FENIAN RAIDS ON CANADA

Interesting Details of the Invasions of 1866.

A Collision Between the Queen's Own Volunteers and O'Neil's Army Near Ridgeway—Other Disturbances on the Dominion Frontier—Expeditions Which Proved to Be Fruitless

(From the New York Tribune.)

Reports from Omaha announcing at great length the secret intention of certain persons or organizations, vaguely described as "Irish," either to invade Canada or paralyze the Dominion Government with the fear of invasion, recall the facts that Colonel, or General, John O'Neil, "Inspector General of the Irish Army," died at Omaha in January, 1878, and that he led the most serious Fenian raid into Canada which has ever succeeded in crossing the border.

In 1865 the close of the Civil War left without occupation a large number of American citizens, of Irish birth or parentage, who had seen much active military service. Most of these were imbued with a venomous hatred of England, and many of them had distinguished themselves not only by the usual Irish gift of physical courage, but also by the display of higher qualities as leaders. Among the latter was Colonel O'Neil, a graduate of West Point. Circumstances seemed to indicate to the bitterly anti-British Irish in this country the expediency of a great military organization in furtherance of their political designs. Seven years before, in 1858, the "Fenian" movement, with a name taken from one of the legendary heroes of the primitive Irish races, had begun in Ireland. The "Fenian Brotherhood" now sprang into what was said to be a thoroughly organized and equipped existence in this country. It was reported at that time to have a following of more than 50,000, as well as a regular government, with an office "in the neighborhood of Union Square." Its organization was certainly complete enough to encourage it to attempt a rising in Ireland. James Stephens, its famous "head centre," landed in that country, but was arrested and put in jail. The Fenian rising of 1865 failed, and while Stephens remained incarcerated the leaders on this side fell out among themselves.

The First Invasion.

Of the two factions in the Brotherhood, the credit of the first attempt to raid British North America, with the United States as a base of operations, belongs to the "O'Mahoneyites." In April, 1866, they assembled a force of 500 men at Eastport, Me., and there received 750 stands of arms, paid for with the money of their secret sympathizers. Upon complaint of the British Consul at Eastport, the United States Government confiscated these arms. The British, on their side, having been forewarned, sent troops from St. John to Campobello, N. B., the threatened point, and, on this side, General Mendi, with a body of regular troops, kept watch at Calais, Me. So ended the first attempt, remembered among the supporters of Fenianism as "Killian's Raid."

Next month, however, Stephens himself, having escaped from prison, arrived in New York, and his arrival was the occasion of something like a reconciliation between the two factions, whose animosities had been accentuated by the failure of the Campobello attempt. Stephens himself is said to have been opposed to another border raid, but Roberts, the leader of the anti-O'Mahoney faction, now triumphant in the councils of the Brotherhood, was determined on such a plan. Neither their own dissensions nor the seizure of more than two thousand rifles by the United States Government could turn them from their purpose. The Fenians from many States assembled and held a secret convention at Buffalo, and from Buffalo disquieting rumors of a Fenian invasion crossed the Canadian border.

Between the middle of May and the end of that month there was great military activity in Canada. Re-enforcements of regulars, sent from England, had already reached the Dominion, and all along the Niagara River and the borders detachments were ready to resist the invaders. On May 31, however, when Colonel O'Neil, the officer selected by "General" Sweeney, of the Brotherhood, to carry out this enterprise, crossed the river at Buffalo, he found Fort Erie, on the British side, unoccupied. The numbers of the force which actually landed on Canadian soil have been variously estimated. They probably did not exceed nine hundred. For more than a day and night O'Neil's little army ranged about the neighborhood of Fort Erie, and it is said to the credit of their leader that while they foraged upon the inhabitants, after the manner of regular invaders, their conduct was generally free from excesses.

The Battle Near Ridgeway.

The actual collision did not take place until June 2, when the Queen's Own Volunteers, from Toronto, and the Hamilton militia met the invaders near the village of Ridgeway. Details of the battle are not plentiful in history. The losses on the British side were put down at nine killed and thirty wounded, and they retired upon Ridgeway and Port Colborne. A Canadian tradition says that a volunteer bugler sounded the "retreat" by mistake. At the same time it is certain that a large number of Fenians were taken prisoners by the Canadian troops. If the defenders of the Dominion retreated, so did the invaders. Falling back on Fort Erie, O'Neil found that General Grant, having arrived at Buffalo that day, had promptly stopped the forwarding of supplies to the Fenian army across the river. Nothing was left for them but to get out of Canadian territory as quickly as possible, which they attempted to do, though seven hundred of the entire force were cut off by the United States gunboat Michigan.

General Barry, to whom had been assigned by Grant the guarding of the frontier on this side, exacted from a large number of his Fenian prisoners their parole "to abandon our expedition against Canada, desist from any violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and return immediately to our respective homes." The number of whom this parole was taken must have included hundreds who had not succeeded in crossing the Niagara River.

Two weeks later a proclamation was issued in Buffalo, signed "M. W. Burns, Brigadier General, commanding Irish Army at Buffalo," requesting the "brothers" to return to their homes. This proclamation bears witness that "the extreme vigilance of the Government of the United States frustrated our plans. It was the United States and not England that impeded our onward march to freedom.

Suppression of the Raiders.

But in the mean time other alarms of Fenian invasion had disturbed the Canadian frontier. These were mostly exaggerated, if not altogether groundless. On June 7 the Fenian General Sweeney was arrested at St. Albans, Vt., from which place, already memorable for a "raid" made upon it from Canada by Confederates during the Civil War, it had been intended to make a descent in some force. The Fenian army, it seems, had actually crossed the frontier, but upon the arrest of their general and approach of a considerable body of Canadian volunteers they retired.

After this Fenian raiding of Canada languished. O'Neil himself made two more abortive attempts, one in 1870, on Lower Canada, the other in the following year, on Manitoba. In the latter case the vigilance of the United States Government manifested itself in the prompt action of the troops at Fort Pembina, Minn.

Colonel O'Neil never suffered any very long or severe imprisonment for these violations of the neutrality laws. He spent the last six or seven years of his life in Nebraska, lecturing and promoting schemes of Irish colonization. The after effects of the "raids" have appeared chiefly in interchanges of requests between the governments of Washington and London for clemency toward captured invaders, in the growth among the British of a more perfect faith in the honesty of this country's intentions, and in the more thorough organization and equipment of that Canadian volunteer and militia army which is now able to spare several thousand men for service in South Africa without fear of denuding the Canadian frontier of its defenders.

MODERN SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

Men Who Have Served Under More Than One Flag.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

In the Transvaal today the soldier of fortune is making his last stand. No other country in the world is likely to offer the alien adventurer of the future the same positions and profit that have hitherto been the portion of Schiel, Von Albrecht, and the other European mercenaries of Krugerdom. And in this very fact we may see the decline of the soldier of fortune. If we compare his gains with the colossal harvests of his predecessors in history, Perron, the wonderful Frenchman, who commanded the Mahatta army, arrived in Hindustan a pennyless petty officer from a man-o'-war, and in ine years had amassed between one and two millions sterling. Even more rapid was the progress of Colonel Hannay, who had to leave "John Company's" service to avoid the bailiffs. He entered the service of the Nawab Wazir of Oude in 1778, and left it after three years with a fortune of $500,000. Many other French and English adventurers were nearly as lucky.

At that time there was not the prejudice against these mercenary swords which the military ethics of modern Europe have fostered. Few foreigners have risen to eminence in the English service, but large numbers of aliens were recruited for us in the Napoleonic wars. Besides the famous Hessians, there were the French Chasseurs Britanique, three Swiss regiments, the Corsican Rangers, and the Greek Light Infantry. In the Crimean war a German legion was recruited in Heligoland, but they never distinguished themselves on the field, and the precedent is not likely to be followed.

In spite of the chilling effect of modern ideas, the soldiers of fortune of the nineteenth century form a picturesque gallery—heroes and rascals. Fenians and Royalists, Poles, Englishmen, and adventurers of no country. Some of them, like Lord Cochrane and Hobart Pasha, have established themselves on a higher plane than the mercenary can usually hope to occupy. The former's brilliant record with the English, Chilean, Brazilian, and Greek navies in turn is probably unique, though Paul Jones may be set down as a bad second. The former apprentice of a Witchaven collier, who was the most successful American naval officer of the War of Independence, and held command thereafter in the French, and then in the Russian, navy, is not the heroic figure which modern eulogists in the United States like to picture; but he was a fine seaman and a gallant fighter. In fact, he was the typical soldier of fortune, for the accident that he fought at sea does not rob him of his place in that gallery.

The revolutionary wars of the Continent have naturally attracted many of these adventurers. Count Ilinski was a Pole who fought the Russians in his native land, and when all was lost took service under Schamyl, Prince of Circassia. The Hungarian war of independence in 1848, next employed his desperate valor, and at Temeswar he had three horses killed under him. Finally, he became colonel of a Turkish cuirassier regiment, and was known as Iskander Bey. In the Hungarian revolt, General Guyon, an Englishman, was a famous figure, and at Tydnan he held his ground until he had lost three-fourths of his battalion, and the village streets were streaming with blood. A less attractive personality is General Cinscret, who served as a captain in the French army in Algeria, then under Fremont, in the American civil war; was next a Fenian "general," and then War Minister under the Commune. Dombrowski, another "general" in the Commune, and a far abler and braver man than the former Fenian, had fought in Poland and under Garibaldi. He was killed at the barricades in 1871.

Among Continental forces of aliens one ought to mention the French Foreign Legion, which still includes the runaway aristocrats and broken men of half Europe, and the Irish Brigade which fought for the Pope in 1860 under the command of Major Myles O'Reilly, M. P. An old soldier of the Papal Zouaves, another Irishman, is now General Coppinger, of the United States Army. Garibaldi himself is of course entitled to a niche in this gallery of fame, and his son Ricciotti has since his Italian campaign fought for France in 1870 and for Greece in 1897, in both bravely fighting for a lost cause.

The "New York World" offers us condottieri of a new type, like Walker, the filibuster, who became Dictator of Nicaragua and might have ruled Honduras, but for a British man-o'-war. General Caroli Teviss, who served in the Franco-Prussian war and a good many South American struggles, was a Fenian hero. So was Capt. John McAfferty who served in the Mexican war of 1855, and was then an officer in the Confederate army. He was in all the Fenian plots of 1866-67, and was twice tried here for treason-felony. He was acquitted at one trial, and amnestied after the second, a leniency which he repaid by renewed activity in the ranks of the Clan-na-Gael. He was said to be the real "No. 1" behind the Phoenix Park murders.

Egypt has employed many aliens. Munzinger Bey was a Swiss who had been British consul at Massawah; Gessi Pasha, an Italian who, after serving as interpreter to the English Army in the Soudan, smashed the slave-hunters' revolt in Darfur. Loring Pasha was an American soldier; Lupton Bey, governor of the Bahr-el-Gazel, who died in the Maadi's dungeons, an Englishman; Slatin and Emin were both Austrians.

In more recent years we have had General Kohnes, an ex-major in the German army who landed a cargo of Mannlicher rifles for the Chilean Congressionalists, drilled their troops, and defeated Balmaceda. General Ronald McIver, a Scotsman who has served under fourteen flags, from the Confederate to the Carlist, is another roaming Briton, like Kaid Maclean, an ex-lieutenant in our service, who is now commander of the army of the Sultan of Morocco. Gen. Digby Willoughby, who commanded (in blue and silver) the Hova army, has since fought for the Chartered Company in Rhodesia, but has now turned to the arts of peace.

A Novel in a Nutshell.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

Met him.
Met him again—in love with him.
Met him again—no longer in love with him, but he in love with me, because I am so beautiful.
Met him again—he is still more in love with me, not only because I am beautifully, but because I am also so good. Sorry for him.
Again I met him—he is colder than he was. Think he has forgotten my beauty and my goodness. I, however, am inclined to think that I am in love with him after all. How lucky he is, and how angry mamma will be!
Mamma proved to be strangely pleased. Makes me angry, for I know she is not a good judge of a young girl's heart.
Flirted with him outrageously to make mamma mad—didn't succeed.
Engaged to him—glad.
Married to him—sorry.

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-five Years' Constant Use Without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by Henry Evans, wholesale, and all druggists.

THE DANGER LIES

In Putting Off Treatment for Catarrhal Affections.

While These Troubles May Not in Themselves Be Serious As Regards Life, They Are Such as on Slight Exposure Cause a Liability to Take on Acute Troubles, as Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Consumption, Rheumatism, La Grippe, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels, &c., Which Often Terminate Fatally.

Disease of Bronchial Tubes.

THIS CONDITION OFTEN RESULTS FROM CATARRH EXTENDING FROM THE HEAD AND THROAT, AND, IF LEFT UNCHECKED, IN TIME ATTACKS THE LUNGS.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Do you raise frothy material?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the morning?"
"Are you low spirited at times?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Is there a tickling behind the palate?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Have you pain behind the breastbone?"
"Do you cough worse night and morning?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

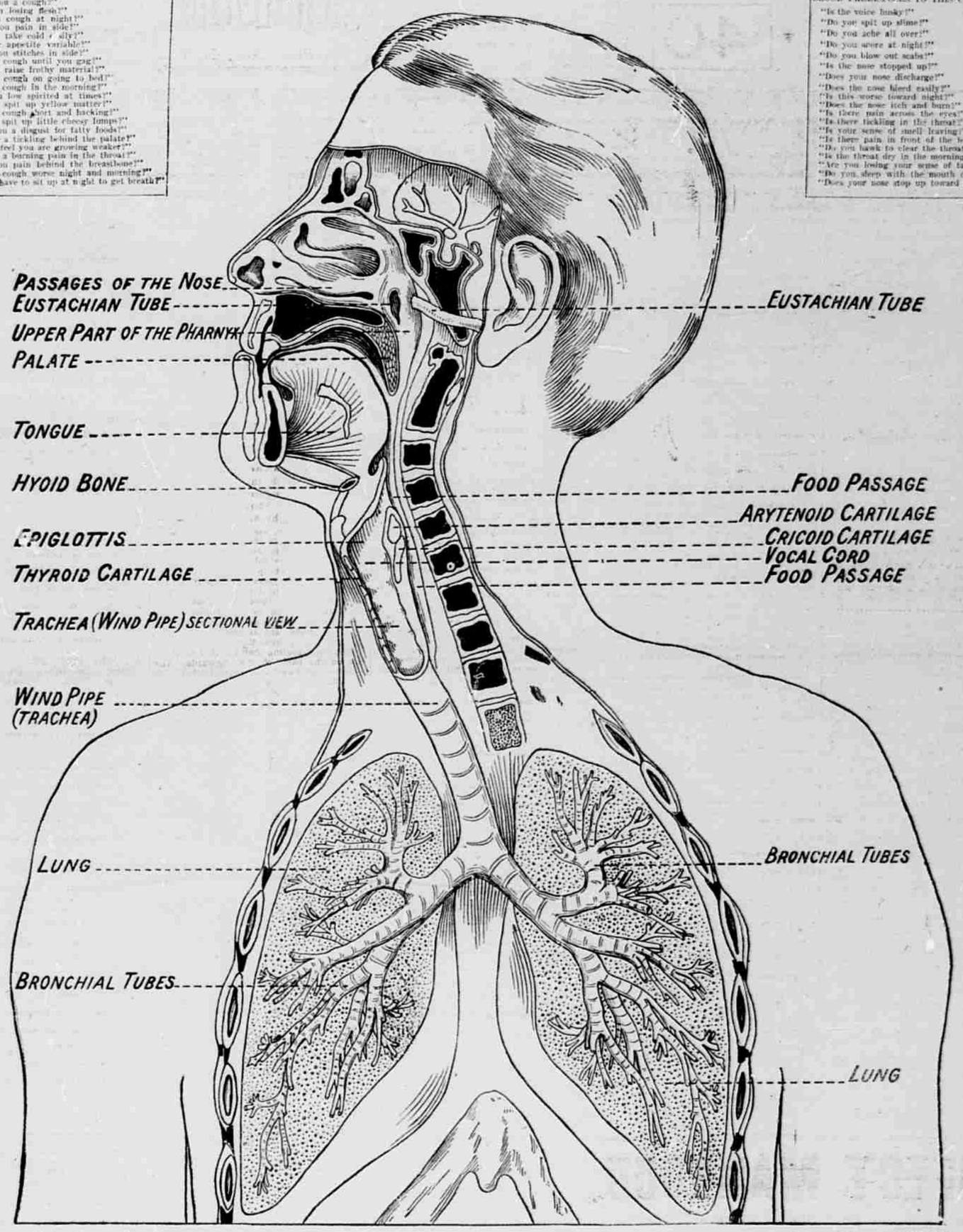
The proper course of those affected is this: Read these symptoms carefully; mark those that apply to your case, and bring this with you to the eminent specialists of this institution. Advice and consultation absolutely free.

Disease of Head and Throat.

THE HEAD AND THROAT BECOME DISEASED FROM NEGLECTED COLDS, CAUSING CATARRH WHEN THE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD PREDISPOSES TO THIS CONDITION.

"Is the voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you blow out scabs?"
"Is the nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does the nose bleed easily?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Is there pain in front of the head?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with the mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

We Restore Singing and Speaking Voices.



Singers' and Speakers' Voices Quickly Restored.

Disease of the Stomach.

THIS CONDITION MAY RESULT FROM SEVERAL CAUSES, BUT THE USUAL CAUSE IS CATARRH, THE MUCUS DROPPING DOWN INTO THE THROAT AND BEING SWALLOWED.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headache?"
"Do you bloat up after eating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"Is there constant sensation in the stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch up material that burns throat?"
"When stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

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Disease of the Ears.

DEAFNESS AND EAR TROUBLES RESULT FROM CATARRH PASSING ALONG THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, THAT LEADS FROM THE THROAT TO THE EAR.

"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Do your ears itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Do you have singing in the ears?"
"Are there cracking sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nose do the ears crack?"
"Is your hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Is there roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

THE COUNTRY'S EARLY FOES.

Formidable Fighters Encountered by American Pioneers.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Now that the Filipino resistance has virtually ended and the record of the rebellion is made up, it becomes plain that Americans have met, among the barbarous or semi-civilized races, much more formidable foes than those which they have encountered in Luzon and the adjacent islands. In 1755 an army of 2,200 British regulars and Virginia militia, all under the command of Braddock, was met and overwhelmingly beaten by a much smaller force of Indians and French, while Braddock was on his way to attack Fort Duquesne, on the site of the present Pittsburg. The battle would possibly have had a different result if Braddock had followed the advice of his aide, the young Colonel Washington, who was then making his entrance into history. In fact it was Washington and the Virginia militia who saved the entire army from annihilation. It was very plain, however, that the men whom Braddock met were much more formidable fighters than any whom Aguinaldo has commanded. At Bushy Run, in Western Pennsylvania, in 1763, in the Pontiac war, Col. Henry Bouquet, with 500 men, fought a two-days' battle with a smaller force of Indians, and finally defeated them. He did this, however, by resorting to an old Indian device of feigning to retreat and thus leading the savages into an ambush.

But even the American frontiersmen themselves were frequently very hard pushed by the Indians. In Lord Dunmore's war of 1774, which was virtual in the beginning of the Revolution, at the battle of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, 1,000 frontiersmen under Gen. Andrew Lewis, a gallant and experienced soldier, were nearly beaten by the Shawnees of about the same number under Cornstalk. The Shawnees were eventually defeated, but they had fought with such skill and effect that Lewis was unable to follow them, and they retreated at their leisure to the north side of the Ohio. In the whole of that campaign, although, in one place and another, it was participated in by Boone, the Shelbys, Sevier, George Rogers Clark and others, famed subsequently as fighters on the frontier, the only generalship shown was by Cornstalk. At the battle of the Blue Licks, in 1782, in which Boone was one of the commanders, a picked body of Kentuckians were ambushed by a smaller number of Indians. Harmar, in 1790, with a good-sized army, fought a drawn battle with a smaller force of Miami Indians in the present State of Ohio, and St. Clair, in 1791, was disastrously defeated near the Miami villages by a force of red men only about two-thirds as numerous as his own.

No other pioneers in the world's history ever were confronted with such formidable foes as those which contested the ground between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains. In the forest fighting east of the Mississippi the Indians, although poorer marksmen than the Americans, had an advantage in being better able to utilize trees and rocks for purposes of concealment and defence. Between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains the comparative absence of forests equalized the conditions to a great degree, and the superior marksmanship of the whites told effectively. Yet, in plains as well as forest fighting, the American aborigine never had an equal among the wild races which other nations—the British in Asia and Africa, the French and Germans in both of these continents, and the Boers in Africa—encountered. In the Southwest the Apaches, Comanches, Navajoes, and other tribes more than held their own for two centuries against the Spaniards. In intelligence as warriors, too, the American aborigines had chieftains who surpassed any of the leaders who have been engaged in the rebellion in Luzon. King Philip, Pontiac, Little Turtle, Cornstalk, Tecumseh, Chief Joseph, and many other red warriors of the American continent have had no equals among Aguinaldo's men. The history of what the Americans did in their century of war against the Wapanoags, Iroquois, Ottawas, Shawnees, Mingues, Delawares, Comanches, Apaches, and other red fighters of the forest and the plains shows that they can easily cope with all the resistance which can be offered to them in any of the country's new possessions.

Siam's Weights and Measures.

(From the Chicago News.)

In Siam the liquid measure used is derived from a cocoanut shell which is capable of holding 820 tamarind seeds, and 20 of these units equal a capacity of a wooden bucket. In dry measure 820 tamarind seeds make 1 "khanlin" and 25 "khanlin" make 1 "sat," or basket basket; 80 "sat" make 1 "koien," or cart. This is an example of the primitive origin of most units of weights and measures.