

VOL. XXXI.-NO. 1.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1880.

FENIANISM.

How the Movement is Made to Keep up in Lancashire.

EXCOMMUNICATION AND THE CAUSE.

A most exciting meeting in support of the Fenian Brotherhood was lately held in Manchester, at which Messrs. D'Olier, Austin, and Cavanagh, three delegates from America, and several delegates from Lancashire towns, were present." Members of the "Separatist Brethren were also in the room.

The Chairman said the excommunication fulminated against them by Dr. Vaughan, the Romar Bishop of Salford, had scared away 700 of their brethren during the year. Mr. D'Olier said Manchester was known

to the brethren of all parts of America as "the City of the Three Martyrs," and of " honest Michael Davitt, the Fenian confessor of Lancashire." (Cheers.) Michael Davitt was not a native of Manchester, but that city was the scene of many of his labours, and it was a source of great grief and anxiety to the brethren of the United States that Manchester. rendered illustrious by the Martyrdom of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, and by the labours of "honest Michael Davitt," should be so far behind every other section of the brotherhood throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland. He knew the cause of this dropping off of the Manchester brotherhood. Infamous spies, false brethren, and salaried informers had misrepresented their Order to the powers spiritual and temporal, and under these misrepresentations their bishops had ranked their brotherhood with the Frascati and other secret Orders of Italy, and so the sentence of excommunication had been launched against the whole brotherhood. There was nothing in common between the Fenian Brotherhood and the Italian Frascati. The principles of the latter were spoliation and secret, and therefore cowardly, assassination. He would appeal to any living man who knew anything of the objects and principles of the brotherhood; he would appeal especially to the Separatists who had gone out from them, but many of whom he believed were present that evening: he appealed to them in the name of their common bondage, in the name of their hope for their commom freedom; yea, he appealed to them, the Separatists then present, in the name of the living God, to say if anything of rapine, spoliation, or assassination was ever admitted into the objects and principles of the Fenian Brotherhood. He awaited their

D'Olier-Yes, but let them try organization first, and keep the bayonets as a forlorn hope. They had already commenced the organization; money would follow when required and from the American fund (cheers); but God grant that bayonets might never be re-sorted to. If the lrish landlords and the English Government would not listen to reason the responsibility would not rest upon themselves (hear). Mr. Daniel Anstin, of Liberty-street, New

York, then came forward, and said that in the United States sections of the Brotherhood singular unanimity prevailed as to rendering the assistance in their power to the drooping Order "of the City of the Three Martyrs." This sentence of the church had been pronounced by an authority which he and all other Fenians were bound to regard as infallible in faith and morals, and he would never presume to dispute the teaching of the Church ; it were blasphemy so to do (the whole assembly rose and cried, "Hear the Church"). Yes, they must bear the Church in matters of faith and morals, but if the

Church had condemned them as a political body she had traveled out of her province, and-

The Chairman—I must remind our American brother that we are not here to sit in judgment upon the decisions of the Church-(hear, hear)-but simply to consider the best means of restoring our fallen section to its primitive position. (Cheers)

Mr. Austin continued-Excommunication had been fulminated against them on wrong premises, and this sentence might be readily eversed by appeal to the next or nearest Provincial Council. (Cheers). He had no taith in red turfs, bayonets, or loaded sticks. These things have no existence in the brotherhood they were the inventions of the tertile brains of paid informers, unscrupulous spies, and police shorthand writers. These things had never any real existence in the Fenian Brotherhood. (Cries of "Never.")

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT

Drowning of Mr. Robert Wilkes and children at Sturgeon Point.

LINDSAY, Ont, August 16 .- The drowning of Mr. Robert Wilkes and his son and daughter at Sturgeon Point hotel, this morning, has cast a deep gloom over this part. Mr. Wilkes and family arrived on Saturday from Toronto to spend some holidays, Mr. Wilkes intending to return to-day. His only son and some others were bathing nearly in front of the hotel, on what is called the sand bar, Mr. Wilkes being out in a row-boat, and when coming near the bathers, commenced talking to them. His son, walking towards the boat, suddenly sank, the water becoming deep all of a sudden. His father jumped out of the boat to try to catch him, but both went to the bottom. His daughter, aged 15, being near, also rushed to their rescue, and also went down. Mr. Fremont Crandell, of the hotel, hearing their cries, rushed down, and jumped in after them, and tried his best to save them, but they were past hope when taken out, there being no medical man there to render any assistance in trying to bring them to life. To add to the painfulness of the melancholy accident, Mrs. Wilkes and the rest of the family were sitting on the bank, and her husband and children were lost in her very sight, without her being able to save those so dear to her. This sad loss is most heart-rending, and Mrs. Wilkes and family have the deepest sympathy of everyone in this vicinity. The bodies and family left here for Toronto at 5 n.m.

THE I. R. B.

IRISH REVOLUTIONISTS SEIZE 47 RIFLES.

Great Excitement in England.

PLANS OF THE FENIANS FOR THE LIBERATION OF IRELAND.

Arming and Drilling for the Opportunity.

THE LAND AGITATION DENOUNCED.

LONDON, August 12 .- News of the robbery of arms committed from the Norwegian ship Juno at Cork this morning created considerable excitement here, not so much on account of itself as for what it may indicate as to the state of affairs in Ireland. It is believed by well informed persons that the whole attair was manipulated by American emissaries, who are known to be in Ireland working Fenian agitation. How these men came by the in-formation that the Juno had cases of rifles on board can only be guessed at, but the presumption is that American agitators gained a clue in some way or other to the bill of lading of the vessel, then arranged a plan for the capture of the guns, whose position among the chip's cargo they seem to have known with great nicety. All reports agree that the Government are very anxious, as they are in possession of information going to show that the agitators in Ireland have thus far been successful in organizing sedition. The con-viction is gradually gaining ground that the whole of Ireland is ripe for revolution, and outrages here and there only serve to indicate with what thoroughness and secrecy the work of organization and drill has been carried on. Although the policy of soothing public feeling upon the state of Ireland prevails in all upon the subject, there torial encaches is no concealment of the fact that the Government is more than ever apprehensive of the Fenian Brotherhood and the possibilities of more being accomplished in Ireland than ever before in the whole history of the movement for the past 10 or 12 years. No traces of the Juno robbers have yet been found. In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Forster, Home Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question, confirmed the news of the seizure of arms from the ship Juno at Cork. Mr. Forster said that the ship Juno was on the way from Antwerp to New York, and had taken refuge through stress of weather in Cork harbor. She was boarded by sixty men, and muskets were seized and carried away The police have already arrested 6 men on suspicion. Mr. Forster added that no ammunition had been taken from her. The excitement caused by this audacious act of piracy is very great, and it is intensified by rumors which are flying about concerning the extremely dangerous condition of affairs in Ireland. Government is understood to be in possession of information which leads to the opinion that the Skirmishing Fund raised in the United States by O'Donovan Rossa and his followers is being used in Ireland, that plots for isolated uprisings and acts like those of this morning have been formed all over the Kingdom. London, August 13 .- Some further details of the Fenian raid in Cork Harbor have been received, but owing to the fact that the Government has monopolized the telegraph wire for its own use, particulars thus far received have been meagre. Fenians, it is stated, rowed to the side of the Juno with mufiled oars, and arrived alongside without being seen or heard by the lookout on the ship. They made fast their boats on each side, and suddenly boarded her, taking every one on board by surprise. They quickly overpowered and bound the captain and crew and two custom house officers who were on board, but were not brutally violent. No lives were lost, and after taking the 47 muskets the Fenians left the ship as noiselessly as they came, leaving the officers and crew still tied and helpless. The coast guard throughout Ireland has been ordered to observe extraordinary vigilance, and an additional supply of ball cartridges has been served out to them. The affair has caused a great sensation throughout Ireland, and in London the sale of newspapers containing accounts of the raid is enormous. Genuine Fenian excitement is working up, and the greatest apprehensions are entertained. The following is clipped from the Irish correspondence of the New York Herald :---Cork. July 31, 1880. The peaceful people and the newspaper correspondents of England and Ireland are occasionally much exercised by the reports which sometimes creep into the press of Fenian plots, the drilling of men in the dead of night, the importation of arms and other mysterious indications of incipient revolution. This would seem to be the extent of their knowledge of what is daily passing under their eyes, and it certainly speaks soon." well for the secrecy and sense of honor pervading the organization of the Fenian Brotherhood that nothing definite appears to te publicly known of its working. Yet there

does exist an organization, powerful and de-termined as it ever was, and under its present programme of operations more likely to succeed than any previous movement. The following statements are not intended in any sense as revelations. There are probably few facts among them which are not known to the government and the constabulary through accident or by the aid of spies, or at least guessed at. The real secrets of Fenianism are, however, a sealed book to any but Irishmen, and to them only after taking an oath which is seldom, if ever, broken, and which, if broken, might be followed by unpleasant consequences. But these statements, so far as they go, may be absolutely relied upon. Every fact has been submitted to proof, a.d. they who may be the quickest to deny are they who best know the accuracy of what is here stated. One of the chief objects in making the facts public is to show the precise relations existing between the Revolu-tionary Brotherhood and the Land League. They reverse completely the popular conception, so far as Ireland is concerned, of the connection between the swo parties, and show how little satisfied Irish nationalists are with Parnell and the men of his clique, who are ate them. We have no wish to utterly alien-Parnell and the men of his clique, who are "neither sweet nor bitter" on the question of Irish independence. The ultimate idea of Michael Davitt and a few of those associated with him may be to strike a blow for the national cause, but the determined opposition of the actual revolutionary leaders to the agitation method of approaching the final goal is clearly proved by Davitt's recent expulsion from the Supreme Council and the threateningly hostile attitude of the secret organization against the Land League. It was at this time (1867) that that branch

of American Fenianism known as the "Senate" party deputed a gentleman, now member of Parliament for a Western county constituency, to gather the scattered links of the Irish Revolutionary Association and put them into place. He did his work well. Commencing in England with the aid of Michael Davitt and with another gentleman who is member of Parliament for a Connaught county, and a third gentleman who was a well known writer of seditious songs, and now, I believe, con-nected with a leading Irish daily, he succeeded in bringing the disconnected branches of the society into communication and placing them in working order. In Ireland, assisted by a literary free lance, now Asiatic correspondent of a prominent English journal, and by others whose names I cannot mention, they are still "in the gap," similar work was done. The rank and file of the circles were called together and they elected centres. The centres of each county in Ireland or each district in England met and appointed county or district centres. The three countries were divided into seven provinces-Ulster, Munster, Leinster, Connaught, North of England, South of England and Scotland. In each province of Ireland the county centres assembled in convention and elected a provincial executive of three provincial members. military secretary and civil secretary. The seven provincial members now constituted the central governing executive of the movement styled the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council framed a new constitution and adopted rules for the management of the circles. The entire work of reorganization was completed about the end of 1868, and since then the I. R. B. have made slow but steady progress, which has met but two serious interruptions-the inception of the home rule movement in 1871 and the land agitation of the last and present year. Each of these has to a greater or less extent injured the prospects of the revolutionary party and checked its progress. Of the two the more damage has been inflicted upon it by the land agitation. The personnel of the Supreme Council has of course been much changed since its first formation, but its constitution, code of laws and methods of election remain the same. I am compelled to maintain silence respecting its present members, but I may mention that of its former ones two are members of Parliament, one is now a Town-Councillor for a southern borough, two were themselves, were compelled to abandon their priests, one a distinguished barrister, now dead, and journalists of more or less fame have been and are among its members. In addition to the seven elected members there are three or four honorary ones, chosen by the elected representatives, and voices not unknown in the House of Commons may still be heard in the deliberations of the Supreme Council, although there is a strong feeling ag inst members of the I. R. B. who take part in Parliamentary agitation, and two Supreme Councillors have been expelled the ranks since they ventured to take the oath of allegiance. There is probably no part of freland where the revolutionary feeling is stronger than in this province ct Munster, and nowhere are there bolder or more desperate spirits than in the city of Cork. I chanced some time ago to meet here a gentleman whose opinions are most decided on the question of physical force in dealing with England, and who is an active worker in the ranks of the revolutionary party. One night last week I met him in a retired house in the suburbs of Cork, and chancing to refer to the revelations at a murder trial in the west of Ireland by one Clarke, who was stated to be a Fenian traitor, I asked the gentleman "if the active party in Ireland were really so strong as had been represented ?" "Yes," he replied, "it is making steady progress, though it has been considerably weakened by the land agitation and the nocessary expulsion of some of our own leaders, in consequence of their active co-operation with the land agitation."

PRICE FIVE CENTS

From Counter To Crosier, A GROCERY CLERK BROOMESA HIGH

DIGNITARY OF THE OHUBOH,

in our endeavors. But you cannot deny that our movement is purely patriotic, and that Happening on Saturday morning to meet at the City Hall Mr. W. C. Raymond, that gen-tlemen narrated to a representative of the the more hopeless it is the less we have to gain. The land movement is, on the other Times a biographical episode, which for phenhand, a purely selfish agitation, appealing, not to the patriotism of the people, but to omenal success might compare most favortheir pockets. The land agitators teach the ably with the career of those who for all time people a fallacious idea that the land is theirs, and that they may have it for nothing, and will live in history, and which affords to the student of human character one of the best that the landlords are their natural enemies. examples of the possibilities within the scope We teach them that liberty and independence of human achievement that ever came within is theirs, and that some of the landlords may the writer's observation. be won to our side and become our most valuable friends. Many landlords in the past have been Fenians. Smith O'B ien,

It might be well to state for the information of those not already acquainted with that very generally known fact, that Mr. W. C. Raymond was at one time numbered among all landlords—were connected with the cause. the largest and best patronized family grocers The landlords have money and could buy in this city, and that his establishment, arms, and would make splendid officers, and, located on Camp street, just above the corner of Commercial place, was sought by a large majority of the lovers of good things.

" Many years ago," remarked Mr. Raymond, there were employed in my store two young men, George Swarbrick, with whom you are, no doubt, well acquainted, and his brother-inlaw, Jimmy Gibbons, concerning whom I may narrate something that will prove of interest, when I say that my former employee, Jimmy Gibbons, who rolled barrels and tied up packages of sugar in my store, and his grace, the Right Rev. James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, the confidential friend of his holiness, Leo XIII, and a high dignitary of the Catholic church in the United States, are one and the same person.

"James Gibbons was in my employment about eighteen months. Ho was without exception, one of the most energetic, intelligent, and strictly conscientious young men I have met in the whole course of my life. Honest as the sun, and strictly upright in all his conduct, I do not believe that a purer man than 'centres' of two provinces where he has been agitating, and has used them, and through them has used the rank and file of Bishop Gibbons exists to-day. His career in life and exceptional good fortune might be compared with that of those well known in history, and I have learned to look upon him as the Napolean of the church.

"After a service in my store of eighteen Herald last January that Davitt was a Fenian. How did he know that? The months, young Gibbons announced to me that he intended to quit work, conceiving it to be truth is he gathered about him P. number of his duty to attend the theological seminary at our leaders whose love for notoriety and St. Mary's, in Maryland, and study for the political distinction is greater than their priesthood. A bright student and a man of love of country, and whose vanity he flatearnest convictions, he early won the esteem tered by promises of political advancement, until they consented to the use of our disof his professors, and not only this, but the favorable notice of the Right Reverend Archciplined organization for political purposes. bishop of the Diocese. So high an opinion was held of Father Gibbons by the church, These men used our county centres to get up the agitation and meetings, and our rank that after his ordination he was selected to and file were degraded and disgraced by to take charge of the parish of Canton, just oposite Baltim**ore.** "In this parish several priests had previously failed utterly to create an interest in the church or even to establish a parish of any numbers or influence whatever. Within two years Father Gibbous had not only created a splendid temple of worship, but had. created one of the largest and most influential parishes in the entire neighborhood. His great success in this induced the archbishop to retain Father Gibbons as his private secretary, a position which he held for some vears. " During this time it became necessary to choose a missionary bishop for the diocese of North Carolina, a State which, at that time, had but one Catholic church within its borders, that of Wilmington. Gibbous name was forwarded to the Holy See as being that of a suitable candidate for the appointment, but a reply came back from Rome that inasmuch as the candidate was believed to be of Irish birth, and that it was deemed inexpedient to appoint to a bishopric any but priests born within the country wherein they exercised jurisdiction, an appointment was refused. "There occurred the most extraordinary circumstances yet to be narrated, a diligent search into his family history disclosed the fact, that though Gibbons' father and mother, although both of Irish birth, soon after their marilage emigrated 'to America, where their son James was born. They returned to Ireland with the child, and James did not return to America until he became a youth, but is really a American born, and a citizen of the United States. "This circumstance removed every obstacle to his appointment as missionary bishop of North Carolina, and he became among all classes one of the most esteemed prelates who ever officiated in that State. "The demise of the Bishop of Richmond elevated Bishop Gibbons to his See, and made him the legates of one of the wealthiest bishoprics in the country, and the more recent death of the Archbishop of Baltimore has elevated this fortunate prolate, who was. also his grace's heir to the archbisbopric, and the highest position of the Catholic Church in America. All this has happened in thacourse of comparatively a very lew years.' The writer distinctly remembers to time when Mr. George Swarb ick, now a prominant merchant, and his distinguished brother-inlaw, then plain James Gibbons, were both employees in Mr. W. C. Raymonia's store, and were the story not so well authenticated as it is, it would have the appearance more of romance than of reality .- New Orleans Times.

answer.

For one moment the speaker paused whilst stillness pervaded the room. Then simultaneously sixty or seventy men rose, and raising their right hands above their heads, cried out, "Never, never." The Chairman, addressing those who stood

up, said, "Men, who and what are you? Declare yourselves before this assembly. Are you the Separatists to whom Mr. D'Olier has appealed ?"

The same men again rose, and one hoary. headed man, with his white locks spread over his shoulders, answered with a firm voice in the name of the rest-"We are Separatists; we did not leave you because of your principles, but in obedience to the Church, whose mandates no man may despise."

Mr. D'Olier, continuing, said-What are we to think of that? Is not that a grand testimony to the purity of Fenian principles? He proceeded to say there was nothing of rapine or secret assassination in the principles of the Fenian Brotherhood. The Fenian Brotherhood abhorred such atrocious principles. There were three great principles to the accomplishment of which the life of a Fenian is pledged-first, Ireland for the frish; secondly, the land for the people; thirdly, the suppression of landlord despot-The first of these principles was enunism. ciated years ago by the immortal O Connell. The second principle, the land for the people, was but recently laid down by Mr. Parnell in his (Mr. D'Olier's) own free and glorious Republic. The third, the suppression of landlord despotism, was a fundamental principle of their own Order. (Cheers.) Was there anything in these three principles of their Order that should merit the terrible sentence of excommunication? (No, no.) It was quite true that acts had been committed by some sections of the brotherhood in Ireland -yes, and by some also in England-which had brought upon the whole brotherhood the odium of their country and the canonical censure of the Church. But the whole brotherhood should not suffer for the foolhardiness of a few brethren who let off a pistol or two loaded with that terrible thingnothing. (Laughter.) The gross misrepresentations of salaried informers and corrupt spies had caused the brotherhood to be ranked as the Frascati and other secret societies of Italy, and so the sentence of excommunication had been launched against the whole brotherhood-a sentence which involved deprivation of the sacraments while living and of Christian burial when dead. (Sensation.) But if he lived until the sitting of the next Council of Baltimore he would see that steps should be taken by the American Executive to obtain a reversal of that awful sentence, a sentence which fettered all their best efforts towards redeeming Ireland from the serfdom of Saxon rule-(cheers)-and he would counsel the Irish and English sections of the brotherhood to take advantage of the next Council of Westminster, which could not now be far off, and do likewise. (Cries of "We will.") One of their friends suggested bayonets (oheers), but bayonets had been tried before : they were tried by Smith O'Brien and John Mitchell. In 1798 what good did the bayonets do them? They only served to rivet their fetters deeper and deeper. (Another Voice-"Yes, but they might be tried with better luck another time.") Mr.

ARCHBISHOP EYRE ON THE EXPUL-SION OF JESUITS FROM FRANCE.

Archbishop Eyre, at the annual distribution of prizes to the scholars of St. Aloysius's College in the Queen's Rooms, at Glasgow, July 28. lege in the Queen's Rooms, at Glasgow, July 28, in presence of a large audience, concluded an address by expressing sorrow, in the name of the audience and the whole people of Glas, ow, at the outrage that had been committed in France against them. (Applause) There had been something so unusual and so inexplicable about the expuision of the members of the Pociety of Jesus 'rom France that it had elicit-ed the greatest sympathy from Catholics throughout the whole of the world. (Applause.) The whole of the world were not prejared to think that in the inneteenth century, while all the malefactors, Communists, and others who were banished should be recalled to France, the authorities snould have, in the same breath, he might say, expelled the fathersof the Society of Jesus. They would derive some comfort, how-ever, from the knowledge that the sympathies of the whole of Europe and the world were with them. (Applause.) It was gratifying to them to have read in the papers a few days ago that at montreal there was a procession of tweive thousand Catholics, headed by one of the sena-tors, and after parading the town a solemn pro-test was read against that injoutous set. on the part of the present rulers of France. (Applause.) Some other outrage committed against them in the South of France was to a certain extent apologised for by the English non-Catholic resi-dents, who, feeling the i-justice of the act, in-vited them all their hospitality. (Applause.) Perhaps it was a pleasing thing to be ablo to in-form them that a certain number had already received hospitality within the land in which they were now Itving. (Applause.) A colony from France arrived at the Kyles of Bute land-ed at Tighnsbruich, and weut init do a large house that had been put at their disposal by a Catholic gentleman in Norfolk. (Applause.) Other residents in Scolian had also generously offered hospitality as far as they were able to do so the other members of the society who were in estile from France. (Applause.) They would excusse him for t in presence of a large audience, concluded an address by expressing sorrow, in the name of

"Do you not, then, sympathize with the land movement?" I asked, considerably sur-

prised. "On the contrary," said he, "the Fenian Brotherhood totally objects to land agitation, as the agitators will find to their cost very

"But it is generally believed that the revolutionary party are at the bottom of the entire land movement ?" "It is a mistako. In the first place, the

with imitation pikes and wooden guns." [Continued on third page.]

and around the countr

ng induced to

revolutionists' simple and sole object is a

complete separation from England by force.

believing that to be the only hope for attaining their object. You may not believe in our cause. You may point to our previous

failures, and may have no faith in our suc-cess. You may thick us foolish to persist

Edward Fitzgerald, Emmett, John Mitchel-

all landlords-were connected with the cause.

organization within the last two or three years the sons of several large landlords in

the various quarters of Ireland-young men

whose influence, ability and daring promised

to be of the greatest value, and the source of much strength to the national

cause ; but they have seen some of our leaders rallying to the standard of Farnell and

observed our rank and file attending the land

meetings, and have consequently withdrawn

their support, angry that the Brotherhood

should be apparently assisting an agitation so

hostile to their interests, and besides we do

not favor a peasant proprietory, for peasant

proprietors would inevitably become a power-iul yeomanry and be the worst enemics of our

cause. These are reasons why we object to

the land agitation. It is, moreover, impossi-

ble to blend a secret and a public organiza-

tion, for the former is certain to suffer by the

contact. For instance, Parnell knows all the

our organization to advance his agitation.

He has no business to have this knowledge.

He told a correspondent of the New York

THE AFGHANISTAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, August 10.-News has reached Quettah that Ayoob Khan has been wounded while separating two bands of his followers, the Heratees and the Cabulese, who were quarrelling over the division of spoils captured from the British, Much importance is attached to this news, as in case the wound should prove mortal and Ayoob should die, the most formidable foe of the new Ameen would be removed.

LONDON, August 10.-A despatch just received from the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, states that the evacuation of the military railway below Hannais has been completed. A formidable body of Panthon and Neuri robbers attacked an escort between Kacholi and Gundakin. The escort was commanded by Corporal Duff. He and his men made a gallant fight, but they were outnumbered, and, to save treasure waggon and all their baggage. Thirty-six Europeans and Sepoys were killed in this disastrous engagement.

News from Candabar is to the effect that the garrison have not as yet had any immsdiate attack from Ayoob Khan, and make frequent successful skirmishes with tribesmen who are hovering in the neighborhood in isolated bands. Reports from the column under Gen. Roberts, who is advancing to the relief of Candahar, are favourable. The northern Ghilzais, with whom he anticipated trouble on his murch, are said to have remained thus far quiet, and he has established heliographic communication with Killa Abdullah. The feeling at the War Office and in Calcutta is not wholly cheerful, and requiring the abandonment of Cabul, although it is no more than the carrying out of the programme agreed upon before the late defeat of General Burroughs, opens the whole of the northern part of the country to insurrection and may bring many years of further struggle, while, on the other hand, to lose Candahar may signify loss of India. The situation is felt to be perplexing enough at best, and no one envies the task which the Gladstone Ministry has inherited from its predecessors.

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