GLASNEVIN VILLAGE

And Some of Those who have Lived There.

The name of Glasnevin is so completely identified with our great Catholic cemetery that few people at a distance, even Irish pecple "born out of their native country," know anything of the pretty neighborhood and the nice Old World village which had charms and interest of their own long before Catholics in Ireland were permitted to consecrate a portion of their green land as a last heme for their dead. The village is clean and neat, and planted on a straggling hill which begins to rise from the bridge spanning the river Tolka, looking up on one side to the gardens and "peaceful bowers" of Delville (see Mrs. Delany's " Letters,") and en the other, down into the green vistas of the gardens known as the "Botanic," cultivated in part of the demesne of the poet Tossell, a favorite haunt of Addison when he was in Iroland as private secretary to the Marquis of Wharton in 1714. The gardens make a favorite place of recreation for Dublin people on Sundays. Everybody knows that the shady avenue overlooking the water is named Addison's Walk, after the gentle "Spectator," and it is generally believed that the pretty ivy-covered house in which the curator of the gardens now resides was the home of Tickell, much frequented by Addison, and often described as Addison's house. Within its walls Tickell probably composed his poom of "Colin and Lucy," and after Addison's death performed some of the tasks which devolved upon him as the literary executor of his friend and frequent guest. O. the bowery crest of the hill opposite we find the footprints of another classic company; of Swift, who here spent many of his palmy days, and of his noble and patient Stella; of Dr. Duliny, the owner of Dalville, of his first wife, "the widow Tennyson," who was the friend of Swift, and of his second wife, the famous Mrs. Pendarves, who makes so graceful a figure in English eighteenth century social life, and whose "letters" to charmingly and on oneclously reflect and Illustrate that

It is generally supposed that the woman best k ... to the world as Mrs Delany was Saif 's inend, but the great Dean's day at Delville was really under the reign of Delany's first wife. At her table Mrs. Pendarver, then a young widow visiting her friends, toe Donnellans in Ireland, first met Swife, Suridan and the other wits and sages whem U. Delany gathered around him at his descriptful Thursday dinners. At Del-ville printed the Drapiers Letters, keep at a press securely hidden in a sort of cave u . . . the summer-house with the classic portico and inscription, in which the brilliant company leved to drink tea and enjoy the evening breezes, laughing in his sleeve while all Dutlin was searched for his audacious publisher. Here, in Delville, Mrs. Delany (Parlayers) afterwards lived that innocently and a lightfully happy life which she denaively and yet so vividly that it is imp and is to visit this, her home, without following presence of her glad personality still by ring about the place.

B.si - the river Tolks, which runs under the bridge at the foot of Glasnevin Village, there is a tiny clear stream which puris its way through the bowers of Delville and escapes between the grasses to fling itself into the wider water below. There have al-ways been doubts as to which of the streams gave its name originally to Glasnevin. Glas means water, and Nacidhe (nee) was the name of a chieftain of ancient times who dwelt on this spot, and for whom it was called Glasnecan, or " Nacidhe's Streamlet."

On the banks of the Tolka (the larger river,) St. Mobi (otherwise called Berchan) built his monastery, and to him came St. Columba, as a youth, for instruction. The was intersected by the river, and on either side were grouped the huts occupied by the The river in those days de served the character given it by Boate, and was "a danger-brook." The difficulty of fording the stream in a fixed is illustrated in a well-known incident in the life of St. Columba, who had his dwelling on the western bank, and, like his fellow-students so located. had to cross as best he could when it became necessary to visit the church on the eastern bank. The river is still subject to floode, which occasionally do damage.

One of the most interesting features of Glasnevin is the old graveyard, probably the aite of Saint Mobi's Monastery, but from very old times a Protestant burial place wherein were interred many Oatholics during the period when Catholic cemeteries were not permitted in this country. Here just outside the wall of Delville, lies Dr. Delany, and not far away there is a nameless tomb, the dark slate slab quite uninscribed, and with pieces chipped off the edges on many sides, by tray elers from all parts of the world. There canbe little doubt that this is the grave of Robert Emmet, the spot which Moore had in mind when he wrote:

"Oh breathe not his name, let it sleep in the shade. Where cold and unhenored bas relics are

laid." When Emmet's mutilated remains l. waiting burial there was no one to claim them. His father had been dead some time, his mother died the morning of his execution. His brother was in exile, his faithful servant, Anne Deviln, was in prison for her fidelity to him. He was buried in Bully's Acre, Shortly afterwards, however, the broken-hearted girl found means to come at dead of night, with a friend, and bad the beloved body raised and conveyed to the peaceful spot in the ancient graveyard by Delville wall. The clergyman of the place was roused from sleep to read the burial service, and it was probably for this sad, courageous, and tender act that Sarah Curran was banished from ner angry father's house, even more than for her passionate and inconsolable, though patient, grieving. No wonder that she died of a broken heart within the following year. The footprints of three fer vent-hearted wemen, known to fame, who suffered deeply and loved well, are to be tracked all about Glasnevin. For Mary Delany the trials of a long, sorrowful youth were over, and she took her first step on the new found path of happiness when she first entered the gates of Delville. The pathetic beauty of Stella's face, never to be brightened in this world by real happiness, shadowed by the mystery of tender pain which could not be assusged save through the relenting of the relentions will that held her heart and allegiance in life long bendage, will always haunt these sighing trees. But the deepest interest must centre round the stricken soul of Sarah Curran, to whom the crown of woman's angulah must be given. That weird midnight travel of the pale girl, her heart reputable, seeking for the body of her murdered hero and lover, and carrying it by stealth to more peaceful and hely restingplace, remains on the mind as one of the most traute toutdents ever recorded in this human lie of tragedies.—Ross Mulholland,

In Boston Pilot, Never think that God's delays are denials,

THE "TIMES" INDICTMENT.

The Parnellites Charged With General As sociation With Men of Evil Intent.

New York, Oct. 17.—A London despatch to the Sun says the Times' charges against the Irish Nationalists were farnished in full to Mr. Parnell's solicitor yesterday. Appended is the text of the charges made and the partioulars as demanded by the special commis-sioner. The names of members of Parliament against whom charges and allegations are

made are set cut in the schedule :The members of Parlisment mentioned in the schedule were members of the conspiracy and organization hereafter described and took part in the work and operations thereof with the knowledge of its character, object and modes of action. From and including the year 1879 there have existed societies known as "The Irish Land League," "The Irish National Land League," and "The Labor and Industrial Union," "The Ladies Land League," "The Ladies Irish Land League," and "The National League and affiliated societies of Great Britain and America"-all forming one connected and continuous organization. The ultimate object of the organization was to establish the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation. With a view to effect this, one of the immediate objects of said conspiracy or organization was to promote agrarian agitation against the payment of agricultural rents, thereby recurring co-operation of tenant farmers of Ireland and at the same time the impoverishment and ultimate expulsion from the country of Irish landlords, who were styled "The English Garrison." Action was taken to organize a system of coercion and intimidation in Ireland, which was sustained and enforced by boycotting and the commission of crimes and outrages.

The organization was actively engaged in the following ma ters :--

1. The promotion of an inciting to commission of crimes and outrages, boycotting and inti- ! istion: 2. The collection and providing of funds to

be used, or which it was known were used, for the promotion and payment of persons engaged in the commission of orimes and out rages, boycotting and intimidation.

3. The payment of persons who assisted in were affected by, or accidentally or otherwise injured in the commission of such crimes, outrages and acts of boycotting and intimida tion.

4. The holding of meetings and procuring to be made speeches inciting to the commis-sion of crimes and cutrages, boycotting and intimidation. Some of the meetings referred to which were attended by numbers of Parliament with approximate de cs and place of

meeting are given in a school le annexed.

5. The publication and dissemination of newspaper and other liter are inciting to and approving of sedition a i the commission of crime, outrages, boy cotting and intimidation, particularly the Irish Worli, Chicago Citizen, Boston Pilot, Freeman's Journal, United Ireland, Irichman, Nation, Weekly News, Cork Daily Herald, Kerry Sontinel, Evening Telegraph, Sligo Cham-

6 Advocating resistance to law and constituted authorities and impeding the detec-

tion and punishment of crime. 7. The making of the payments to or for persons who are guilty, or upposed to be gullty, of commission of crimer, outrages and acts of boycotting and intimumtion for their defence or to enable them to escape from juetice and for the maintenance of such persons and their families.

S. It is charged and alleged that members of Parliament, mentioned in the schedule, approved, and by their acts and conduct led people to believe they approved resistance to law and the commission of orimes, outrages and acts of boycotting and intimidation when church probably stood in what is now the committed in the furtherance of the objects Protestant churchyard. The monastic farm and resolutions of said societies, and that persons who engaged in the commission of such crimes, outrages and acts would receive support and protection and of their organization and influence.

> Acts and conduct specially referred to are as follows :-

9. They attended meetings of said societies and other meetings at various places, and made spacehes and caused and procured speeches to be made, inciting to the commission of crime, outrage, boycotting and intimi-

10. They were parties to, and cognizant of, the payment of moneys for purposes above mentioned, and as testimonials or rewards to persons who had been convicted, or were notoriously guilty of crimes or outrager, or to their families.

11. With the knowledge that orime, outrages and acts of boycotting and intimidation had followed the delivery of apeeches at meetings, they expressed no bons fide disapproval of public condemnation; but, on the contrary, continued to be leading and active members of said societies, and to subscribe to their funds

12. With such knowledge as aforesaid they continued to be intimately associated with the officers of the same societies, many of whom fled from justice, and with notorious oriminals and agents and instruments of murder and conspiracies, and with planners and paymenters of outrage, and with advocates of sedition, violence and the use of dy-

namite. 13. They and said societies, with such knowledge as aforesaid, received large sums of money which were collected in America and elsewhere by criminals and persons who were known to advocate sedition, assassination, use of dynamite and commission of crimes

and outrages. 14" When on certain occasions they considered it politic to denounce, and did denounce, certain crimes in public, they afterward made communications to their association and others with the intention of leading them to believe such denunciation was not sincere. One instance of this. of which said defendants propose to give evidence, is the following series of letters : Letter from C. S. Parcell, dated May 16, 1882; letter from same, June 16, 1882; another letter from same of same date.

The names of a large number of the Irish at that game. Our fast cruisers would go at Nationalists, who are alleged to be guilty or advocates of treason, sedition, assassination would resolve itself into on our side, and and violence, with whom the Irish members of Parliament continued to associate. Among them are the names of Frank Byrne, C. S. Parnell, Patrick Egan, Patrick Ford, James Carey, Tynan, McCaffrey, James Stephens, Alex. Sullivan, P. A. Collins, John Devoy, Mooney, John Finerty, James Redpath and O'Donovan Rossa. The names of sixty-five members of Parliament, against whom it is proposed to present evidence, are also given.

THE SCOTCH ACTION.

London, Oct. 17 .- The Times' defence in the Parnell libel action has been presented to drained of tears and the blood frozen in her the Sootch court. Mr. Parnell, on August veins, to the wild burial place of the dir-

AN IRISH BALLAD. BY EUGENE DAVIS.

What would you say, my countrymen, should aliens come and swear They'd hand you wealth, and turn your wastes to smiling valleys fair,

If you'd give up your dazzling dreams of land and liberty,

And thus forswear the creed of those who died
to make you free?"

II.

'Onr answer would be brief enough: 'Twere better to be poor Within our huts upon the hill—our shielings on the moor, Awaiting still our freedom's crown, untiring,

day by day.
Than live the lives of fatted slaves'; and that is what we'd say!"

111.

"What would you do, my countrymen, if 1 rds with fiendish will
Razed low your shielings on the moor—your cabins on the hill, And flung you on the roadside bare—your roof the Winter's sky— With no alternative to choose, save emigrate or die?"

ıv. 'We'd try to save our humble homes with barricades of stone. Or meet the robbers valuantly in battling for And if we fell defeated there, we'd scorn to beg

or sue, But cling to Mother Ireland still; and that is what we'd do !"

What would you say, my countrymen, if some ely alien came, And told you to forget your past-its glory and And join with him in brotherhood and amity Upon the broken pillars of the House in College Green?'

'We'd spurn his maudlin brotherhood, his friendship and his hand— His brothers we can only be as equals in the This isle our own-that flag our own-our Sen-

ate e'er and aye
To make its laws for its and ours; and that is what we'd say !"

VII.

What would you do, my countrymen, ff fu-ture years would bring More thousands of eviction ecenes-their grief,

and suffering,

And if, with ruised homes around, and Heaven frowning o'er,

One hundred Celts alone remained on Ireland's storied shore?"

Those handred Celts would there be found with tyrants face to face, Contending for their liberties—the last of Erin's

race! With battle-brand still for our land we'd fight the combat through
Till all had died for Ireland's right: and that is what we'd do !"

SECRETARY WHITNEY SPEAKS.

HIS OPINION REGARDING THE UNITED STATES QUANCES IN THE EVENT OF A WAR WITH GREAT DRITAIN

New York, October 16-The Sun's Washington correspondent had an interview yesterday with Secretary Wnitney on the condition of the navy. The interviewer maked what the probable result would be of an armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain arising from the fisheries controversy. The Secretary said: "There will be no conflict between the United States and Great Britain. In all the discussions over the Cauadian question, a most vital and salient point has been ignored. Our position is right. It has once been substantially adto our fishermen that they have done recently. The reciprocity treaty having expired, our fishermen were denied commercial privileges in Canadian ports. General else they would be trampled in the lust of Grant, in his annual message of 1870, called the attention of Congress to it and asked "The object of law is peace, but the way for the same grant of retaliatory power that President Cleveland lately requested, and within three or four months the Foreign office at London notified the Canadians that the view taken by them of the treaty of 1818 was an extreme view. I remember the expression in the despatch and that the point might be conceded to the United States. You find that this is an accurate statement of their position at that time. I do not think Great Britain would go to war for a position once characterized by her in this manner. "A brief consideration of the real elements

of strength will demonstrate conclusively that

the United States is distinctly more powerful than Great Britain with her American colonies. The final result of any war would be the annexation of Canada to the United States. British naval supremacy and the geographical characteristics of the coasts of Great Britain preclude any idea of invasion by the United States. The and conquest transatiantic transportation of military forces would be limited to British reinforcements of the garrisons in her American colonies. Hostile operations on the offensive would be carried on by the navy exclusively, and these would be confined to attempts to occupy harbors and ports which might be compelled to pay contributions and to a blockade of the coast. Attempts to capture the United States seaports or to blockade her coast cannot be successful except to a limited extent upon the first outbreak of hostilities. Great Britain's only access to the great lakes is through canuls, and the locks would be blown up by us within a week after war had been declared. Great Britain has a large army, to be sure, but most of it is needed elsewhere than in Canada. Concerning a naval conflict, you understand, I suppose, that Great Britain could make no conquest of te ritory by her navy. She could land no forces. Her aim would be to get in our barbors and destroy property. But two can play here are some of the facts for thinking men: Comparatively few American ports can be entered by the largest of British armed vessels. and most of these have difficult channels capable of defence. San Francisco, the ports on Puget sound and Portland, Maine, are, howover, not capable of perfect torpede defence. Long I land sound and the Chesepeake would have to be defended by naval forces. "There is no European power" said the secretary in conclusion "that would turn back upon the others over there waiting to jump on her and go into war with us unless it were a question of national honor, and we are such a peaceful nation that that situation will likely be prevented by our diplomacy.

A NOBLE DEED

The Irish Nationalists of Chicago Dedicate a Monument to the Memory of Their Departed Brethern.

On Sunday, Sept. 30, the Irish Nationalists of Chicago dedicated and blessed a monument at Mount Olivet Cemetery. Some months ago, the Irish Nationalists of Chicago felt the necessity of having a suitable place for the interment of such Irish Nationalists as might die in their midst without relatives or friends to look after their remains. This thought result d in the in-corporation of the Irish National Burial Assoctation, with the following officers: President, L. R. Buckley; vice-president and secretary, John F. Beggs; treasurer, Dennis O'Connor, trustees, L. R. Buckley, Michael MacEnerney, Patrick Ryan, Cornelius Ryan, Dennis O'Con-A special train of nine coaches conveyed several hundred to the cemetery shortly after 1 o'clock. This number was considerably swelled

at the cemetery by many who had driven in carriages from the city. At the monument, which is located on a knoll in a prominent part of the grounds, a stand had been erected for the pech making and services of the occasion. Mr. Daniel Corkery president, At the right stood Mr. Edward Crean, of Quebec, Canada, brother of Timothy Crean, in whose memory the monument was partly erected. At the left was Alexander Sullivan, The Rev. Father Maurice J. Dorney, the orator of the occasion, Cap. R. R. Buckley, P. O'Brien, Dennis O'Connor, V. Scuily of Dublin, Ireland, Mrs. J. R. Howell, and Mrs. D. M. McCarthy occupied the platform.

It was about 3 o'clark when Daniel Corkery arose. "My friends," he said, "we meet under the anaptees of the Irian Nationalists of Chicago to witness the dedication of a resting place for those of our departed brothers who have no families in this city. Our union for our mother land and for liberty also unites us in a

spirit of true brotherhood. Hence this spot and the beautiful monument which will always bear witness to our fidelity to our departed brethren and our respect and affection for their memories. It is appropriate that on this spot, consecrated as a home for the dead, that the address of the day should be delivered by one whose holy mission it is to preach peace His presence demonstrates that Irish national-ism means liberty and not license. I introduce to you the Rev. Maurice J. Dorney."

FATHER DORNEY'S ADDRESS.

Father Dorney then stepped forward and

said:—
"The Irish by right should be a nation. We don't believe, so nehow or other, that we have the same blood nor the same interests of other races. God, it seems, created us for a special design. We are to give to the world to-day proof that we are loyal to friends, not only in life, but in death.

"Neither you nor I can fail to remember Tim Crean. None was more I yal, more steadfast to principle, more self-sacrificing. He forgot self when the country called. Phere never breathed a truer man, and it was to serve his memory that the movement to erect this monument was first started. It was an evidence of our fidelity to him, of our recognition of and sympathy for

the cause he represented.
"The same pirts that animated him in life and spurred him on to fight animates us to day. It is for that same princ p e we are fighting the invaders and endeavoring to drive them from our soil. Some say we are rebellious, that we should be more submissive. I tell you the best things ever done in Ireland, the best words ever spoken, were said and done by Irish Nationalists. The ideas that permeate the minds of our

leaders to day are the same ideas held by Emmet, by Mitchel, and the host of patriots to whom liberty was dearer than life.

"They call us fanatics, untrue to God and Church. Such a thing is an absurdity. The mea capable of the high scattinents of Emmet and the patriots are incap ble of le-ding bad lives. Emmet was called a madman for resisting the minions of power. Perhaps so, but that madness was made glorious for the cause it had in view. We have had troubles, disasters, but these reverses have only made us stronger. I tell you such men are absolutely necessary to

kerpus active.
"It is God who has sent them as emissaries, and it is fitting that in thinking of them we should clothe them with the mantle of raligion. is right. It has once heen substantially admitted by the B itiah Government. In 1870 mitted by the B itiah Government. In 1870 Irishman owes it to God and to Ireland to beand 1871 the Canadians did the precise thing long to some Irish Nationalist association. They are needed to trample down the enemies of God and humanity. They are nucled, as strong men are, to look after the rights of the people, else they would be trampled in the lust of

to peace is through war. One must fight for every strong principle, one must struggle to hold these up to the world. You are here to bless such lives as have fought for liberty and humanity and our native land. Some have died for the cause we love; we can't fail to place on the list those who died by the hang-man's noose, the sword, or in exile. Those men sacrificed the best that God gave them, their

life.

"Let this movement ever remind you that we are one in spirit, ever ready to respond to the call of mother land."

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

Throughout the speech the orator was frequently applauded. When the speaking was over the usual ceremony, plain but impressive, for the blessing of a tomb was performed by the Rev. Father Dorney, after which a portion of the burial service was read. Holy water was thrown on the monument and the services were

The monument is a columnar shaft, Egyptian in design, 31 feet high. It stands on a pedestal 76 feet high, with a die four feet square. At each angle of the die are four Corinthian columns. The face of the monument bears the in

> Erected Aug. 26, 1888, to the memory of . Departed Brethren God Save Ireland.

On the side the following is also engraved:

TIMOTHY CREAN. Died Aug. 28, 18-6 JAMES WALSH, Died July 2., 1887.

The monument was erected by subscription cost \$3,000, and is of Barry gray granite
In is the first monument erected by Irish Nationalists, for the purpose indicated, in

HOW TWO ME OF GILLIAM, MO.,

Two gentlemen living in Gilliam, Marshall
Co., Mo., have reaped the reward of investments in The Louisana State Lottery. The prize drawn here in The Louisana State Lottery was 55,000 and was drawn by a ticket held jointly between E. J. Dunlap, the druggist, and Mr.

James Wooldridge, who is in the strong of the services that I may have rendered to you, and for your manifestation of fidelity and devotion to the cause which I have upheld in the past, and do still uphold in the interest of the Province and of this county.

This cause, being that of truth against false hood, justice against injustice, in the politics of

Query's Bench for the same libel. The case, therefore, must be tried in the English court.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Public speakers and singers are often troubled with tore throat and hoarseness and fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Libble Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them,

"Times have changed," said old Hyson mournfully; "times have changed," "And as to wherefore?" asked his tor. "In former times," said the old man, "man ate the trouble of danger, is to triumph. But let us not forget that to "Conquer without trouble or danger, is to triumph without glory." The future belongs to the brave and generous hearted men and you man." There was an awful pause, and young Hyson walked out of the counting-house on his tip-toes, and told one of the salesmen he was afraid the old man was breaking up fast.

"Times have changed," said old Hyson mournfully; "times have changed." "And as to wherefore?" asked his tor. "In former times," said the old man, "They oremate the man." There was an awful pause, and young fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Libble Liver Hyson walked out of the counting-house on his tip-toes, and told one of the salesmen he was afraid the old man was breaking up fast.

E. I From the political try and the electors of the country, with your assistance and that of the electors of the country, "And now?" "In former times," said the old man, "They oremate the file to severe bronchial attacks which man." There was an awful pause, and young fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Libble Liver times," and told one of the country, with your assistance and that of the electors of the country times, as to wherefore?" asked his tor. "In former times," and the old man, "They oremate the file to severe times," and told one of the cartery and your families.

The policy of the country, with your assistance and the country without trouble or danger. It is to "Conquer without trouble or danger." They oremate the file to severe and generous hearted the plant of the cou "Times have changed," said old Hyson

ADDRESS TO HON, E. J. FLYNN, BY THE ELECTORS OF PERCE, AND HIS REPLY

THERETO. The following are copies of the address presented to Hon. E. J. Flynn by the people of Perce, and his reply. The address was read in English in presence of the electors by J. G. LeBas, E.q., of the firm of Valpy & LeBas, and in French by P. Galarneau, E.q., and was replied to in both languages by Mr. Bypr. The whole met with renewed applause and the honorable gentleman may be well pleased with The whole met with renewed appliance and the honorable gentleman may be well pleased with the reception he has met with, and which is evidence of his firmly established and well merited popularity. The electors of Perce, in doing honor to him, have done honor to themselves and they must be heartily congratulated.

The following is the ADDRESS

To the Honorable E. J. FLYNN, Member f r the

County of Gaspe, in the Legislative Assembly, etc., etc.

HONORABLE SIR,—At the close of your visit to the several municipalities of this County, the electors of your native parish desire to add to the numerous testimonials of sympathy and esteem of which you have been the recipient, by assuring you that they are profoundly grateful for the important and numerous services rendered since you represent them in Parlia

If but lately some of us have received with respect and courtesy the Honorable the Minister of the Province, and those who had the honor to accompany him, it was more through deference for his high position and in order to impress on him in a more favorable way the importance and value of the numerous resources of this coast, and to aid in their more rapid devel-We have also heard with great displeasure

and surprise that a few individuals have en-deavored to give to that reception more importance than is really deserved, and we think it but just to protest energetically against the false insign tions and base language use 1 by the Quebec Liberal organ on the occasion of your last visit to this locality.
Your conduct as our member during the last

ten years and more, your professional services in numerous instances, your endeavours to pro-mote the general interests of the county of Gaspe, have also entitled you to our entire confidence, and neither underhand machinations, nor interested alliances, would prevent us from giving you our most loyal support and to do all in our power to secure at any future time your re-election.

We wish you a happy and safe return to your family.

Perce 7th October 1888.

Jos Alf Perusse, priest; Valpy & LeBas, Alfred Amy, Jos Garoa, advocate, Ambroise Leveque, Henri Paradis, Pierre Galarneau, John Gorman, J. P., James Siek, Matthew Birming-ham, John Siek, John O'Leary, Peter Dowell, Ambroise Bourget, Jean Caron, Philip Le Conteur, Andre Bourget, Joseph Bunton, Casaire Prouix, Joseph Langlois, fils isaac, Michael Furlong, son Michael, George Furlong, Al-phonse Caron, Councillor; William Cahil, Coun-Furlong, son Michael, George Furlong, Alphonse Caron, Councillor; William Cahil, Councillor; Bermiah Donaghue, Councillor; Benjamin Caron, Councillor; Thomas Simoneau, Councillor; Henry Enderby, Councillor; William Arbour, ex Councillor; William Arbour, ex Councillor; William Dairs, Simon Hyan, Patrick Fenesey, Dennis McCarthy, Isasc LeBlanc, Jno Proulx, Peter Furlong, William Fenesey, Martin Cain, Philip Cahill, Mym Arbour, son Edward, Alex Warren, Jos. Picard, Win Hickson, George Cahill, Thos Harper, James Aubert, Charles Aubert, John Dunn, son Charles, Jas O'Brien, John Donoghue, son Michael, School Commissioner; Thomas LeDain, Michael O'Leary, Joseph Fortin, Narcisse Langlois, Andre Proulx, Jeremiah McCarthy, Charles Lapointe, Octave Blais, Andrew Flynn, Pierre Paquet, Thomas Rooney, Joseph Despris, John Bower, Philip LeBreton, John Blondin, Geo Latalley, Pierre Caron, Charles Quirion, Thes Sheehan, Michael Furlong, snr., Gregoire Quirioo, Edward Arbour, Philip Couillard, Thomas E Fijnn, Daniel Dacey, Philip Moran, Charles Mothot, Edward Proulx, John Despard, Isaac Linglois, snr., Xavier Arbour, School Commissioner; F X Caron, jur. Pierre Quirion, Ser., Prudent Duguay, Michael Fitzgerald, Marcel Gendreau, Samuel Mabe, Alexandre Picard, James Wall, P J Duval, Geo Aubert, John Journeaux, John Morrissey, Philip Bossy, Jean Arbour, fils Charles, John Donoghue son Jerry, Jos Simoneau, Alphonse Laterreur, Abraham Lenfesty, er; Paben Guture, ex-councillor; Thomas n, Michel Laterrour, Abraham Lenfesty, et; Fabien Couture, ex-councillor; Thomas n, Michel Arbour, enr; Abraham Lenfee jur; Jules Caron, Pierre Laveque, Oddon Bernier, Magiotre Bais, Charles Morin. Meglore Bais, Charles Morin, Michael Furlong son George, William Lane, Emessie Bourget, file Emessie, Victor Bourget, Pierre Quirion, junior, Thomas Ryan, Phillip Vibert, Francis Mabe, James Dumarerq, John D Flynn, Louis Moreau, Joseph Paget, junior, Philip LeCouteur, senior, Henry Duval, Alphonse Arbour, Michel Bilodeau, Stanislas Proteau, John Cauturages on Louble, Interventing Communication of the Political Protection of the Political Poli gus on, Joseph Late reur, junior, John Contur-E Lacombe, Michel Careau, Jean Arbour, file Isaac, Thomas Wm Flynn, Emessie Burget file Nicolas, Clement Quirion, Michel Birming ham, Sylva Bourget, Charles Bourget, Jean Bto Labbe, Joseph Poitras, Chysologue B Blondin Baptiste Flynn, Jean Lafiamme, Narcisse Bou langer, Charles McGinnis, Michel Despres, Jeremiah Denoghue, con Jeremiah, Augustin Simoneau, James Brochut, Charles Langlois, senior, Thomas Laflamme, Eugene Laberge,

Lenfesty. THE BEPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you most heartily for this renewed expression of your devotedness and confidence. Coming after the many marks of friendship which I have received as the hands of the electors of the different parishes of this County, which I have visited since last fall, in pursuance of a project conceived two years ago, your address, in the name of the chef lieu of the County, is like a faithful echo and a synthesis of the sentiments expressed in my regard else-

Bourgel, Pierre Cronico, jr., William

In this testimonial of kindly feeling, I find both consulation and encouragement in the difficult path of public life, which I have been pursuing for now very nearly fitness years.

You refer to the manner in which the Hon.
Mr. Mercier the Prime Minister, and his suite were received here. Allow me to say that I never, for one moment, thought that those of my electors and friends who had signed or allowed their names to be put to those addresses meant to give to their act any political signifi-cance. I know too well their faithfulness and their loyalty, in good and evil report, to be-lieve that they had even the remotest intention

of deserting me and passing over to the enemy.
Politeness is the feature which characterizes the population of this district; this explains the artifude of the citizens of Perce who thought in prop r not to allow the first Minister to pass

by unpoticed.
Your energetic protestation against the slanderous article published in the Electeur is a specia proof of your kindness towards me; but it is also a striking illustration of the senti-ments of honor and the sense of propriety which

animate our population.

And be it said to your credit that you have avenged the good reputation of your parish as-persed by a scurrilous writer whose birth place must have been remote from the Gaspesian Peninsula. Moreover, slander is a dangerous weapon; it recoils upon the head of the person making use of it, and of this you give us to-day

hood, justice against injustice, in the politice of our country, with your assistance and that of the electors of the county and Province, must

GRAND LOTTERY

Ocr. 24, 1888

With the Approval of his Grace the Archbishop of Ottowa For the rebuilding of the Church of the Reverend Fathers O. M. I., of Hull, P.Q., destroyed by fire on June the 5th, 1882, together with the Convent the Reverend Fathers' residence and a large part of the City of Hull.

DRAWING

On WEDNESDAY, October 17th, 1888.

At 2 o'clock p m., At the Cabinet to Lecture Paroissial, Montreal, Canada.

37 Sale of the Tickets and Drawing done by the
NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

2149 PRIZES.



NERVOUSNESS CURED BY ONE BOTTLE.

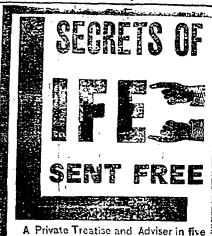
Sherman House Barber Shop. W. A. Heltich, prop. CHICAGO, Oct., 1887.

The wife of the undersigned was troubled with nervousness about a year and a half ago to such an extent that she was almost without any sleep for some months. Physicians and medicines were without avail, and it appeared at last necessary that she would have to be removed to an asylum, but upon advice of the at last necessary that she would have to be removed to an asylum, but upon advice of the physician a last trial was made with a change of elimate, but without having derived any benefit whatever. After an eight-weeks' absence she returned home, and was then advised to try Pastor Koenig's Norve Tonic, and am glad to say now that the first dose of the medicine improved her condition, and after taking one bottle full of it she recovered her health entirely. So that since then she has needed no doctor or medicine. F. L. BOLDT, Cashier.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

ERIE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.



languages; 24 illustrations. To young men only, and those contemplating marriage should not tail to send for it. BR. LUCAS' PRIVATE DISPENSARY, 68 Randeinh St., Chicago, Ill. The second secon

STOPPED FREE for all Brain & Nerve Restorer

for all Brain & Nerve Dierasse. Only
sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits,
Epilepsy, etc. Invallible it taken as
directed. No Fits after first day's use.
Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they
paying express charves on box when received. Send
names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to
DB. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See
Druggists. BE WARE OF IMITATING CRAUDS For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame

DR. FOWLERS ·EXT: OF • ·WILD · TRAWBERRY CURES HOLERA holera Morbus OLICAR RAMPS

AND ALL'SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.



Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Smell Pill Small Dog "--- " Price