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Delivered by Mr. Chas. Devlin. Jr., of Aylmer. Que., at the Annual Picato of St. Patrick's Society. 11th Angust

On con ing forward. Mr. Devl'n expressed his great pleasure at meeting the officers and mem-bers of a society which had for him many recolners of a society which had for him many recol-lections of the past, and thanked them for the honor done him by their kind invitation, also for their splendid reception. Coming from the country, he said he had much to admire, especially the experness displayed by the young men in obeying that delightful law of Herven: Love thy neighbor as thyself," and inde d he found those neighbors so charming that it was not astonishing that the good young men did

mot astonishing that the good young men did fatthfully obey the law.

Proceeding Mr. Devlin said:

"I also admire the great city of Montreal;

Montreal with its rapidly increasing population, its wealth, its unequalled situation, splendid port and picturesque park; Montreal with its regular and hear attachs its ralatist was demand. regular and busy streets, its palatial residences, noble churches, monuments of art, its imposing public buildings and wonderful educational institutions; it has every element of grandeur and prosperity; it is icdeed worthy of its repu-tation as one of the most beautiful cities of America and the great commercial metropolis of the Dominion. How gratifying to observe the evidences of happine-s and success surrounding ns! How gratifyinz, especially to those of Irish origin, to note the high positions in life, Irish origin, to note the high positions in life, political, commercial and professional, worthily filled by so many of our own compatriots! Like so many of your race, you were compelled by the impossible conditions of government prevailing in Ireland to abandon your early homes, with little of this world's goods but varily rich in determination, vigor and hope, in the very face of innumerable and at times discouraging obstacles, you have pluckily fought your way. You held your own and live in peace with your fellow-citizens of every nationality and creed; what calculated to fire the warm heart of the Irish pectal with hope—and still they move not. Have I not reason to say that their patience offers this or any other age? Consider their anguish of heart, how all the horrors of centuries loom up before their bedimmed eyes, how every page of their sad history tells of exile, imprisonment, execution, famine, eviction and murder—for is it not murder to cast out in the cruel season of winter poor dethe impossible conditions of government prevailing in Ireland to abandon your early homes, with little of this world's goods but varily rich in determination, vigor and hope, in the very face of innumerable and at times discouraging obstacles, you have pluckly fought your way. You held your own and live in peace with your fellow-citizens of every nationality and creed; whatever prejudices formerly existed between you, you have overcome, and actually command the you have overcome, and actually command the esteem and a furration of those who as one time, without reason, entertained very different sentiments, in so far as we are concerned. Not only that, but it is now cheerfully admitted that many of those who in their poverty and despair crowded the fast-flying immigrant ship have at-tained emineuce abroad, while the great majority America and Australia and have laid durion of a new Ireland, but an Ireland eutl: ly in harmony with the feelings, customs and epositions of their adopted country. Your ancress is due to your sobriety, perseverance, energy and industry as much as it is to the wisdon: In a excellence of the system of government we have in Canada. And what do we witness out in the cuntry? There also are the prospects before It shimen most encouraging. As farmers they are justly esteemed, and hold extensive tracts of find which yield in soundance; they are never in those good little colonies which they have formed, satisfied with their schools happy in their good, substantial, comfortable homes, and are able to manifest a spirit of most honorable independence.

Of course I understand that this is hardly the place to dwell at any length upon such a subject : but when the occasion offers itself, I cerall put before you the peace and anadvantages of an agricultural life, the sources and the fertility of the plains wa and Gatineau valleys. Many of those was find the temptations of city life an obstact in the way of their success, or who cannot even with the best of will succeed, per-haps owing to the severe competition of labor, might there find wealth; they certainly would find comfortable homes and secure splendid farms for their children.
You are deserving of every congratulation

the spirit of union which is so perceptible. Ladies and gentlemen, Canada is indeed a big country, and much of it lies unoccupied, but vast as its area is, and notwithstanding the vast as 1ts area is, and nowwinstanding one very liberal gifts of land on the part of the Government, a terrible curse would come upon us if we were to consecrate even one inch of its soil to the demon of disunion. You very properly despise the mean and ungenerous spirit of bigotry and intolerance; you enjoy the good will of your English and Scotch fellow citizens. In fact, we have had lately a splendid example of the friendship of our Scotch brethern, they have conceived such a strong feeling of admiration for our creat. Apostle St. Patrick, that they claim him and t not only was he Scote sound Presbyterian at that. Now we are not going to argue the point, but since our giorious fasher is so dear to them, it is also quite natural to expect that they have an exalted opinion of his children and that in the moment of necessity they will give us some striking proof of their

And who can faithfully describe our deep appreciation of the friendship and sympathy of our French Canadian fellow citizens. They know that we heartily reciprocate the feeling, that we admire them and that our proud boast is that nothing can sever the ties uniting us with that chivalric young nation, whose history. fortunes, struggles and destiny have so much in common with our own. Let this great truth be firmly impressed in our mind that not only is it by our energy, honesty, loyalty and application to private and public virtues but chiefly by our observation of this great principle of brotherly love that we will perpendicular the principle of brotherly love that we will perpendicular the principle of brotherly love that we will perpendicular the principle of brotherly love that we will perpendicular the principle of brotherly love that we will perpendicular the principle of brotherly love that we will perpendicular the principle of the princ tuate the happiness, assure the prosperity, con-solidate the strength and unfold the varied resources of our promising young Dominion. Now a word about that country whose every inch of sacred soil is a martyr's grave. Loyalty to Canada and to its magnificent constitution does not exact that you should forget that land where the little Shamrock grows in sorrow and

port with all our strength and enthusiasm our fellow creatures in their ardent struggle for similar rights and like advantages? How de-plorable then the position of those who are ready to rebel, to smash confederation into its original fragments the moment a measure is discussed which might possibly prove discaste-bal to their selfish views, but who in this great question aff-cting the happiness and liber-ties of an important portion of our fel-low subjects refuse to lend a kind ear to the appeal of humanity and reason, nay, even display a spirit of intense and unwarranted hostility! Is it because the people crying out for justice are Irish? But, my friends, when this young coun'ry of ours was traversing the most critical period in all its history, Canada's sunshine was eclipsed and all the horrors of civil war impending, when Carbier and Papineau were declared rebels and had to fly, who then showed himself our friend? When our enemies were numerous and powerful, who was our champion? Is was Ireland's O'Connell, hose eloquent voice made the very halls of Britain's Parliament ring with a fierce denunciation of the wrongs and persecution inflicted upon Canadians. And we should not forget it. History does not offer a more extraordinary spectacle than the perseverance of Irishmen in their love for their faith and nationality. From all parts of the world messages of hope and cheer constantly cross the seas. I would only cheer constantly cross the seas. I would only have to invite you, and here on the shores of this mighty St. Lawrence, here in the heart of this British colony, and you would give a cheer for old Ireland! Ah! you have given that cheer which must have awakened the very echoes of Mount Royalacher that will console the prisoners of Tullacher the heart and surest was a the force of more—the best and purest men on the face of the earth, the men who at home wear the felon's garb, but who, were they in this country, would be adjudged worthy of the first positions in the gift of the state and the people—a cheer which will prove shat you condemn tyranny, from the people, in prayer and procession, do arishmen proclaim the beauty and glory of their country, the charms of her daughters, the genius of her statesmen, the prowess of her warriors, the bril-liancy of her scholars, paets and orators.

their condition of life be what it will, the day always comes when their thoughts revert to her, and when they fondly assert their faith and us conality. What more touching spectacle than too ality. What more touching spectacle, than the great constitutional movement governed by the magic influence of Mr. Parnell, so elequently sefended by England's most illustrious son—Mr. Gladstone! Our people know that they are defied, macked and robbed; their just demands are ignored; their representatives are cast into vile dungeons. Still behold their marrellous retience. vellous patience!

Hart Car I at I have been

They place their trust in the eternal spirit of God's justice, and in the hope that that spirit will soon so move the heart of the English people that they will understand their obligapeople that they will understand their dough-tions to Ireland. Is it not true that every flore of the indignant heart, that the spark of man-hood, the knowledge of the miseries inflicted, the despair of ever obtaining justice, urge the Irish people to rise, rise in their might, smash the chains which bind them, draw the patriot's sword and strike a blow for life and for liberty! But no! they are patient and stand more than ever we Canadians would! Every page of history shines with the flashing dieds of the sword, tells how empires were formed and wrecked by the sword, how the unfortunate prisoner of yesterday became the proud emperor of to-day, how the sense of oppression sufficiently nerved weak nations to overthrow obnoxious systems, and how the power of right has frequently triumphed over the forces of might. It seems but yesterday since America was trampled upon; a few weak States, without money, without friends, grasped the sword, with the result that to-day they sit, and decide,

cast out in the cruel season of winter poor defenceless children and women on the road side. there to miserably perish of starvation and exposure? Is it not murder the most horrible known that was recently perpetrated when poor Mandeville, unable to longer bear the torments of Balfourian prosecution, fell into the hands of death? Is all this not enough to drive a spirited people mad? to ignite within their breast the terrible fire of human and national revenge? But what do we witness? Let those who are ever ready to denounce us open their mean eyes, and if they have a spark of honesty they will have to admit that the Irish people are wonder-

fully patient.
Yes, Ireland persists in her policy of peace brave Ireland repudiates violence, and, led by Mr. Parnell, expects to triumph by the great

justice of her cause. And she will !
She feels that her reward is near, that her victory will be a brilliant one now that her caus- has been inscribed upon the banners of the Liberal party and espoused by Mr. Glad-stone. Her sun is indeed but rising, and the fervest prayer of her children is that their great benefactor may be spared to witness it in all the brilliancy of its noon! Then will her mourning be dropped, then her prisons closed, her trade revived, and then will the spirit of the herring between four o'clock in the morning and nation be felt as her banners float from the towers of her restored parliament. This is no vision! It will come to pass, for it is the opinion of Britain's most eminent statesmen; it is the policy of the Liberal party, which must re-turn to power; nothing less will satisfy the people of Ireland, and finally, it is the eager, earnest demand of the generous democracy of England, who forget not that their Irish fallow-soldiers stood by them on many battle-fields and shed their best blood for England's power and glory. Let us not then despair, but let us place our hope in the justice of that cause which Mr. Gladatone has proclaimed the noblest that ever awakened the energies of man and sought and won the favor of the Most High. England is ashamed of her past dealings with Ireland, she will lift her from her down-trodden condition, smoothe her troubled brow, destroy those chains which in her hatred she imposed, and present her noble captive to the world free henceforth and wearing the diadem of peace, happiness and

prosperity."
Mr. Devlin was loudly cheered throughout his speech and was followed by Mr. J. K. Forau, of Aylmer, well known as a writer, and who made an excellent speech. Other able addresses were delivered by Messrs. H. J. Cloran and

THE RETIREMENT OF VON MOLTKE. General Von Moltke, the greatest living European strategist, has been placed on the retired list of the German army to make way for General Von Walderene, a younger man and prime favorite of the young Emperor. The following is a graphic description of this won-

derful man's career. When the victorious troops of the great Na poleon were marching in triumph through Prussia in 1806 the Von Moltke residence at Lubeck was sacked and the family beggared. It was then, at the age of six, that the famous Von Molike, who has just been placed on the retired list of the German army, made his acquaintance with the hated French, and it seemed an act of retaliatory destiny that he should live to revenge his country's humiliation and the disgrace his father's house had suffered. The father, unable to support his large family longer in the wonted requisite to his rank, joined the Danish army, where, years afterward, he rose to the rank of lieutenant gen-We frequently hear our orators proudly proclaim the freedom of America's institutions, assert that America is the consecrated coil of human liberty. Well, since we enjoy liberty and enjoy the benefits of constitutional government, is it not reasonable that we should support with all our attendance. journey, but force of circumstances extended it to four years. He was chosen by the Sultan— who seems first to have recognized his powers to reorganize his army, and spent nearly a half

decade as his chief adviser and counselor.

On his return to Prussia Von Moltke was decorated with the Order of Merit, and was accorded permission to wear one which the Sultan had given him. Soon after this he married. His sister had married an Englishman. John Burt, a widower with two daughters, who The had settled upon an estate in Holstein. young daughter, Miss Mary, had read Molthe's tales of the Orient with indescribable pleasure, and worshipped the genius and talent which had created them. Molthe fell in love with the beautiful girl, and led her to the altar in the following winter, after his promotion to the runk of major. They lived together a quarter of a century, when, on Christmas evening, 1868, she died. The old soldier was left childless.

Von Moltke stoops a little. His face is

always cleanly shaven, his lips are thin and look determined his eyes are blue, his nose is Roman, his hair or wig is iron gray, and he is always in uniform with the highest order of the Iron Cross about his neck. He is a slim and active cotogenarian whose wiry frame has seemed to defy the inroads of time. Never in a jealous and ex-clusive apirit did he wield the powers lutrusted to him by his sovereign. Few men have ever been born who can be likened unto him. Famous beyond comparison as a strategist, he is almost equally eminent as an author, a painter, a musician and a linguist. He can paint remarkably well, he plays the piano and violin excellently, he has written successful books and he is the only great man living "who knowshow to hold his tongue in 11 languages." If he had not grown to be a doughty man of war he would certainly have become a distinguished man of letters. The books he has published are "Wanderings Around Rome," "Letters from a Diary in Spain," "Letters from Paris," letters written during his stay at Constantinople, entitled "Voyage in the Orients." "Letters from St. Petersburg" and the "History of the Franco-German War, Edited by the Military History and The Constant War. Let them find themselves where they may, let Department of the Grand General Staff," in

which the Count's forcible, graphic and elegant literary style is unmistakable. In one thing only is Von Moltke weak; like the late General Grant, he is no talker. Indeed, the Field Marshal is known at Berlin by the name of "The Silent;" in the Reichstag he is perfectly willing to give Bismarck his vote, but not his voice; if he can help it, and very seldem does he do anything to attract notice to himself. Generally the old man sits impassively in his does he do anything to attract notice to himself. Generally the old man sits impassively in his seat, just below the one occupied by the chancellor, looking torall the world as if absorbed in some reverie or dream from which he never, intended to awaken. Throughout the civilized world Von Moltke is recognized as the greatest living strategist. To his genius Germany is indebted for unnumbered victories.

General Waldersen, who succeeds Von Moltke, is a hot favorite of Germany's youthful ruler. Although married to an English lady, hate of England appears to be his ruling passion.

hate of England appears to be his ruling passion.

HOW ENGLAND DESTROYED THE IRISH FISHERIES.

Two centuries ago the Irish fishermen wer among the most enterprising and successful toilers of the sea. Their catch of herring, salmon. cod, hake and pilchards was enormous. In Wexford alone, in 1654, there were cured 120,000 barrels of herring, 80,000 of which were exported.

Dozens of fishing vessels left Ireland every week for France and Spain, taking over full loads of fish, and bringing back wines, silks, arms, powder, and other stores. They also carried important messages from the Irish Chieftains to their allies on the Continent, and in later years were freighted with the gallant hearts who, "in far foreign lands from Dunkirk to Belgrade," made England's ablest generals dread the soldiers and chiefs of the Irish

English emissaries in France and Spain re ported that this constant communication by the fishermen was the greatest source of danger to English Rule in Ireland. Ireland could not be subdued until she was completely isolated from the outside world.

A series of cunningly devised laws, scarcely less atrocious than the Penal laws, were accordingly enacted for the sole purpose of destroying the Irish fishing industry.

The first of these were the Acts of 1661 and 1662, which placed a tax of 10 shillings (equal to ten dollars at the present day), on every barrel of codfish exported from Ireland to England or any other country; 18 shillings on every barrel of herring, 20 shillings on every barrel of eels, £6 sterling on every ton of pilchards, and £8 sterling on every ton of salmon exported.

These acts were so rigorously enforced that Sir William Temple, writing in 1673, declared the Irish fisheries to be almost extinct. In 1698, however, they had so far recovered that the English fishermen petitioned for further protection.

During the next century, laws were passed prohibiting Irish fishermen from using any net with a mesh of less than three-and-a-half Prohibiting Irish fishermen from making their

own barrels or from buying barrels except in a public market place in a corporate town which might be a hundred miles away from the fishing Prohibiting Irish fishermen from fishing for

sunset. Prohibiting Irish fishermen from setting, or

allowing their nets to remain set, between four o'clock in the morning and sunset.

Prohibiting Irish fishermen from tanning their nets and lines with bark, and compelling them to use tar and oil instead. This frightens the fish, lessens the catch, and spoils their taste to a certain extent.

Prohibiting Irish fishermen from using trawl

or trammel nets at any season, or at any place, either in the sea or elsewhere. Prohiting Irish fishermen from fishing with either line or net, at sea or inland waters, without a license for the district and year in which they were caught.

Prohibiting Irish fishermen from taking mackerel at any time or in any manner.

Prohibiting Irish fishermen from fishing at the mouths of bays or rivers, or from landing on the shores without license.

As a result of the malignant ingenuity of there laws there was not a single mackerel seine in Ireland in 1836, although in some place the mackerel came in in such shoals as to fill the bays up to the very shore.

During the famine of 1847, English officials

sent five hundred pounds to Sir John Burgoyne, who was then at a large fishing village on the Irish coast, and requested him to use it in buy-ing nets and boats for the fishermen so that they could become self-supporting. Sir John Burgovne, knowing that the fearless, independent character of the Irish fishermen made them dangerous subjects," declined to as is them in any way and returned the money to the Committee with the recommendation that "they apply it to some more worthy object.'

The Irish fishing fleet, which in 1845 numbered 19,883 vessels and boats, and employed 113,073 men, was reduced in 1851 to 13,247 vessrls and boats, and 58,822 men. Since then it has been further reduced to 5,000 vessels and boats, and 18,000 men.

THE COLCHESTER ELECTION.

TRURO, N S , Aug. 15 .- The election to-day esulted in the return of Sir A. G. Archibald by probably five hundred votes over Eston (Liberal). Fulton, the third party Prohibitionist, received nearly three hundred votes. The result is not altogether discouraging, but it is not as good as expected. The mentacturing centres voted solidly Conservative as usual, but farmers gave great gains for unrestricted reciprocity. Full returns are not all in, but will materially alter affairs. Four

places to hear from.

HALIFAX, Aug. 15.—Archibald's majority in Colchester is at present 459, with six places to hear from. The vote stands: Archibald, 1,495; Eaton, 1,036; Fulton, 257.

LIKE MAGIC.

"It always acted like magic. I had scarcely ever need to give the record dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints." Mrs. Walter Govenlock, Ethel, Ont.

A young married couple from Texas were doing Niagara Falls. They were being conducted under the falls by a gulde. must take care now, for if you let your foot alip you will be lost," said the guide. "Jane, you go on ahead," said the man from Texas.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Sirs I have found Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry to be the best remedy I ever used for dysentery and all summer complaints among children, and I think it is recommend ed none too highly. Able A. Reagh, Victoria Vale, Annapolis Co., N.S.

There are two things needed in these days first, for rich men to find out how poor men live, and second, for poor men to know how rich men work.—Edward Atkinson.

A PAINFUL SUBJECT.

"I was suffering for three months with a pain in my back, and was advised to use B. B. B. I had not used two bottles before I became as well as ever. I advise all who auffer from pain in the back to use B. B. B." Mrs. Paul Brondear, Lennoxville, P.Q.

Souls are never lost because their beginnings break down, but because they won't make new beginnings .- Father Faber. To strive to attain truth, under whatever

form, is to seek to know God.

A ROMANCE OF WEALTH.

THE LUCK OF A SETTLER IN AMERICA OVER A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 13.—In or about the year 1760, Jan Heinrich Royal, a poor young Hollander, became tired of building dikes, so he gashered together his worldly possession, bought passage to America on one of the traders that, as that time, monopolized the commerce of the Western Ocean, and left his native country with a determination to make his fortune in the land that was reported to be so wonderful. The ship he was in went up Delaware Bay instead of into the Hudson River, and cast anchor off Philadelphia. To Jan it didn't hake much dif-ference where he landed, so he went ashore there. He ran across an old merchant and trader named Henwiche, who, taking a liking to Jan, put him to work calculating the profits the old captain had made out of his many trading ships in the year just then closing. proved a smart young fellow, and, like Joseph, pesides finding favor in 'lis old master's eyes, made a tremendous impression upon the latter's young and handsome wife. But, fortunately for Jan, history—that is, Biblical history—did not repeat itself, and he got along swimmingly. One day the old captain, full of years, wealth and schnapps, died, and amid his young widow's tears and the lamentations of his friends his body was sent back to Holland to be put to rest with those of his forefathers. The widow was left all of Henwiche's riches. Jan was put in charge of affairs and he throve so well and locked so well that he and the widow were married within a young and handsome wife. But fortunately that he and the widow were married within a year of the captain's death. Everything Jan touched turned to gold. Money rolled in so fast that Jan hardly knew what to do with his riches. So one day he and the late widow started on a voyage to the land their birth. Before they returned she died. Jan lasted only six months after her when he died without leaving an heir. He owned no less than fourteen full-rieged ships, in those days when full rigged ships were worth nearly their weight in gold, and many small trading vessels. The estate was wound up by the courts and the money put into bank at Amsterdam, where it has remained ever since awaiting claimants and proofs that there who did not in claim were entitled. that these who did put in claim were entitled to it. In the century that has passed the original fortune of Jan more than doubled itself, but there is a law in Holland regarding political trusts, by which all interest, after the principal has doubled itself, goes to charitable institutions. But the amount that still remains to be

distributed amounts to over \$9,000,000. Jan left a brother and a sister in Amsterdam, who survived him, and now their descendantssome thirty in number-having made applica tion for the money, have proved their genealo-gical title to participate. The heirs in Canada are Phillip Rudell, St. George, Ont.; Mrs. Catherine Evons, of Caroline, in this city; John Rudell, of Paulinck towaship, and E. Con-rad Rudell, of Sault Ste, Marie. The interests of the Canadian heirs have been looked after by Conrad Rudell, who went to Holland two menths ago, armed with the necessary authority, and proved their claims. He was assisted by Col. Wagner, a cousin of Mrs. Evons and private secretary to Count Herbert Bismarck, son of the German Chancellor. The Count also took an interest in the case, and, by his recom-mendation, the case was placed in the hands of one of the most eminent of Amsterdam lawyars, hose fees will amount to nearly \$500,000. Conrad Rudell returned from Amsterdam yes terday and is now in this city. He says that everything has been arranged satisfactorily and that the money will be distributed in November. The amount coming to the four Canadians will be about \$300,000 each, or altogether \$1,-200,000.

MR T. P. O'CONNOR'S SUIT. BE DECIDES TO FOLLOW PARNELL'S EXAMPLE AND PROSECUTE THE "TIMES."

LONDON, August 14 -The two other suits against the Times were made public to-day. The first is brought by T. P O'C moor. In the "Parm litem and Crime" articles the Times charged that O'Connor, at the time of the Burke-Uavendish murder, participated in a meeting at Cniesco, at which O'Donovan Rossa and John Finerty were the leading spirits and made inflammatory speeches. It also had an editorial comment, calling attention to the disgraceful fact that a member of Parliament took part could scarcely conceal their joy at the rapid diminution of the population and especially at the unparallelled decrease of the number of that O'Connor was not in America at the fishermen. When the desolation was at its time, he having left in 1832, while the meet-worst the Friend's Central Relief Committee ing in question was held in April, 1883. He did not then sue for libel, because, as the statement was absurd, the Times of its own accord made a feeble apology later, saying that it had been misled by a similarity of name. Recently, however, the attorney-general in the O'Donnell suit reiterated in general terms the old charge and the editions of the "Parnellism and Crime" articles now on sale show no correction of the statement. Mr. O'Connor has therefore brought suit with the idea that as long as the Times is doing all it can to hurt the Irish party the Irish leaders can do no less than reciprocate to the full extent of their power. His case is a good one, and should bring him heavy damages. The other suit has been brought by Mr. John Redmond, member of Parliament, over the Times charge that he sympathized with Burke's

he was speaking. TO EXAMINE THE STATUS OF AGRICULTURE.

murder and its refusal to print his explana-

tion that he did not know of it at the time

steamship Parisian sails on Thursday with a He bore his sufferings with remarkable com heavy passenger list, among whom will be posure, and having been supplied with arti-Sir Alexander Campbell and Hon. Mr. field legs and feet, he can now get about with Sir Alexander Campbell and Hon. Mr. Mowatt The other passengers will include the help of two simple sticks. It is surpris-Dr. Frenme, professor of the London Cellege ing that with one finger he is able to write of Agriculture, Mr. Henry Moore, editor of Bell's Weekly Messenger and agricultural cor-respondent of the Times, and Mr. Macdonald, special correspondent of the Mark Lane Express. Prof. Freame and Mr. Moore will report upon the status of agriculture in Ontario trade with Great Britain Mr. Macdonald is deputed to attend all the leading fall fairs and pay apscial attention to the secent remarkable development of the live stock trade. The reports of these eminent agriculturiets are awaited with much interest.

Derangement of the liver, with con stipation, injures the complexion, induce rim-ples, sallow skin. Remove the crosse by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try

WITCHCRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA. READING, Aug. 14.—Columbia, Lancaster County, is excited over a story of witchcraft. Mrs. W. W. Fairer, wife of a well-known boiler manufacturer, recently became insane. She was taken to the asylum at Harrisburg, where she died. Her husband now believes her insanity and death due to witchcraft practiced on Mrs. Fairer and her child by an old woman of Columbia, who is charged with having told her she was bewitched, and gave her charms to drive the demons away. These charms were found on Mrs. Fairer, and are German words written on slips of prper. Mr. Fairer's insanity. When she died her body became covered with peculiar blue marks, and her superstitious neighbors now believe that they are due to the influence of the

glit of finding joy everywhere. - Faber

A FLORAL TRIBUTE

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CO THE GARLAND DESIGNED FOR THE HON. EDWARD BLAKE ON THE OCCUSION OF HIS RETURN TO HIS NATIVE LAND.

Hark I the welkin's resounding With joy, joy unbounding, As from each happy heart bursts a cheer after cheer :

From his far off sojourning He is homeward returning, And the bank that now bears him is fast draw-

ing near. Flow gently you tides on, Whose billows she rides on, And safely athwart her your proud waters break.

Blow calmly you breezes, That no fear may seize us For our hero's safety—the great Edward Blake.

With eager eyes straining, One brief glimpse obtaining Of our beloved statesman and patriot true: With joyous smiles meeting, And ringing cheers greeting Do Canada's freemen their homage renew.

By his absence discerning-This lesson too, learning -His presence again will but make it more clear. Each gift that is fairest Is always the rarest,

And blessings oft brighten as they disappear. Hope sadly bereft us

When wearied he left us, To seek sweet repose on some far distant shore, When adieu sadly bade we How fervently prayed me, Our Great Benefactor his health to restore. Our fond wishes heeding,

And our fervent pleading, Kind Providence cheers us with hope for each man, That with renewed vigor,

And chastening rigor, Again for his country he'll fight in the van.

Like a torrent o'erflowing With elequence glowing, Again will his voice ring out loudly and long: Heedless of interruption, Unmasking corruption,
"Till the Senate and Commons he purged from

Unallured by temptation,
Of wealth or of station,
To the poor, persecuted, he lends his strong shield; each wrong.

Granting no weak concession To vice or oppression, Till their tyrants themselves oft grow weary

and yield. In our own lev'd Dominion, His seathing opinion
Of the wrongs of the Metis, redress did pro-

claim.

For e'en untutored savage,
Who roams for to ravage—
of forest and prairie—he justice would Child claim, Of each heartless oppressor

The stalwart aggressor, He is hated by all whose acts shun light of day;
But loved most sincerely, And prized ever dearly,
By each friend of justice, be he whom he may.

Thus with dauntless spirit, No slave could inherit As he leisurely wandered through Erin's green

In the vale of Glensharold How boldly he hurled Defiant contempt at coarcionists vile, Who deny that fair nation "Home Rule" legislation, And to rack-renting robbers consign tenants

Where who counsels protection From "write of ejection Is found a plank bid now in fam'd Tullamore

Noble son of thy sireland! Oh! well may old Ireland
With loving eyes look far across the wide sea
On each worthy descendant,
With Hope's star ascendant,

Who her sacred rights defends bravely like thee. As a halm for her spream. From such does she borrow Bright, bright cheering hope, when with anguish

opprest; Whene'er bosom nursed traitor

In each patriot's devotion, And soul-felt emotion, Who welcomes thee back to thy own belov'd

Methinks a sweet vision I see with precision Of a leader whose banner floats proudly once

Driving fues all before him, 'Till Victory o'er him
On his honor'd shoulders her mantle lets fall. What step there is proudest?

Whose cheer rings the loudest? Tis the Exile of Erin, who is foremost in all! M. C. O'DONNELL. Kenilworth, August 6, 1888.

SANS EVERYTHING.

In Viennese surgical circles a successful operation performed by Professor Billroth is much commented on, save the Times corres pondent. While a carrier was driving his team to town last winter his legs, fingers, ears and nose were frozen. At the time his life was despaired of. Both his legs had to be out off, and only one finger on each hand could be saved. His nose was replaced by an LONDON, August 14-The Allans mail artificial one, and his ears were clipped.

very well. The London Hospital remarks that while alcohol does not seem to have produced any racial deterioration in white races, or rather in the Indo-Germanic family, it acts differenently upon Asiatic and dark races. Alcohol and the Northwest. In view of the rapid in any quantity seems to set most Asiatics—growth and future prospects of Canadian the Jews are an exception—on fire, to produce an irresistible craving for more, and to compell them to go on drinking until they are sunk in a stupor of intoxication. They care little for the exhibaration of partial inebriety, but the condition of '' dead drunkenness' to them delightful. Hence liquor exerts a baneful influence upon them.

The Stratford Beacon declines to join in the anti-tobacco crusade that the Globe has been trying to work up. It says :- "There is a biped dressed in male attire and popularly supposed to be a man who is ever on the watch for an opportunity to pose as the avenger of woman's wrongs. It is this 'thing' that generally makes a fuss about smoking. The ladies never solicited his services, and he is about the last man on earth they would think of electing as their representative; but he always poses as the self-elected champion of woman's rights. We have reason to believe that most actual and prospective wives rather like to see their husbands enjoy a smoke. They know the 'good man' has work and worry enough at home, and if he enjoys his pipe or cigar on Feirer has placed the case in the bands of his his excursion so much the better. There are attorney, and a suit against the woman will | not many daughters who dislike to see their be brought for indirectly causing Mrs. fathers smoke if they know their respected aire enjoys it. The fact is, the people who make a fuss about tobacco fumes are generally some women of the blue-stocking variety or mais imbeciles who hope to win some notoriety by posing as moral and social reformers or champions of the ladies. Mot one con There are souls in this world that have the sible woman in a thousand is a tobacco orank."

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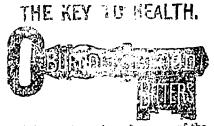
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