THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

How they Carte and What They Have Are mplished "sginner of the Feuners of the fish states of the Feuners of the

The New York Son, in reviewing Mr. P. H. Brigonal's book on The Irish in America, says. "His researches in the early his tory of Irish emigration to this country have had sweetantial results, and are likely to surprise those persons who im-gine that our struggle for independence was almost exclusively carried on by colonists of English descent. The large part taken by Irishmen in the winning of our political liberties is clearly brought out in the volume. The striking tasts, collected by the author Cught to widely known, for they would go far to render impossible a renewal of the old Native American agitation under any form. American agitation under any torm.

As early as the middle of the seventeefith century the English authorities in Ireland gave orders to deliver all prisoners of war and all destinute persons to the agents of Bristol Merchants, for TRANSPOSTATION TO NEW ENGLAND.

In 1653 five hundred and flity able-bodied men and marriageable women were by. one shipment drawn from the purest Celtio blood of the South of Ireland and infused into the primal stock of the New England people. Within four years the same Bristol firms of slave dealers, had supped 6,400 'Irish men and wemen to the British colonies of North America: Maryland, probably from its Catholic origin, was, at an early period, a point of auraction. So rapidly did the Irish Oathelie element multiply in this colony toat in 1768 the Protestant inhabitants passed an act imposing a fine of twenty shillings for each lish servant, "to prevent the importing of toe great a number of Irish Paplets into the provinces. .. Apparently, however, this had not the desired effect, for in 1717 yet another set was passed against the "Irish Papists" more atringent than the first. In the ten years between 1727 and 1737, the Irish furrdshed to the Carolinas and Guorgia

Pennsylvania, however, would appear to be most distinctively an Irish colony. In 1727 there arrived in Newcastle Government 4 500 persons ohl fly from Ireland, and at Poiledelphia 1,155 Irish, of whom none were servants.

THE MAJORITY OF THEIR SETTLERS.

In the very next year 5 000 Irish landed at the port of Philadelphia, the proportion of Irish to all other emigrants taken together being nearly ten to one. From this date down to the eye of the Bevolution the inflow of emigrante from Ireland seems to have been amaningly copious. In the years 1771-72 the number of emigrants to America from Ireland amounted to 17,350. Within the first fortnight of August, 1773, there arrived at Phila-3,500 COLONISTS FROM IRELAND,

and from the same document which records this circumstance it appears that vessels were arriving every month freighted with emigrants from Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland. As most of these settlers were intensely discontented with the treatment they had received at home, their accession to the colonial population had no tendency to diminish the hostile sentiments toward Great Britain which were daily gathering force in

America. In another chapter Mr. Bagenal shows what the Irish actually did on the battlefield of the Revolution. In the evidence taken refore a committee of the House of Commons u the conduct of the American war, it was sated, in answer to the question by Edmund tarke, and on the authority of Gen. Lee,

"HALF THE REBEL CONTINENTAL ARMY WERE FROM IRELAND."

Swidence to the same off ct is supplied by the official register of the officers and men from New Jersey who took part in the Revolution-The number of Irish names appearing in the list is most remarkable. Not only were the rank and file of the Continental army largely composed of Irish, but very many of the most distinguished Generals were of Celtic birth or descent. Thus Blobard Montgomery, the first General of the Continental army who fell in the struggle, was born in the County Donegal; Major-| and delighted when he saw the Burnley General Anthony Wayne, known as " Mad Anthony on account of ble reckless valor, was the son of Irish parents. So was Major-Gen. Knox, who throughout the contest was sotively engaged as an artillery officer, and who subsequently occupied the post of Becretary of War in Washington's administration. John Barry,

THE PEST COMMODORE OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, was born in county Wexford; the three brothers, John, Daniel, and Ebenezer Sullivan, who were conspicuous ligures throughout the Bevolutionary period, were of Irish blood. John Stark was the son of one of the earliest Iziah colonists of New Hampshire, and in looks, gesture, and brogue was as Irish as it he had been reared in Cork. Gen. Walter Stewart came to America from Londonderry; Gen. Wm. Irvino of the Pennsylvania line, and Gen. Wm. Thompson, who commanded the American forces in the battle of Trois Bivieres, in Canada were both natives of Ireland. Gen. Edward Hand, who became Adjutant-General of the Continental forces, was of Irlah descent, and Brig-Gen. Moylan was born in the south of Ireland. It would be impossible to go through

THE BOLL OF IBISH NAMES that adorn the military history of the Revolution, but it should be noted that Irishmen fur nished material assistance, in all important ways. When, for Instance, the bank of Pennsylvania was established for supplying the army with provisions, ninety three firms and individuals subscribed £300,000, of which more than a third was contributed by 27 members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, It is further pointed out by the author of this volume that when the Declaration of Independence was signed in the old hall in Phila-

portion of your Divosse, we, he Catholics of the Mission of Graiton, approach your Lord-ship with feelings of profund respect to ex-tend to you a cordial welcome, to express our joy and Laupiners on this occasion, and to sasure you of our dutiful attachment to your secred office and person. Words cannot ex-press our sentiments on this happy occusion, that it is with the heart we welcome-that we

have a bundred thousand welcomes in our

hearts for our Bishop.
The Parish of Gration, my Lord, though extending over a large territory, is numerically small and coosequently pour; but in our love for our Opn on, in our deality to the teachings of our Huty Radigion and in our implicit obedience to ecclesiastical, authority, we are second to none. It is not many years sluce the first Catholics settled here, and until about three years ago this mission formed part of the missions of Cobourg and Trenton. Many were the hardebips we isocied underthe hardships we had to endure in struggling for existence, and the distance we lived from the church made it very difficult, almost impositive for us and our children to comply with our religious duties. Bur that has been all changed, and the onange has been of in-calculable advantage to ne. We have now many of us, comfortable bomes and good properties, and others are making noute efforts to a quire the same for themselves and famtling-we have a beautiful church, a lasting mounment of the plety and zeal of the late Thomas He-nan, E.q., and a few others-we have a fine brick residence for our pastor and ab we all we have the happiness of being able to practice our Holy Beligion. It is time we are not well supplied with schools, and there is some debt ou our church, but the time is not far distant when we will have good and efficient schools, and there will be but one debt on our partish- a debt of gratitude to our pastor, the Rev. Father Larsin for his natiring s-al for the honor and sing of God, and for our temporal and spir.tos welfere, for he labors in season and our of searon to instruct us in our duty to God, to our neighbor and to ourselves, and owing to

proving. We teel, my Lord, that on an occasion like this when we receive amonust us ourB ishop, a Prince of the Catholic Church, it is fitting that we should give public expression to the faith that is in us-that we should declare openly our devotion to the Catholic Beligion. and our nuswerving submission and obedience to the vistble and infallible head of the Church, Leo XIII.

his exertions the state of things is fast im-

Accept then, My Lord, this address as a dec'aration of our faith, and with the assurance of our attachment to the Catpolic Church, and its pastore, and believe that among your Lurdship's many subjects there are none, who reverence and love you more than your faithful people of Grafton, Signed on behalt of the congregation: John

McCall, Thos. Walsh, D. McCarthy, John Nagle, Wm. Oulthan, John Rooney, M. McCabe, John McCormack.

In reply, his Lordship thanked the people most heartly for the right royal reception they had given him. He said he was delighted with the progress they were making and that he was surprised to see so neat and beautitul a church in Gratton In the course of his remarks, his Lordship referred to the fict that the first pietor of a parish has a great many difficulties to encounter, and that Father Larkin deserves great praise, for no was owing to his present happy state of things was brought

All Friday afternoon was spent in hearing confessions, his I ordship doing his share of the work, and on Saturday morning hundreds received Holy Communion. Saturd y afternoon his Lordanip accompanied by Fathers Quirk, and Larkin proceeded to Burnley to bless the new church, which has been built in that part of the Grafton mission, and if his Lord-hip was surprised at the improvements made in Grafton, he was still more surprised church a five brick structure, 75 by 33, completely furnished and beautifully frescoed, and on which in a few months there will not be one cent of dept.

The new church was blessed on Sunday and his Lordship left Gratton on Monday morning for Kingston to assist at the celebration of the Anniversary of Consecration of the Right Rov. James Vincent Cleary, Bishop of Kingston.

AS A GENERAL THING LADIES WHO make any pretensions to refinement desire to have SOFT WHITE HANDS. We believe that there is nothing will fend more to produce this effect than the constant use of MUBRAY & LANMAN'S FLOBIDA WATER mixed with the water in the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this fioral water as a cosmetic and have long since discarded the use of all others. . 129 2

THE LAST OF THE MOSICANS. NORWICH, John , Dec. 1 .- Samuel Brushel the last descendant in a direct line of Uncas the chief of the Mohican Indians, who, occupled this country when it was first settled by the whites 200 years ago, died on Thursday. Brushel was thirty-seven years of age, poor addicted to drink, ugly and deformed, but be was the only Indian of royal blood living here, and also the only one of pure blood, fact upen which he greatly prided himself. month ago he tell from an apple tree while pruning the limbs and injured his spine so that he knew he could not live. Norwich town people near his hut cared for him. He expressed a wish that upon his death the flags delphis, at least nine men of Irlah birth or of the city should be displayed at hali-mast

house. After the usual ceremonies pro
soribed by the Ritual were observed. MF
John McCall, supported by the leading memibers of the congregation, read the following the Register The Riverses Bill—a Raid
address:—
The Riverse address:—
To the Right Reverend JOHN FRANCIE JAMOT the "Mail"-A Pine Literary Style.

[PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] TOBORTO, NOV. 30 "Although on the eve of a general election for the province, there is a lull in Ontario politics; it is the calm, most likely, that precedes the storm. Besides, we are all intent watching the excitement in Quebec and Manitobal the latter especially: Rightly or wrongly, the Liberale of Ontario Imagine their dectivies are politically bound up with but we are engious in spice of the powerty of those of the Prairie Province, and conse our words tout your Lordehio should know | quently, they are more interested in the movement and pronouncements of Messrs. Norquey and Greenway than Mesers. Mowat and Meredith. Both Provinces 115 under the erievance of disullowance and if the Streams Bill is not as important in list nature as the South Eastern Ballroad, "It's governed by the same principle. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of McLaren vs. Oaldwell, on which the Streams Bill hinges bas surprised no one; it was expected, for it was known that the Judges of the Supreme Court are not enthusiastic admirers of State or Provincial rights. The case is to be taken before the Imperial Privy Council. One of the reason why Sir John Macdonald is so auxious to secure the Province for his party is that future conflicts may not arise which may be the means of wreeting the Government of the Dominton from Conservative hands for many years. The premier Province is becoming restive because of encroachment on its rights, and it is not nullkely that many confilets may arise in the near luture between the Province and the Dominton which will gradually set all Outsrio in fierce opposition to Sir John and centralization. Winter has apparently set in, and the jing-

ing of the sleigh bell is heard. There was no sleighing last year, which was a cause of regret to trades people, to those who own magnificent rigs, and to those young ladies who are accustomed to dis-play their in a and their re-may on the King street promenade between Yonge and Courch streets This fashionable resort is not so much frequented of late years, and is declining in popularity. Perhaps this is brmarried to Buff-lo and Rochester young men, or, perhaps it is that the approaching shadow of the for tamed Langtry has scared them way for the time. In that case, may the shadow of the Laugtry never be less, as some of the King street besuties are no beauties at all, while those of them that are, would not be eligible in classic Rome to the office of vestal virgins. And, appropos des boties, the police made a clean sweep of the Torouto bagulos a lew nights ago, and a scattering in confusion of their lumates. Some of them have crossed the border and established themselves in Detroit, some have gone to Buffalo, some to Chicago, and a few find shelter in Montreal. The newspapers published the names of the frail over, and of some of the frequenters of the other sex, but not all; there are always a illustrious men-voung and old-whom it proposed to reduce the Archbishops from would not be politic to expose on such occasions. The number of the bagoios were also

inks of iniquity. Much interest is manifested here in the Montreal May ralty question, but not so much as if Mayor Beaudry were one of the the Archolsbops of Paris from 45,000 france caudidates. His Worsbip's name is used to send the babies of Caterio to sleep. The Globe's Montreal correspondent thinks the Irish Catholics should be satisfied with the nomination of Mr. Henry Bulmer, as he is an | ment the amendment was adopted, amid Irish Protestant. It is singular how difficult loud applanes from the Extreme Left, it is for an Irish Catholiu to obtain honors in by 238 to 226 votes. In his attempt Quebec Province. He is ground down, poli- to suppress sitogether the salary of cically, between the British (including Irlah | the Archbishops of Algiers, M. Roche was | try in general and of the Catholic people in Protestants) and the Franch Canadians, beween the devil and the deep ses. We do better in Outario, where there is not an amendment abolishing the credit of 50. so much bigotry as people imagine, or half so much anti-Irish, I meau anti-Irish Catholic. Captain Larkin, an enterpri ing Irlah Catholic of St. Catha rines, finds no difficulty in being elected Mayor, neither used Mr. O'Beilly, of Hamilton, nor several others of the same element in other places, at least not quarter so much as their compatriots flud in Montreal. It is true that Toronto has never had an Irish Catholic Mayor, nor is it likely scon to have, but then the number and wealth of that nationality are nothing like what they are in

Montreal. Every one thought the Mail was done with Mermion," but alse! every one was mis taken. The great organ, around which the Conservative system wheels and circles, was out sgain this morning with a two-column article divided into editorial paragraphs baving continuity. In one paragraph the editor disposed of Bishop Jamot; in another he slaughtered Bishop Cleary; while in a third His Grace of Toronto was most cruelly and pititesely annihilated; and this, too, after those Bight Reverend and Very Reverend gentlemen had been slaughtered and annihilated before, many a time, by the same accomplished writer of the Mail He is truly a great genius, is this editor, and withal as modest as he is accomplished. Instead of, as he would dearly love to, being permitted to hide his head with the violet of the vale, an inexorable tate dragged him to the front and placed bim on the highest pedestal in Canada. He is now the observed of all observers, the eye of the world is upon him, forty odd conturies look down upon him : he is the most remarkable man of the age, and he knows it: Ordinary editors write, using the editorial "we," only as little as they can, for it is not good style, though new made editors of country papers indulge in it ad nauseum. Now, considering how intensely the Mail editor loves purity of style (he says says so every day), and how modest he is, you can sympathize with his outraged feelings at being obliged to use the pronoun we (with our and us) fifty-six times, a feat he performed this blessed morning in one article. But why did he use it so often? What a question! Of course it was because he could not help

rdid not becourse mention these forthcoming recommendations, but he stated that the Gorcordal, and objected to all proposals for the separation of Unurch and State. M. Jules Boohe declaimed against the Church as the enemy of the Republic.

Bishop Freppel defended the votes, as a very meagre compensation for the confisca-tion by Operion property—a debt or sustice and honor, to repudiate which would be a declaration of bankruptcy and a stigms on French probity : My Guichard and Madier de Montjin attacked the Church, the latter deny ing that France was Cotholic after the fashion of Spain under Philipy IL, and exclaiming that the watchword of Badleal constituencies was "War to the Priests." The one exception above referred to was

M. Andrieux, late Ambassador to Spain, who, as Prefect of Police, superintended the monastic expulsions in Paris, and who, on marrying a Protestant, "dispensed with the priest's benediction." M. Andrieux, to the surprise and anger of the Radicale, advocated a policy of pacification and the abandonment of agression against a considerable portion of the nation. He urged that whatever the progess of irreligious ideas, the bulk of the people were still strongly attached to religious ideas and that women, though not electors, were social torce. Twitted with change of opinion, he acknowledged that age and experience had modified his views, and he urged that the increasing current of Republican feeling observable from 1871 had late slackened. Beminded by M. Clovis Huguet of his breaking open the monasteries in 1880, M. Andrieux said that that act was part of his experience; and that certain means then resorted to might have burt men's consciences, and tended to this arrest of the current. He did not pretend that no mistakes were then committed, and he was surprised that Democrats should claim infallibility. Patriotism consisted in profiting by experience, and he was now performing a duty to his party, which he had done spontaneously and on his own responsibility. The object should be to create a great national party, and to shun everything which profoundly divided France, and every semblance of a war, not against what had been with some subtlety styled clericalism, but against religion. A path of conciliation should be pursued, and impassioned speeches, like M. Such speeches Roche's, should be avoided. did not conduce to the true sim of democracy, and he advocated a policy of fraternity, not the abolition of ecclesiastical grants, or reductions equivalent to abolition.

M. And loux spoke amid a running fire of such comments as "Go to Spain," "You have joined the Beactionaries," "Why did you not say all this at the Anti Council of Naples?" (a freethinking congress) "What! Republicans talk in this way " "You were the one to cans talk in this way ""You were the one to pick looks," &c. M Andrieux, however, manipily held his ground.

On Monday afternoon M. Jules Boche re sumed his attack on the Public Worship Estimates, demanding a wholesale reduction, not only in the salaries paid to the bishops, Archbishops, and Cardinals, but also in the number of those dignitaries themselves. He eighteen to ten, and "to suppress" nineteen bishoprics, in order to bring the ranks of printed, which is a capital way of advertising the episcopal body within the limits stipulated in the Concordat. M. Noirot on bensif of the committee, opposed Mr Jales Roche's amendment to reduce the salary of to 15 000 francs per annum, on the ground that the sum was not specified in the Concordst, which merely stipulated for a "reasonable" emolument. In spite of this argu less successful, his amendment being rejected by a heavy majority. He carried, however, 000 france for supplementary expenses incurred by cardical, archbishops and bishops, and succeeded in making a total reduction of 104 000 francs on the chapter under discussion. On the sum thus modified being put to the vote as a total, it was, however, rejected-a most unusual occurrence, which created such confusion that the Chumber was obliged to adjourn. As the affair now stands, the depu ties have reduced the credits in certain details; but on the vote of the whole chapter thus reduced, they have rejected it altogether and have not decided what figure they will adopt in the place of that fixed by their previous decisions.

M. Andrieux's unexpected condemnation of the March decrees, in the execution of which, as prefect of police, he played so prominenta part, is still the subject of much controversy to the press. The fact that on the day follow ing his memorable speech in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Andrieux was a guest at the Elyroe, is also regarded as a proof that his warning, or "conversion," as his opponents style it, was not altogether distasteful to the powers that be.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN ALSACE LOBBAINE. BEBLIN. Nov. 30.-The Reichstag rejected by 152 to 119 a motion to allow as optional the use of French in debates in the provisional committee of Alsace-Lorraine. Herr Boetticher vigorously opposed the motion, and declared there was no chance of the Federal Council ever allowing it to become law. The use of the French language, moreover, was unnecessary; but 8 per cent. of the population were Germans, and another 8 per cent. speak both larguages. The political tendency of the motion was mule apparent by the satisfaction wherewith the French pre-s greeted its introduction. Bennigeen also opposed the motion, and added that there would be in any case another struggle for the possession of Alsace-Lorraine whenever the increasing ferment in France

M. Saint Paul has offered the French Academy the sum of 25,000 francs to found a prize for the discovery of a cure for dypatheria. The competition is open to all the world, and is not even confined to the medical profes-

ment.

18 framed, that I facts little these had been properly set forth in the school book to the counterpart, of last generation, these would just plants and the counterpart, of last generation, these would just plants are would just plants and the counterpart, of last generation, these would just plants are would just plants and the counterpart of last generation, these would just plants are would just plants and the counterpart of last plants are would just plants and the counterpart of last counterpart of last counterpart of last counterpart of last counterpart of the property of the counterpart of last counterpart

CORRESPONDENCE

THE "MANIFESTO."

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITHESS Sin In discussing the manifesto of Mesers. Smith and O Donohoe in your issue of the 21st instant you say, "It is both foolsh and idle for the Senators to strive to impress upon the public that the issue which they attempt to raise is distinct from the Marmion' controversy."

That sentence surprised me. It surprised me because 'Messrs. Smith and O'Donobos distinctly stated that they supported His Grace on the question of " Marmion." Here are their words :-- can i can all when i

"At the outset they desire to state their complete confidence in the wisdom of your Lordships as the guardians of the Cathello faith and morals in this Province; and in regard to the current controversy concerning the character of text book to be used in the matriculation examination for the High School and Universities, they submit to any decision of the authorities of the Church."

Can anything be more explicate? Not only do Messrs. Smith and O'Donoboe profess the protoundest respect for ecclesiastical authority, but they will submit to any decision the Church may arrive at on the question of text books; and yet in face of this declaration of obedience, in presence of the fact that the two Senators sustain the Archbishop on the Marmion" controvery, you say that "it is both foolish and idle" to believe them! It might be instructive to know on what grounds you base this strange conclusion, and I will be curious to see what reason you can give for doubting the words of two distinguished Irish Catholics who have written above their names, and as all their friends believe in good faith and with a true Catholic spirit. The fact is: You have wandered from the issue. The "Marmion" controversy had nothing whatever to do with the manifesto of Messes Smith and O'Donohoe. Wuat these gentlemen protest against is seeing the pulpit used for partisan purposes. That is the terue, and that is the only issue, between Messrs. Smith and O'Donohos and Ris Grace. So tax as "Marmion" is concerned the Archbishop was sustained, but the instant he mad-Marmion" the excuse for advising his congregation to support the Mowat Government, that instant he outstripped his authority, and the time had come tor s me one to speak out. It is well known in Coronto that the Archbishop is a Beformer and it is equally well known that he was only looking for a plea that would give him any reason for advising the prople to vote Reform to a man. This, the Senators contend, he has no right to do in the pulpit. We have the authority of several of the Popeincluding Pins IX. and Leo XiII.; many Cardinals, including Manuing and Newman, with the late Apostolic Delegate, Dr. Corroy, for saying tost with faith and morale the suthority of the Church ends, and that bishops and priests should abstain from using the pulpit for political purposes. To do so could only end dissatrously. It would result in increasing Protestant antagonism. It would streugthen Orangelem and develop a spirit of bitter antagonism to people of our aith and nationality. It would separate us more than ever from our Protestant neighbors, and in the end the Catholics themselves in this Province would be the sufferers. If all the Catholic electors went on one alde ic politics the chances are that all the Prorestants would go the other. There could be but one result to such a policy and that would be the ruin of many Catholics and

a fostering of a spirit of resigious strife

from which we and we alone would

-uffer. The Archbishop meant defiance not

delense; the Senators wanted peace with

honor, and experience proves that the latter

course is the best in the interest of the coup-

particular. As to the counter manifesto you

say that it was drawn up at a meeting of a

committee of Catholics. This is another mis

take. There was no committee, unless the four gentlemen who signed the document can be called by that name. These four gentlemen put their heads together and decided to issue a counter-manifesto. Now, sir, who are those four gentlemen? Perhaps you do not know them as well as we do who live in Toronto, and presuming this, I will tell you who the four signers of the counter-manifesto are. Mr. Peter Ryan was the Reform candidate for West Toronto at the last general election. If he had succeeded he would have been one of those "bastard Catholics." to use His Grace's ungraceful expression, who are charged with being willing to sell themselves for office. Re is the gentleman who politically declared that Catholics had no right to representation as Outholics. He denamed the Cathode League in a letter written to the Globe, and is known as a bitter opponent of Catholic representation in every firm. How can THE Post support him? The next gentleman is Dr. J. J. Cassidy, a young man unknown to public life and a member of the Oatarlo Board of Health, for which I think he draws a salary. One thing, however, is certain, he was an applicant for the position of medical superintendent of the Mercers' Reformatory-so he too must be placed among these " bastard Catholics" who are willing to sell themselves for place or power. The next name is that of Mr. O'Connor. He is a painter and glazier. He had and probably has large contracts from the Oatario Government. He has the painting and glazing of Osgoode Hall, the Local Legislature and the University and other Government institutions, and is thankul for favors, past, present and prospective, and he also must rank among the "bastard Catholics" who are willing to sell them-selves for the emoluments of his trade. The last name is that of C. Dogherty. This gentleman is an office holder under the On-

missioner; and so we have the four signers of the counter-manifesto coming under the head of "basterd Catholics," or men who take the filthy lucr from their friends in power headed by a gentlman who denounces Catholio representation in any form; a man who denies

tarlo Government. He is a License Com-

Consumption in its early stages is readly cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," though, if the lungs are wasted no medicine with effect a cure. No BBOWD remedy passesses such southing and healing influence over all scrotulous, tube. oulous, and polmonary affections as the Discovery John Wills, of Elyris, Ohla writes: "The Golden Medical Decovery does positively cure consumption, as, site trying every other medicine in value, this conceeded." Mr. Z. Phelps, of Culber Medical Decovery of the Colden Medical Decovery of the Co Ga., writes: The Golden Medical Discovery has cur demy spite of bronchits and incipient consumption. Sold by druggists.

At the battle of T-1 el-Kebir, three army chapled as C-1 holo, Anglean, and Presbyter ian—were with the advancing British through the Cat, ol-cha latu, kather Follord, was on it he first we und or being struck by a buileth the leg. The Chuich of haghand haplan perceiving the unions of his c made immediately hoiste: Fa her Belord on his immediately hoiste: Fa her Belord on his houlders and carried him to the field ho-pital where his wound was attended to. The spec adjoint a Protestant clergyman has ening over the battle field with a Catholic priest on his shoulders att acted to 1 the amention among these who wit exceed the incident.



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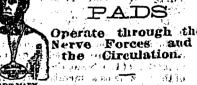
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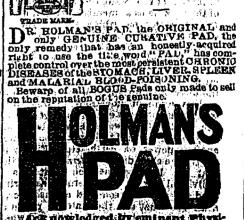


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