

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1880.

NO. 74

THE GUARDIAN

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

HEAD OFFICE:

11 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

Total Assets. \$14,500,000.00
Annual Income. \$2,375,000.00

Risks at lowest current rates by

Carvell Brothers,

Charlottetown, July 21, 1880—2aw 2m, pat law 2m

Agents.

SIGN OF THE LION

NEW GOODS!

Black Cashmeres and Dress Cords,
Black and Colored Kid Gloves,
Black and Colored Satins,

New Buttons, Flowers, Ribbons, Frillings, Corsets, Cloths & Tailors' Trimmings!

JUST OPENED.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Charlottetown, July 26, 1880—tu th sat

Queen Street.

Encourage Home Manufactories.

For all kinds of Crackers, Biscuits, Navy Bread, &c.,

GO TO

"THE CITY STEAM BAKERY," PRINCE STREET.

10, 15, 20 and 30-lb. Boxes of
MIXED CRACKERS,
suitable for Housekeepers; put up and delivered in any part of the City. No charge made for boxes or cartage.

REMEMBER!

All Crackers, &c., manufactured by me must be fresh, as they are made daily, which is a great advantage over the imported article, which is often otherwise.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK

the following kinds of Ship's Bread:
200 Barrels No. 1 Pilot,
180 Barrels Navy Bread,
50 Barrels Captain's Pilot,
which shall be sold cheaper, than ever

GOOD FAMILY FLOUR

Constantly on hand, and Cheap for Cash

A Liberal Discount to Wholesale Buyers. Special prices offered to Committees of Church Parties, Picnics, &c. Catalogue and Price List mailed free to any address.

JOHN QUIRK,

June 14, 1880.

PROPRIETOR

SEASIDE HOTEL!

RUSTICO BEACH, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE.)

THIS Beautiful Watering Place will be open for the reception of Guests from the 24th June till the 15th September.

The above Hotel is situated in one of the most charming spots on the Island, having beautiful scenery, a bracing atmosphere, a beautiful beach, splendid surf-bathing, sea and river fishing, etc., etc. Good Tables. Moderate charges. Special arrangements made for Picnic and Dinner Parties, etc. Also the spacious Pavilion will be let for Picnic Parties, etc., at moderate charges.

Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for Guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Also, arrangements have been made with Mr. Bagnall to meet trains from all points at Hunter River, for passage to Seaside—7 miles.

ADDRESS,

JOHN NEWSON & CO., Proprietors,

June 21, 1880.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

THE FENIANS AGAIN.

THE NEW YORK "HERALD" INTERVIEWS A FENIAN—HIS STORY OF THE FENIAN ORGANIZATION IN ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND—ARMS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING AND IRELAND IN A BAD WAY.

The New York Herald correspondent in Ireland has interviewed a Fenian leader and gives the public the result or the talk and the benefit of his own observations as well:—

Cork, July 31.—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 well for the secrecy and sense of honor pervading the organization of the Fenian Brotherhood that nothing definite appears to be publicly known of its workings. Yet there does exist an organization, powerful and determined as ever it 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 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, and 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 these facts public is to show the precise relations existing between the Revolutionary Brotherhood and the Land League. They reverse completely the popular conception, so far as Ireland is concerned, of the connexion between the two parties, and show how little satisfied Irish nationalists are with 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 expulsion from the Supreme Council and the threateningly hostile attitude of the secret organization against the Land League.

RELATIONS TO LANDLORDISM.

There is probably no part of Ireland where the revolutionary feeling is stronger than in this province of 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 of 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 necessary expulsion of some of our leaders in consequence of their active co-operation with the land agitation."

"Do you not, then, sympathize with the land movement?" I asked considerably surprised.

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

STRENGTH OF THE FORCES.

Reverting now to the organization of the Brotherhood, I asked my informant if he was at liberty to give an idea of the strength of the forces.

"In Ireland," he replied, taking from his waistcoat pocket a small slip of paper, "the number of actual paying members is as follows:—

Province	No. of men.
Ulster.....	10,000
Munster.....	12,000
Leinster.....	9,000
Connaught.....	5,000
Total.....	36,000

Before the land agitation, or one year ago, there were 15,000 or 16,000 men in our ranks in Connaught. They had about £2,500 in their treasury, too, and now they only have about £800. Where the money is gone I do not understand. They have purchased no arms, and therefore the cash is supposed to have been spent for immolation pikes, green flag and other interesting 'war material' used at agitation meetings."

"What are the forces in England?"

"Across the channel the strength is as follows:—

District	No. of Men
North of England.....	6,000
South of England.....	2,500
Scotland.....	3,000
Total.....	11,500

This makes a grand total in England Ireland and Scotland, of 47,500 men. Of the number in Ireland fully twelve thousand are armed with Snider rifles, purchased or stolen in England or bought in America, with American, English and Australian contributions."

"Do you have any trouble in getting these arms into the country?"

"None whatever. Our arms agents have no difficulty in supplying arms as rapidly as the circles desire to purchase. The arms agents have in Dublin, Belfast, Cork and other large towns stores of arms awaiting purchase by the circles."

"Are you at liberty to say how they are smuggled into the country?"

"No, that would not be advisable; but they are brought into the country constantly in such quantities as they are needed. The Snider rifle and bayonet is supplied to the men in Ireland at £1 apiece, the extra cost being defrayed by the fund of the Brotherhood."

"How large is the fund?"

"Well, about £20,000 in the three counties, the division of the North of England being the richest."

"Are the men in England armed, too?"

"They are all armed with revolvers. It is not necessary to arm them with guns yet, as they can be got easily if wanted. In Ireland it is different, and arms must be obtained secretly. Of course, the number named above as that of those under arms in Ireland does not represent all, as many are privately armed with weapons not received through the organization. It is impossible to get the exact number armed as the centres are not obliged to report the number of arms, as they are men and money."

"Do the members mentioned above represent the total number of men enrolled under the Revolutionary Brotherhood in Ireland?"

"No, not by any means," replied my informant as he put the slips of paper on which the figures had been written into the flame of a candle; these numbers only represent the actual paying members at the time the report was made. You see every centre reports the number of men in his circle on the 1st of every month, and as a guarantee of the accuracy of the report one penny has to be forwarded for each man, which amount is a share of each man's dues. This prevents exaggeration, for the centre would have to pay a penny out of his own pocket for each man reported in excess of the actual number, and it supplies the Executive with the necessary funds for organizing purposes. On the other hand, as it is only at certain periods that the peasantry have money, as at harvest, it frequently happens that a circle actually numbering 200 or 300 men will only receive dues from forty or fifty of that number. Except in the case of England and Scotland, the numbers above may be taken as even less than one-third of the actual strength of the organization."

ARMS ARRIVING.

The Herald's correspondent adds:—

Every week brings into Ireland quantities of military stores of every description, most of it of excellent quality. It is brought in, stored and despatched to every part of Ireland, under the very eyes of the police. One cannot travel in any of the disturbed parts of Ireland without observing one or two of the constabulary narrowly watching all the strangers who pass through—"looking for Fenians," an inspector in Mayo once told me. They know that arms and ammunition come into their towns, but how and when they would be glad to explain if they could. A consignment arrived in Cork only this week, and in due course found its way to —, from which place I was supplied with some interesting specimens. As a guarantee of good faith I forward you by this mail two rifles, both Snider's, which less than three days ago were surreptitiously landed in Ireland by the arms agents, and the remainder of which consignment is now in the hands of a Fenian military company in the province of Munster. These rifles are fair specimens of the arms of the revolutionists, and are the manufacture usually favored by them. One of them is a short skirmishing rifle in excellent condition, and to which belongs a sword bayonet, now in my possession. The other gun is a regular military rifle of the Snider pattern. Both are government rifles, as will be seen by the crown stamped upon the lock, and have either been bought at auction or stolen—the latter I imagine, from the dates 1877 and 1879, for it was before these dates that Martini-Henry's were adopted by the British regular army and the Sniders abandoned and sold at auction. The Sniders are now used by the volunteers alone, and I do not doubt the guns I send you have been stolen from some luckless volunteers. These rifles had been taken apart when I received them and the stock of the long rifle is, you will see, sawed into two pieces for the greater safety of secret transmission, but in such a manner as not to impair its usefulness in the slightest degree. This latter gun has evidently had a precarious passage to Ireland, for it is slightly rusted, but it would have been placed in prime condition in the hands of the arms agent. I have also a new Colt's revolver, which is the kind served out to officers of the organization. All the arms bear the private mark of the Brotherhood on the stocks and would be easily recognized by friends of the cause in America.

AIM OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Regarding the operations of the organization in the immediate future it may be

relied upon that the object of the Brotherhood now is, and will be for some time to come, to organize, arm and finally to discipline from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand men in Ireland, and to pick from the English and Scotch organizations from three thousand to four thousand of the most determined men for action there when the proper moment arrives, but the nature of whose duty has not yet been decided upon, though it may be guessed. As soon as the organization is completed and has approached the perfection which is desired and has sufficient funds on hand, the Supreme Council will cease to exist, and the organization will become purely military. Each company will be placed under an officer, and each province under a general and the entire body under a military executive, the American organization being expected to supply officers. But even then no revolution need be anticipated, for the Irish revolutionists have now no hope of fighting England alone. The organization in its changed form will simply await events.

Summerside Items.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The moonlight excursion in honor of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., took place on Thursday night last, on board the steamer "Princess of Wales." The steamer was to leave the Railway Wharf at 8 o'clock sharp, but owing to the Grand Lodge being in session, it was nine before she got under way. There were over 300 excursionists on board, both old and young, grave and gay—each intending to have a pleasant time. Hardly had the steamer left the wharf when the dancing commenced, the music being furnished to the dancers in the after cabin of the boat by a harper and violinist; whilst in the forward part of the boat, Prof. Delaney used the violin in good style for those who danced there. After leaving the wharf the steamer went about six or seven miles outside the harbor, and then she was headed towards Cape Tormentine. She then returned to the Railway Wharf and landed the members of the Grand Lodge at 12 o'clock, who held a midnight session in order to finish up their business. The steamer again left the wharf and steamed around for nearly two hours longer. Everybody on board enjoyed a pleasant time, and great credit is due the committee for the manner in which the excursion was brought to such a successful end. They also deserve praise for the manner in which they looked after the interests of the Grand Lodge delegates, by striving to make their visit to this place as pleasant as they possibly could. While giving the committee credit for the part which they took in this matter, we cannot forget the gentlemanly manner in which Captain Cameron, Mr. Collins—the steward, and Mr. McDonald, the clerk of boat, acted. These gentlemen rendered valuable assistance, and did everything in their power to make the excursion a successful one. "Prince Edward Lodge" is one of the best in the Maritime Provinces, and having good working members—who wish to see their Order progress, we cannot help but wish them every success. This Lodge has always been foremost in every good work, and in times past—when times were hard and the poor people of our town were in want—"Prince Edward" Lodge came to the front and relieved many. This is the second excursion held by this Lodge, and we look forward to the time when we shall have the pleasure of another enjoyable evening.

As the ferry steamer "Jennie B." was coming from Bedeque on Friday evening last, with a small boat in tow, containing three or four sheep belonging to Alexander Green, the boat filled with water and upset—the sheep being drowned. At the time quite a stiff breeze was blowing.

A private picnic party was held at the Island Park on Friday last. Quite a number of our young people attended the picnic.

A Fasting Match.

Mr. Chas. D. Keep, of the "Wall Street Daily News," has offered a prize of \$1,000 for any one who will fast forty days or more under his immediate supervision. He said recently that he received applications from five candidates, and that the lists are now closed. The last applicant contends that he can fast thirty days without food or water and twenty days more with water only. Dr. Hammond has highly recommended this man, and will, it is said, give the exhibition his personal attention. A hall will be hired about September 1st, and it is not proposed to charge any admission. The money will be paid to the man who fasts the longest. Mr. Keep says that he hopes to get fifty days of amusement out of his new enterprise.

Some interesting statements have been just made by several Ministerial organs. The Ottawa Citizen says the revenue department and expenditure returns for the last fiscal year will be published presently. The Montreal Gazette says that had the returns for June been published they would have shown an apparent surplus on the year's operations, but that when the corrected figures for the year are published they will fully justify the estimates of the Finance Minister. This is distressing news for the Toronto Globe, but good news for Canadians generally.

CLARK'S DIAMOND DUST POLISH.—Unrivalled for cleaning Gold, Silver and Nickel ware. Enquire for it.