

IRELAND

And Her Parliaments

MR. PARNELL IN CORK.

Lecture to The Young Ireland Society.

The following lecture on "Ireland and her Parliaments" was delivered by Mr. Parnell at a meeting of the Young Ireland Society during his recent visit to Cork. After the chairman introduced the speaker the entire audience rose and cheered the Irish leader with the wildest enthusiasm.

Mr. Parnell said—Mr. President, gentlemen of the Cork Young Ireland Society, ladies and gentlemen—It was only in consultation yesterday with some of the leading members of this Society that I decided upon the choice of the subject which I have been announced to speak to you about this evening—namely, Ireland and her Parliaments (cheers). I have consequently had, in the bustle and hurry of the numerous public engagements of the last day or two, but little time to devote to adequate preparation of so important a subject as this. I am, therefore, obliged to appeal to you in the commencement on account of my shortcomings, and if I treat this great subject very inadequately, as I know I shall be obliged to do, you will, I am sure, excuse me, and you will take the will for the deed. I have thought it right to speak to you upon this question as the most suitable one, because I think that it is the most desirable in the present aspect and with the present prospect of public affairs that the youth, the young men and the

YOUNG IRELAND

of to-day should have their minds directed to the Parliamentary history and institutions of our country—that by reference to this subject they should understand that Ireland has had a Parliamentary history—that she has had many Parliaments of different kinds, some bad, some indifferent, and some good—that consequently our claims to Parliamentary Government are ancient, and well founded, and if what I have to say to you this evening should induce any number of you to read the history of our country, or turn your attention to the study of those books of reference to which you have access, and of the doings and the constitution of the parliaments of Ireland, I shall at least have done some good service to the National cause (applause). The Parliamentary system in Ireland appears to have been introduced into Ireland after the conquest of a portion of the country for English purposes. Under that system, as it originally stood, the power of granting supplies to the English King, and who also ruled Ireland, was vested in those Parliaments. They had also the power to make laws for the country. It is remarkable that the occasions upon which the Parliaments were summoned together in Ireland were few and far between—in other words, the English Crowns did without their supplies, and contented themselves with the spoliation of the country, and with

THE HOBSEY OF THE LAND

from her people, and its settlement upon the English Garrison, and with attacks and confiscations, and the obstruction of the privileges of the Catholic clergy of this country. The first Parliament, such as I have noticed, appears to have been called in the reign of Henry VIII., on the 12th June, 1541, during the course of that attempt at the conquest of the country, for which that Monarch's reign was so remarkable. This Parliament was remarkable for the fact that a large number of the Irish chieftains for the first recognized its position by sending representatives to sit in its council chambers. Its proceedings, however, were of no advantage to the country. It only aided the Crown in its attempts at the conquest of the land. The next Irish Parliament was called in the reign of Elizabeth, on the 12th January, 1560, and ten Irish counties only were represented in it, the remaining members being made up of those returned from boroughs created for the purpose, and which were chiefly occupied by the English garrison, and they would observe how, even then, the Crown was anxious to procure a Parliament subservient to its purposes. Nine years later another Parliament was summoned by Sir Henry Sidney, one of Queen Elizabeth's deputies, and this Parliament was memorable above the others that preceded it for the unconstitutional and unscrupulous methods resorted to by the Crown to obtain its subservience. This Parliament, in fact, was

A MORE ENGLISH FACTION.

The third Elizabethan Parliament was called by Sir John Perrott on the 28th April, 1585. This appears to have been the first assembly to which a strong Irish party was returned, and it was remarkable for the strenuous opposition offered by that party against the English Court party. In the reign of James the First another Parliament was summoned in 1613, twenty-seven years later. You will see that the intervals between these Parliaments were made very long, and that the number was few and far between, for it was evident that the English Crown could not trust the Parliament called in the way I have described, largely composed of the English party, the Court party, and returned by constituents in which the great majority of the people consisted of the English Garrison. The Crown could not even trust the Parliament called together to remain in session for a long period, neither could they venture to call it together very often. In order to secure that these Parliaments should be subservient to England forty new boroughs were created right off. A great contention then took place. The Irish party was very strong in this assembly, and a great contention took place with regard to the election of a speaker. The Irish party were so strong that they succeeded in returning a Speaker whereupon the English minority took the Speaker of their own choice, who had been beaten in the vote, and voluntarily and by force they placed him in the lap of the Speaker who had been elected to the chair by the Irish party (laughter). In 1661, forty-eight years later, we hear of another Parliament being summoned, in which the Court party were in a great majority. Now, all the legislative assemblies—all the Parliaments which I have enumerated up to the present time were Parliaments which had joined the English Crown in

PERSUADING THE PEOPLE.

Acts of spoliation and confiscation were going on during all this period, and so far as these Parliaments did anything, their acts consisted in the oppression and robbery of our people. It was not until an English king, James the Second, in 1689, driven out of his own kingdom by William of Orange and his rebellious subjects, sought refuge in Ireland, that a free and independent and truly representative party was summoned owing to the exigencies of James for the first time. It was

during this parliament that the memorable siege of Derry took place. That Parliament repealed the Act of Settlement which had been passed in the previous reign (applause). But James himself was thoroughly averse to the proceedings of this Parliament on account of its love of freedom, and on account of its desire to undo the misdeeds of its predecessors (applause). In the reign of George the First Ireland lost its independence owing to a dispute which arose between the Irish House of Commons and the Irish Parliament consisted of a House of Lords and House of Commons—between the Irish House of Lords and the English House of Lords, on a question of appellate jurisdiction. The Irish House of Lords was totally opposed to the change, and were undoubtedly right in their contention, but the English resolved not to allow itself to be beaten, and they enacted a measure declaring that the king of England had power, with the consent of the English parliament, to make laws binding upon Ireland, and that

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT

had practically no representation whatever. And so the Irish Parliament continued with power to do nothing except to vote supplies to the Crown—with power, practically speaking, to make laws for their own country with the previous consent of the English Parliament. So it continued till the reign of George the Third when, on the 27th of May, 1782 (applause), the independence of the Parliament of Ireland was regained by the exertions of Grattan and the Volunteers of that period. (Renewed applause). The Parliament of Grattan, though there were many defects in its action, in its franchises, yet undoubtedly had a constitution of a very ancient character. It had a constitution which would have enabled it to remedy all its own inherent defects. In fact, it had power over itself, over its own formation and future, as well as over the future of Ireland. It had power to vote, or refuse to vote, supplies to the English Crown, and it had power to claim—although it did not exert that power—to claim that the Ministers of the Crown should be representative of the majority of the Irish people. Taken all and all, the history of that assembly, consisting as it did only of a very small minority of the people—namely, the Protestants of Ireland—was a noble and a remarkable one (hear, hear). During the eighteen years of its existence, Ireland prospered and progressed by leaps and bounds. We have it on the testimony of Lord Clare, that

THE PROGRESS OF IRELAND

in every material respect was most remarkable, and there can be no doubt, that if the destinies of the country had been left to that assembly, if the constitution of 1782 had been maintained, Catholic emancipation would have been gained long before it was subsequently from the English Government by O'Connell (applause). It would have been also better for the people and for the owners of the land—the landowners in Ireland. They would have been taught to conciliate the people towards them. They would have learned to govern the people justly and uprightly, and give them by degrees those privileges—the extension of the franchise to the masses of the people, the right of all sects and religions to vote and take their places as members for constituencies—which it has taken 84 years of struggling to obtain (hear, hear). I cannot doubt that much mischief would have been spared, and that instead of occupying the humiliating position which the landlord class now did they would have a better and a happier one; and as for the people, their sufferings would have been largely mitigated. Our material resources would have been developed and increased; our population would not have been banished from the country, and we would be in a different position from what we are today (applause). But the great power of the Irish Parliament of 1782 aroused the alarm of English statesmen, and a determined attempt was set on foot to destroy independence

ROB IRELAND OF HER PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS

by sapping the integrity of its members. The means resorted to are a matter of history, and you are well acquainted with them, namely, bribery and corruption amongst members representing the very limited borough constituencies. In 1800 the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland was enacted by a vote of 158 to 115 members, 27 being absent. It is very much to the credit of the minority of 115 that they should have remained faithful, but the discredit is great that must always attach to the representatives who basely surrendered the birthright of their country. The legislative union, as I say, was enacted in 1800, and it has taken 84 years to convince England that after all she has not made such a good bargain as she thought she would have made out of it (applause). She has disgraced herself in the eyes of the world by her misgovernment of this country (hear, hear, and applause). She has mangled and plundered beyond relief. She has been cruel and vindictive to a point that would be incredible were it not a fact and reality (applause). But having every means of all means having tried the various tactics of the yeomanry and the pitch caps and the triangles and the gibbets in 1798 (cheers), having tried her transportation and her penal servitude in 1848 (cheers); having tried her imprisonment and her penal servitude in 1865 (loud cheers); having tried her coercion in 1880 (hisses), she finds our people still unbroken (cheers) still presenting a united front to her misgovernment (hear, hear, and applause); still determined and now in a position of more unconquerable force than ever to win back our lost rights (cheers).

WE STAND ON UNAPPROACHABLE GROUND.

We are entitled to ask that which has been stolen from us by means which nobody now seeks to defend for a moment shall be restored to us (applause). We might perhaps be unwise if we went further than that demand, we should certainly be foolish if we asked for anything less (loud cheers). Coming as I do amongst you in this year 1885 I can see no sign of diminution in the determination of the people of Cork to help in this great struggle (applause). On the contrary I find everywhere amongst all ranks and classes of society a greater confidence, belief and conviction in the near success of our cause. By remaining united, by bearing with one another's differences of opinion, by refraining from straining at gnats, and above all by the exercise of that courage and determination which has been the birth-right of Irishmen in all ages. I believe that in the near future we shall win our battle (applause). The admission of the masses of the people to

THE FRANCHISE

is a most important help; it will be possible for them to say now for the first time beyond yeas or nays what the real opinion of the Irish people is upon this question (cheers). Up to now there has been a fictitious representation of Ireland. The representatives of the people were in a minority, and the representatives of the oligarchy were in the great majority. The latter have had, therefore, an importance attached to their representations and claims which does not really belong to them, and which they will be unable to find henceforward. When Whigs and Tories are practically stamped out, when we have a united representation from Ireland, amounting to

eighty-five members, it will be impossible for any people, for any Parliament—even so intolerant and haughty an Assembly and people as the English Parliament—and people—long to withstand our claims. We have great help. We have a race greater than our own across the Atlantic (loud and prolonged applause). It is no disparagement to you to say that there is a greater Ireland in America. We have a growing and an influential population in Australia. (Applause). We have large contingents in England and in Scotland. With all these aids and all these helps surveying our position, I know that England has in her own heart given up the contest (loud and continued applause), and that it only remains for you to be as determined and as true as your brothers and sisters in other parts of the world (hear, hear), to enable us and you to gain that restitution which is our right, and less than which we shall never accept. (Great cheering amid which the lecturer resumed his seat).

USEFUL TO KNOW.

Everyone should know that Hagyard's Yellow Oil will give prompt relief; applied externally will stop any pain; and taken internally cures colds, asthma, croup, sore throat and most inflammatory complaints.

"Storm Beaten" is now a popular tragedy in railway circles.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove Worms and Cause quicker than any other Medicine.

For Nettle Rash, Itching Piles, Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

The Princess Beatrice is an estimable amateur in photography.

DANGER IF THE AIR.

In the chilling hands, the damp atmosphere and suddenly checked perspiration, colds are lurking. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, coughs, asthma and bronchitis, and all complaints tending towards consumption.

The paragraphs are busy with the orthography of "Ysult."

VISIT THE ROYAL.

The manufacturers of the Royal "A" Sewing Machine have opened a general wholesale office at 1437 Notre Dame street, near C.P.R. depot, Montreal, under the management of Mr. W. H. Turner, to whom all letters should be addressed. This will enable dealers in this Province to get their machines more promptly and conveniently. The company are desirous of establishing agencies in every country in the Province, where they are not already, and solicit correspondence from responsible parties. During Carnival week, one of the Messrs. Harney Bros. will be here to meet dealers, and all will be welcome at 1437 Notre Dame street. Best wishes for the success of the Royal "A." 23—4f

General Grant is indeed in hard luck. He hasn't smoked a cigar since Nov. 20.

How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Down's Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises. Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.

Sarah Bernhardt is said to receive \$800 a month for her contributions to newspapers.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

The general impression is that Mrs. Langtry has struck her gait in "School for Scandal."

THE BRITISH RETREAT.

LONDON, February 19.—It is probable Wolsey may evacuate Kort and retire to Debbah, where the desert routes from Om-durman, El Obeid and Darfour converge on the Nile. Wolsey will there await help from England. At Kort he could be surrounded. In the retirement of troops all available supplies will be swept up and the whole army entrenched at Debbah, where it could hold its own if necessary until the rising of the Nile. Dongola, Hannek and various other points on the river between Debbah and Hafia are held by weak detachments of British troops. There is a line of telegraph which possibly might be maintained while the steam launches on clear reaches could keep up some sort of communication with the second corps.

DISCUSSING IRISH AFFAIRS

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is on his way to this city, having been hastily summoned to advise the Government councils regarding Irish affairs, in view of the reassembling of Parliament next Thursday. He started from Dublin with an enormous escort, and extraordinary precautions for his safety have been taken at every stage of the journey.

TROUBLE IN THE REICHSSTAG.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—While Bismarck was speaking in favor of raising the duty on wheat to 3 marks, in the Reichstag last night, he noticed a commotion among the German Liberal and Socialist members on the left. Becoming indignant at the noise he stopped for a moment, and pointing in the direction of the offending members, said: "Mischievous tactics." Cries arose from the left: "This is monstrous. You will then say that we foretell that the people would not suffer from this blood tax." A deafening tumult ensued.

A FRIGHTFUL STORY DENIED.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 18.—The story about the burial place of Mary Cox near Little Capon, W. Va., has been exploded. The remains were not exhumed until yesterday. They had not been disturbed, and were in the same position as when interred.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE UTAH SNOW SLIDES.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 18.—The rescuing party returned this morning from the scene of the recent avalanches at Alta, bringing the bodies of twelve victims. Andrew White and Fred Cullinan, who had been twelve and sixteen hours respectively under the snow, were rescued only slightly injured. Two others who had been buried shorter periods were also rescued alive. The body of one of the Chinamen could not be found. Four women, one man and eight children are still in Alta in constant danger. A rescuing party will go for them to-morrow. Snow slides are of daily occurrence in this vicinity. One occurred on Saturday in Superior Gulch, which the survivors at Alta feel sure resulted in the death of three men working there. Two men going there to see if they were safe got in sight of their cabin when it was obliterated in snow. The concussion of the slide threw the two men violently to the ground and they hurried away fearing another slide. It is reported that a man named McDaniels, living south of Alta, was killed by a slide on Friday night. Nothing has been heard of him since. In three slides in Alta which occurred on Friday, thirty persons were killed.

THE ENGLISH WORKINGMEN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Harcourt, the Home Secretary to-day received a deputation of unemployed workingmen. The secretary was reminded that the present need represented by the deputation did not desire alms but work. The only relief they desired the government to give was employment in which they could give value received for the bread they wanted. They desired relief in such form only as they could accept without degradation. They repudiated all sympathy with the Socialistic propaganda. Harcourt was much impressed by the expressions of the deputation. He said the condition of unemployed workmen as presented by the deputation was one which eminently deserved attention. He was aware of the distress among the honest poor of London was widespread and deep-seated. He assured the deputation the government had no intention to treat the matter in any spirit of dry economy. Still the question as to the best method of relief was an extremely difficult one. Experience had shown that attempts to relieve distress by inaugurating public improvements were unwise.

The failure of efforts made by France to relieve the distress 35 years ago by starting and carrying on vast public works was pointed to as illustration. The government, however, would look into the matter closely and consider the advisability of stimulating the efforts of local philanthropic bodies with a view to affording large temporary relief. In addition Harcourt thought the government might do something in the way of emigration by communicating with the British colonial authorities.

DEATH OF MRS. LOWELL.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Mrs. James Russell Lowell died this afternoon.

SUCCESSOR TO CARDINAL CHIGI.

ROME, Feb. 17.—Cardinal Chigi is so seriously ill at his residence here that his friends are afraid he cannot recover. His Eminence was born in 1810, so that he has passed the allotted three-score years and ten. He did not enter holy orders until late in life. He was present at the coronation of Alexander II. on March 2, 1855, on which occasion he was made Bishop of Mira by Pope Pius IX. Soon afterwards he was appointed Apostolic Nuncio in Bavaria, and in 1891 he succeeded Mgr. Sacconi as Nuncio at Paris. He was raised to the cardinalate in 1873.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The death of a cardinal always gives rise to a certain amount of speculation as to his successor. Cardinal Chigi, who died yesterday at the age of seventy-five, held the position of Secretary of Memorials at the Vatican, and in this office he will probably be succeeded by Cardinal Jacobini, the present Secretary of State, whose prebend will make way for Cardinal Cicala.

THE DUBLIN ARCHBISHOPRIC.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—Speculation is rife as to the probable successor to Cardinal McCabe as Archbishop of Dublin. As far as the great majority are concerned the appointment is speculated upon more in the political bearing than in its ecclesiastical aspect. The three names most prominently mentioned are Dr. Donnelly, coadjutor of the late archbishop; Dr. Walsh, president of Maynooth College, and Archbishop Crooke. The Nationalists would be satisfied if either of the two latter was appointed, for Dr. Walsh is almost as pronounced in his views favoring the National cause as the Archbishop of Cashel, and would give his priests full permission to identify themselves with the Home Rule party. Dr. Donnelly holds the same views as the late archbishop, and would be regarded as a safe man by the Conservative party. Dr. Walsh is the most brilliant man intellectually of the three, and the choice probably lies between him and Dr. Donnelly, with the chances in favor of the latter. The strongest reason against the election of Dr. Donnelly is the fact that his nomination is supported by the Government, and that Mr. Errington is working on his behalf. It is a well known fact that the Vatican always looks with suspicion upon a candidate for any ecclesiastical office who is put forward by a Government.

THE A. M. SULLIVAN FUND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—The subscriptions in Ireland to the fund for the family of the late A. M. Sullivan now amount to \$50,000. The English subscriptions increase the amount to over \$55,000, and it is hoped the sum will be brought up to \$50,000, as originally contemplated by the promoters of the fund.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY COMPEITION.

New York, February 18.—Arrangements are being perfected to hold a series of competitive tests of physical endurance among the members of the militia, under the auspices of a military committee and a committee composed of prominent citizens. The object is to promote an improvement in the military ability of the citizen soldier. The programme for which suitable prizes will be offered, is as follows:—First week, competition between members of the National Guard of the cities of New York and Brooklyn; 2nd week, competition between members of the volunteer militia regiments from three cities in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island; 3rd week, great international contest between 10 picked men of the National Guard of the cities of New York and Brooklyn; and 10 picked men from the best of the volunteer regiments in London.

THE DEAD PRELATE

DUBLIN, Feb. 18.—The Lord-Mayor, the Corporation Council, Lord High Chancellor, Justice O'Brien, and several members of the House of Commons attended Cardinal McCabe's funeral yesterday. The shops along the route of the procession were closed.

COMING UP.

WHATCOMBE, Washington Territory, Feb. 18.—The new residence of John H. Estenger, President of the Washington colony, was blown to atoms last night by dynamite. Loss \$3,000. No lives were lost. It is supposed the outrage was the outcome of a land trouble which has been brewing for two years.

ANTI-MASONIC PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A protest against permitting masonic societies to participate in the dedication of the Washington monument has been received by the congressional commission charged with the arrangements. The signers claim to have 13,000 signatures. The protestants say the Masonic order has no more right to such distinction than the Hibernians or any other secret order. They say a stone sent by the Pope for the monument was broken up and thrown into the Potomac. They ask why Catholics are snubbed and Freemasonry honored, and roundly denounce Freemasonry, its public displays, its titles, constitution and oaths. They pray that only such ceremonies as are national in scope and American in character be permitted. The protest came too late for action by the committee.

A NEW GAS WELL.

LEAMINGTON, Feb. 18.—John White, of Merces, while boring for water last fall procured an abundant supply at a depth of forty feet. The water well suddenly rose to the surface, boiling and bubbling with a hissing sound like escaping steam, and will as suddenly recede, flowing up and down at intervals every few seconds. Whilst Mr. White was passing the well with a lighted lamp he was considerably surprised and frightened by the air suddenly igniting and a steady, bright, roaring flame shot up to the height of twenty feet, and continued to burn for two or three days, when on account of its proximity to his farm buildings Mr. White had the flame extinguished by covering the top of the well tightly over with plank. He then inserted a gas pipe, 1 1/2 inch bore, 15 feet long, and when a light is held near this pipe a bright flame fifteen or twenty feet in length will shoot forth, lighting the country for a considerable distance, and will continue to burn regardless of wind or weather, until turned off.

THE TOWN OF METEMNEH.

This place, the scene of the assault on which, to have been made on Sunday last, was so eagerly looked for throughout the British Empire, is thus spoken of by the correspondent of the London Telegraph:—"It is easy for any one who has seen an Egyptian or Arabian village to realize the appearance of Metemneh, but difficult to picture it intelligibly, without such experience. Herber, Shendi, and even Khartoum, if we except the government buildings, are compact clusters of mud huts of nearly as rude construction as ever man made to shelter himself. Singly these dwellings are about three yards long, two or three wide, six or seven feet high. The poorest, which is to say the bulk of them, are without doors or windows, without chimneys, without subdivisions, and without pretence of furniture. But then fires are little needed; as to light, the natives bathe in it out of doors, and of the comforts and conveniences of civilized life he has no idea. The dwelling of the village Arab can, however, hardly be thought of singly. One flat roof serves for several houses; they are so compacted together that a dozen or more of them are usually joined in a labyrinth of mud walls; and if there be anything to vary, it can hardly be said to relieve their monotonous appearance, it is the oddity of the flat roofs, where the flat working Arab women stores sun-baked dung and keeps her always famished-looking fowls. A hole for admission to his hut suffices for the Arab of to-day, as apparently it did centuries ago. Possibly a few palms grow round the outskirts and throw their grateful shade and the pleasant contrast of their foliage over the dingy monotony of unbroken clay. Imagine an assemblage of 1,000 to 2,000 shanties such as these arranged in a long and straggling line, and peopled by 6,000 or 8,000 of the mixed tribes to be found on the banks of the Nile—Arabs, negroes and Berberines—and we have Metemneh. In the native census the town is credited with 3,000 males, the women and children being unenumerated, and this computation is probably not excessive, because standing at the end of the great caravan track from Amudk it is the principal rendezvous for the caravans between Khartoum, Lower Egypt, Berber and Suakin. A line of low hills lie behind Metemneh and shield it from the encroachment of the ever-advancing desert, while between it and the Nile is a strip of land rendered fertile by the inundations of the river. In later times Metemneh, with its well supplied market, seems to have taken the place of the neighboring town of Shendi, which in bygone times was a place of eminence, one of the capitals of the kingdom of Sheba, and a center of civilization. Both the culture and industry of the old kingdom of Merce, the Sheba probably of the Old Testament, have passed away, and nothing remains of them but the ruins of the pyramids not far from Shendi, and their place has been taken by a withering fanaticism and fatalism, under whose influence industry and civilization, as well as the area of cultivated land and the numbers of the people, have declined to their present low ebb. In even later days Shendi was a flourishing mart, through which the great caravans passed on their way from Senar to Egypt. It had then a population of 7,000 people; now they barely number 2,000, and its commerce is a thing of the past. After leaving Shendi, the only town of importance before reaching Khartoum is Halfyeh, now a mere relic of its ancient greatness. Time was when it had 15,000 inhabitants; it has now probably a fifth of that number. The Hasaniyah tribe, who abound here, are warlike; the people of Halfyeh were the first to begin, and they are the most persistent to continue, the beleaguering of Gen. Gordon.

Holloway's Pills.—Enfeebled Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it cures the foundations of disease, laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nerves, or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood; and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, and remove all poisonous and noxious particles from both solids and fluids.



AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blisters, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrhs.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, and all other blood poisons and skin diseases. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price 25 cents a bottle. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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