse and five hundred of the Ameer's body guard who deserted their master at the start of the mutiny. In Herat there are eighteen battalions and sixty cannon. The present leader and the prime instigator of the outbreak in a former Grand Vizier of Shere Ali, a Persian by birth.

-A young couple in humble life were going through the usual civil matrimonial forms a few days ago before the Mayor of one of the arrondisments of Paris. "The woman is everywhere to follow her husband," said the functionary, reciting the usual formula. " I decline," said the bride with great decision. "What do you mean?" inquired the Mayor. "My husband sir, is a letter carrier in the suburbs," replied the cautious creature in a mincing tone.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache, is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Billous and Purtive Pills.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSE NESS .- All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprisd at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchiat Troches,"

WORMS IN CHILDREN LEAD TO other Diseases which sympathetically attack the whole system. Drive out the cause by BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, the system recuperates, and the child becomes healthy and vigorous. A box of these lozenges costs only 25 cents.

THE STOMACH IS THE CITADEL OF life, and when attacked should be protected by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANAOEA and Family Liniment. It always drives away pain, warms the patient, and a delightful calm succeeds. It is an indispensable family medicine, costing but little, and always sure.

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