SCIENTIFIC.

I It is now concluded that the permangarat of potash, which was thought a short time stuce to be an excellent antidote for snake bites, does not rest its claims to consideration upon sufficient experimental grounds. It is found that it can influence the effect of the poison only before, not after, its complete introduction into the blood.

An English writer, in pointing out the ab-solute need of "sanitary dairies," Insists that "the premises must be actually adapted not to harbor morbid poisons, and that the employees and their families must be subjected to unusual inspection with a view to their isolation as soon as they show liefectious disease." "A milk dealer," he adds, "should submit to be advised by a high-class arch!tect, physician, and chemist."

An ingenious device has recently been brought forward, which, it is thought, successfully solves the problem of consuming the emoke of furnaces. The arrangement, as described, is a simple one, consisting of three receding arches, occupying about three feet of space under the boller, and giving the appearance of a tunnel, when observed at the doors of the furnace. The arches in question arrest the smoke so that when the flame has passed the third and lowest arch it is incandescent. By this means, all escape of smoke is absolutely prevented, even when the furnace is fed, except on the fire being made in the morning. Thus, as is claimed, there is a saving of twenty per cent. in the fuel, and slack can also be used. As the furnace requires replenishing but once in three hours, the work of the stoker is very materially diminished. The method is applicable to any boiler, without charging the walls of the

The influence of the heat of the interior of the earth has for a long time been made the subject of careful study by M. Stapf, who in prosecuting his investigations, has propounded, through the Revue Universelles des Mines, the following questions: First-At what degree of temperature will underground work be rendered impossible on physiological grounds; and, second-At what depth of a tunnel below the surface may the occurrence of such a temperature be expected? Experiments bearing on these questions having subsequently been made in the St. Gothard tunnel, the conclusion has been drawn that it is possible to work for a short time at sixty | mentary government that the Ministry would degrees Cont. in a dry atmosphere, but that | refrain from pushing any further the proceed-If the air is saturated with moisture, forty de- ings by which the Parnell party was deprived grees C is the limit. It is thought by M. on Saturday of its constitutional rights. Mr. Stapf that the products of the explosion of Gladstone seemed at first unwilling to punish dynamite in mines may include nitric cold Mr. O'Dennell for an effence which the arand carbonic exide.

The rapid growth of telegraphy, and other practical applications of electricity, is neculiarly shown in the fact that the diminution ducting wire, has been so satisfactorily ser. I works, on the ground that he had insulted the mounted by relays of power at fixed stations, presiding officer of the House. of power, from increased length of the conthat Calcutta has frequently been thus put in communication with London-a distance of seven thousand milez-by the Indo-European telegraph. It has also been ascertained that, including all sources of loss, fifty per cent. of the original power can be realized by electric wires at a distance of one mile from the motor, and that, with adequate provisions ngainst heating, it would be no denrer to transmit electro-motive power to a greater than to a smaller distance. Thus, by means of an electro machine and wire, a circular saw is now worked at a distance of a mila from the water wheel that turns the electric

The novel form of motor proposed by Dr. Heischer, of Kiel, Germany, and applied by him to ship propulsion, has attracted considerable attention. The principle of this motor is the reactive water jet—a method not new aid of paddie wheels, and the discharge nexwles are swivelled so that they may be directed in this way or that, and thus control the direction of the vessel. The motor, on being applied experimentally to a vessel seventyfive feet long, twelve feet beam, flat-bottomed and drawing three and one-half feet of water, propelled her at the rate of six knots per hour, developing twenty-five horse power, or about forty per cent, of the power of the

Barrel hoops made of wire bent into corrugations, so that it has a serpentine form, have lately been introduced. It is asserted that this kind of boop, when driven upon a dry barrel or tub, not only compresses and holds the staves tightly together, like the ordinary hoop, but has elasticity or spring enough to stretch when the staves expand by moisture, and return to its former position when the staves again contract on becoming dry; the hoops in this way adapting themselves to the expansion and contraction of the barrels, and the annoyance of loose or bursting hoops is avoided. By forming the corrugations to rest flatwise against the staves no obstruction is offered to rolling such barrels, while a much greater amount of friction surface is brought to bear upon the staves, increasing their holding power.

An improved astronomical clock has come into use, a feature of which is that the escapement wheel consists of only one tooth, being simply a piece of fine steel wire attached to a collar fitting loosely upon the shaft, and driven by friction from it-the shaft being connected with a suitable train of wheel work with uniform motion, moving a trifle faster than the keeping of accurate time requires. To the lower portion of the pendulum bob two pallets are attached, near the end of the excapement wire, so that at each semi-revolution of the shaft the wire, if too fast, strikes the pallet, and is retarded till the pendulum swings clear of it.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

A short time since we republished from the Chicago Inter-Ocean an extract which had reference to the late lamented D'Arcy McGee in connection with the appointment of his brother as Clerk of the Privy Council for Canads. In the paragraph which we quoted to see that he is every day better understood and appreciated by the masses of his countrymon, even by those who wrongfully regarded him with dislike and distrust. Like his great compatriot, O'Connell, the services of McGee in the cause of Ireland, and his claims upon the gratitude and love of all true Irishmen are being more warmly and cheerfully recognized as unfounded prejudice and misrepresentation yield to sober reason and truth. To assist in any way that would tend to vindicate McGee from the false aspersions which some unworthy Irishmen have endeayored to cast upon his name, to show him forth in his public capacity as the brilliant orator, the far-seeing statesmap, the instructive lecturer, the gifted poet or historian, and in private life endowed with so many amiable

Wexford Independent, of 17th June, the following notice of the three McGee brothers :-

We have much pleasure in endorsing every word in the above intelligence, which we extract from the Montreal Daily Star of the 25th ultimo, in reference to the high character of the new Clerk of the Privy Council of Canada, and his gifted and lamented brother, the Hon. Thomas D. McGee. We knew the latter from his childhood, and watched with jealous solicitude his intellectual progress and astounding ability many vicissitudes; and these through columns bear unerring testimony to that store of literary wealth and practical knowledge which he happily possessed. For many years he was the American correspondent of The Independent, under the nom de plume of "One of the Macs." A short time after the Rev. George Carr, of New Ross, founded the first Temperance Society in the kingdom, Sir Francis LeHunte took the opportunity of addressing a number of children on the subject, and ended in forming the first Juvenile Temperance Scciety, and of this society Thomas D. McGee was unanimously elected as secretary, which post he filled up to 1841, when he left for Boston. Mr. McGee was also brother of the late Col. James E. McGer, of the 69th (Irish) Regiment, whose brilliant achievements during the civil war in America have been recorded in every history of that eventful period. In 1849, before he left for New York, he took an active part in founding the Wexford Mechanics' Institute, being a member of the Provisional Committee. He was also a contributor to The Independent, and in its columns appeared the first production from his pen. Mr. John J. McGeo was born at Waterloo-place, in this town, educated at Mr. Donnolly's well-known school—as had been his two gifted brothers—and then com-pleted his studies at St. Peter's College. Shortly after emigrating to Canada he stood a competitive examination for the office of Engineer, and was successful. We trust that he may enjoy his well-won honors for many years, a wish, which we feel certain, will be joined in by all his school-fellows and companions in this good old town.-E.W.I.

WHAT RIGHTS HAVE INISHMEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS?

When on Monday night the case of Mr. O'Donnell came up in the Flouse of Commons, it was hoped by all friends of parliabitrary conduct of the Chairman had provolumi. It was intimated that the matter could be rettled by an apology, which, however, the Irish member naturally refused to make. He was thereupon suspended for two

It is plain enough that the offence of the mamber thus disciplined was venial in comparison with that committed by the Chairman, Dr. Playfair, Mr. O'Donnell's name was included in the list of those who on Saturday morning were ordered to leave the House of Commons, although he was at home and saleep while the alleged obstruction had taken place. He was justified, therefore, in protesting against an not for which there is no precedent in parliamentary history, and which, unrebuked, will abolish freedom of debate. It may be that the language in which he expressed his indignation transcended the bounds of palliamentary decolum. But it seems absurd to punish an emphatic protest against a giornag violation of rights which every legislator should hold sacred, and at the same time pass over Dr. Playfalr's transgression without so much as a word of formal disapproval. We observe, indeed, that some in itself, but which, it is asserted, has in this of the Conservatives denounced the Chaircase been materially improved. The vessel many apply neglection, has no resolution of consure was man's notion, but no resolution of censure was is propelled by two weter jets, without the introduced, and the Speaker cut short the debate on this point by ruling that the exputcion of the Irish members on Saturday could not be discussed.

It follows from the precedent set by Dr. Playfair, and sustained by the ruling just mentioned, that Irish members have, as they have all along asserted, no rights which any Englishman thinks entitled to respect. Their presence in the House of Commons is a farce, whose repetition under ordinary circumstances is tolerated for political purposes, but on which when inconvenient the curtain is rung down. So long as Mr. Parnell and his associates can be used to amuse and cheat the Irish people they will be suffered to play at speaking and voting, but the moment they seem likely to exert any real pressure on Irish legislation they are to be hustled out of doors. That is the meaning of the performance by which twenty-five representatives of Ireland were driven on Saturday from their seats, and the O'Donnell incident proves how far Englishmen will go in the expression of their contempt for Irishmen. For if a member can be suspended for obstruction alleged to have been offered when he was absent from the House, there is no end to the arbitrary powers of a presiding officer, and the guarantee of liberty supposed to be afforded by parliamentary institutions becomes a rope of sand. N. Y. Sun.

GUITEAU'S BODY STOLEN.

WASHINGTON, July 5 .- The Star says that on Monday night a waggon drove into the enclosure of the jull, and was for a short time out of sight. When it re-appeared it was driven to the city and into one of the alleys through which the rear part of the Army Medical Museum is reached. The waggon, without doubt, contained the body of Guiteau. But few even of the jail guards knew of the departure of the remains. At the Army Medical Museum to-day none of the physicions or other officials would say anything about the whereabouts of the body or what done with it. Dr. Lamb said, weula decida Before the jall, Warden Crocker had an boč v unde anding with Dr. Hicks that it should be amoved to the Army Medical Museum. The Warden when questioned to-day seemed rather displeased. He said: "If the body is Mr. McGee was spoken of in terms which | not at the Medical Museum it will be there his character merits and memory as a public in a day or two," It was the Warden's inman deserved. It is very gratifying to us tention not to make the fact of the exhuming public for some weeks. Hicks was at the office of the Register of Wills this morning with Guiteau's will, inquiring as to proving it, &c. He did not, however, file it. The three physicians who are preparing a report on the autopsy on the body of Guiteau had another conference this afternoon, with a prospect of finally agreeing upon a report. Owing to some statements in the report some of the physicians are of opinion that it had hold an inquest at twelve o'clock at Rhode, better be printed in one of the medical

The Duke and Duchess of Albany have now selected a pattern of the national fabric of Caledonia which will in future bear their names. The tartan selected by the Duchess is of a highly artistic design and is bluc, and excellent qualities will be always to us a black, and green in color. The pattern of delightful duty. It is in this spirit, and the Duke's tartan is more simple, the chief with this intention, that we copy from the colors being scarlet and black.

papers.

BOYCOTTING THE NATIONAL GAME.

An Alleged Conspiracy Among the Tead-ing Lacrosse Clubs of the Dominion Not to Flay for the Championship—The Matter Ventilated by the Toronto "Globe," and Pronounced Discreditable

and Disgraceful,

THE SHAMROCKS WITHOUT RIVALS.

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Globe, who has evidently got within the inner ring of certain portions of Montreal sporting circles, where dark schemes are hatched, has ventilated a matter which, if hidden much longer, would do serious harm to our national game of lacrosse. The question was freely asked, "Why are none of the lacrosse clubs coming forward to play the Shamrocks for the championship? Where are the Independents, Montrealers and Torontos? Do these clubs

no longer wish to wear the coveted laurels?" These questions could have been easily answered by the knowing ones, long before the Globe correspondent made the reason of this abstention public. Appearances all point to the fact that the correspondent is not far astray, but the fact that he is not astray is all the more ismentable, because a conspiracy to boycott in an affair of sports is simply discreditable and disgraceful. The

following is the extract referred to :-"A story is talked here among lacrosse men that Torontos, Montreals, and the Independents have united to boycott the Shamrocks by holding aloof, and refusing to play with the latter, so as to force them into financial difficulties. Those who know admit that there is much truth in the statement, but hold that the champions are merely bring paid back in their own coin for post offences. However this may be there is nothing sportsman-like in the boycotting business, and it should be frowned down by the public. These clubs are all supported by the gate-money no matter how many fine spun theories there may have ben woven about amateurs and professions). None of them can survive unless the atronizing public turns in the gatemon v to pay ground expenses, etc. boye sting business is the more reprehensible. The teckstors' games should never be countenanced by lacrosse players, as manly sports, to work any good to our youth, must make them lovers of fair play.

DETERMINED SUICIDE IN LAKE ST. CLAIR.

Dernoir, July 4 .- About midnight on Saturcut, on her return trip to Saraia with a large number of excursionists, the startling cry of "Man overboard" proused the passengers. Engineer Mains beard the cry and immedistely stopped the engine, and Capt. Smith gave orders to return and look for the man, but though half an hour was epent in the search he could not be found. The unfortunate man is said to be Jaz. Stauley, of Mooretown, Ont. He got on the "Conger" in the mouning, being slightly intoxicated at the time, and went to Detroit for the purpose of meeting his wife, who had deserted him, and persuading her to return to his home. On arriving at Detrois he visited his wife and had a long conversation with her, but she refused to accompany 1 im. Stanley left her in a very inclancholy mood, and tried to drown his sorrow in more liquor. Shortly before the boat left Detroit, Stanley got on board. He was very gloomy. When the on reaching Lake St. Clair, which wascomewhat rough, the moon was shining. Stanley stood on the starboard side of the steamer, his eyes fixed upon the waves. There were a he placed one foot on a beach standing out their wheat down with an axe. gainet the bulwark, the other on the miliag about five feet above the deck, and leaped into the lake. A reporter says three persons he moved so quickly that they did not conceive his purpose until they saw him strike the water.

THE SAD DEATH OF A CHILD AT RHODE.

A CENSURE ON THE POLICE.

We take the following from the Leinster reader of Saturday last :-. Some weeks since the labourers in the employment of Mr. David Kerr, a Scotch settler, who lives at Cloneen, demanded an increase of wages. They refused to work when denied it. He then evicted five of them out of the miserable holdings for which they paid 5d per week out of wages, which do not average more than 9s in that portion of King's County. It will be remembered that Captain L'Estrange prevented the erection of huts for the evicted labourers, and that Mr. T. F. O'Brien and Mr. O'Shaughnessy were committed to Tullamore jail under the statute of Edward the Third for having taken an active part in providing the shelter. When the huts were prohibited, Patrick Kavanagh, one of the labourers, was obliged to seek refuge, with his wife and nine children, in a ruinous barn or stable. The children were suffering from messles. One of them, an infant about twelve months old, died soon after, his death being accelerated by the exposure. Kavanagh wrote to the Chief Secretary. He said in his letter that three of the children were then sinking, and that one had died on the morning of June 2nd. He also stated that on the day of the arrests he had given warning to the sub-inspector that he would hold him and the magistrates responable if any of the sick children should die, as they had prevented the election of the but. Kavanagh also called for an inquiry into the conduct of the local J P. (Mr. S. Kers, kephow to the landlord who had evicted "I don't know anything." him), and into the conduct of Captain L'Est-was decided to bury the range, R.M. The Chief Secretary replied that him), and into the conduct of Captain L'Estone inquiry would be made. Two days after the burial of the infant, Kavanagh called on the police to have an inquest on the child, and requested that the body should be exhumed. This the head constable of Rhode refused. Sub-Inspector Caulfield, of Edenderry, also refused on application being made to him. Kayanagh then went to Captain Dames, J.P., who lived at a distance of eight miles, and made a deposition, in which he swore that suspicious circumstances were connected with the death of the child which rendered the exhumation of the body necessary. This declaration was served upon Mr. W. A. Gowing, the coroner for the district, who, in obedience to it, at once issued his precept. The precept, stating that the coroner would was delivered to the sub-inspector at halfpast eight on Tuesday morning, the 13th June. The sub-inspector wrote on the back of the precept that he had not sufficient time

inquest. Mr. J. Milnerney, instructed by little luck he has had has been till lately on

to enable him to summon and procure the

attendance of a sufficient number of persons

ouly qualified to act as wors at the time and

place mentioned.

Messrs. MiGough and Fowler, attended on behalf of the parents of the children.

The coroner, addressing the police, said he felt sure they had plenty of time to summon a jury. He would not issue a second precept. The father of the child had informed him there was no doubt that death was caused by exposure. The father had done all in his power to have this inquiry. He reported the death to the local constable and to the subinspecter. He (the coroner) believed he was the sub-inspector's superior office, had issued to bim the precept. If the sub-inspector had done wrong he hoped the Government would bring him before the authorities. He regretted to say that some supposed pence-makers were peace disturbers. The cloaking up of the case was sufficient in itself to cause discontent in the country.

Mr. Milnerney asked what time the subinspector got the precept. The coroner-Tuesday morning at eight

o'clock. To the police-Have you made any effort to get or procure a jury?

The constable-None. The sub-inspector had not either. The coroner said that Kavanagh and his counsel from Dublin had attended here, and

sufficient time to have a jury, but he made no effort to do so. Coroner to Kavanagh-Where are you living?

the sub-inspector had received his precept in

Kavanagh-In an old barr, without winlow, door, or chimney.

Coroner-Are your children sick? Kavanagh-They are; they are wasting away coughing and choking. I am sure that one of them will not live till Sunday. I got a but from Dublin and they would not be

allowed to put it up. Coroner-Do you think this child's death was caused by exposure or cold? Kavanagh-I am of opinion it hastened

its death. All of them are in a bad state of health. Coroner-If any other deaths occur, report to the police constable in charge.

THIS IS A CONDUCTOR.

The coroner then left the court.

Don't know what that is? Why that is a conductor on the Day Light and Nice ralirond, and he is a model one, too, a perfect oncyclopedia and a hard worker. Let us allow him through and see how it is done.

Listen! He is talking to one of bis chums. He is saying: "Those two girlies are green 'uns, and kere's a go."

See the "green 'une" have a box of candy day as the steamer "Omar D. Conger" was and the conductor is making their acquaintcrossing Lake St. Clair, five miles below the lance. He says that is nice candy. Now the conductor has the candy, and the "green 'uns" think they have made a "mash" on

tim. Now he is telling that cross traveller, who forgot to put on his linen duster, that "the cinders that fly on this road cin't nothing to | ewll purchased a quantity of land about nine what they were on a road out West. Why miles from the city, and conceived the idea out there they used to run a snow-plow after of laying out a new town to be called Nor-oach train to clear the cinders off in the track." wood. A huge hotel was to be constructed, The cross man says, " mebbe that'so," but ho

thinks it is an extravagant waste of coal. Now the conductor is talking to a man who must be a grain man, for he has just been to him unaccepted. While he was waiting trying to figure out how it is that a man can in this city for the new city to spring into get "frezen out" in June, "squeezed" on an "open deal," and come our whole on a "long August" at \$1.12 per bushel, with wheat growing so fast that you can hear the joints his services. The scheme fell through, and go click-click as they shoot out of the ground. The conductor is telling him that "the reason we stopped just back a bent left Detroit the weather was cloudy, but short distance was because a grain train went through the night before and some wheat that was spilled on the read-bed grow so fast that the engineer could not see his way through." He says that is number of men around, but none realized the case all over the country, and that knowing that he had done what was right from his quiet attitude that he had resolved farmers are building additions to their was willing to suffer for his error. He was to jump everboard. Without uttering a word granaries, and conflicatly expect to have to

Yes, the conductor has a very happy He is replate with old jokes, and carries his | sentenced to two years in the Provincial Penpackets full of matches to exchange for saw Stanley climb upon on the railing, but cigars. This conductor is an exception. He says he is always supplied with cigors, but is obliged to torrow a match. He also likes music. See, he has permitted "a leetla Dutcher band" to "spiel a leadle" on the train. The passengers, however, don't like it, and would rather have a railroad accident. Perhaps the manager of the road will be glad to know that he has brass bands on his trains.

Hurrah for the conductor .- Detroit Free

A DUKE IN DIFFICULTIES.

KEICH OF THE CAUSES THAT LED TO THE SALE OF THE HAMILTON COLLECTION-PLUNGING ON THE TURF AND ELSEWHERE.

The entire Hamilton collection just sold was valued at a million sterling-a useful sum even to a duke, especially if his estates are heavily encumbered. This is unfortunately the case with the Duke of Hamilton. It will be remembered that His Grace passed through what Parislans call a jeunesse orageuse. He was rusticated at Oxford for playing the mischief, or, as it is called, "haymaking," in the Deau's garden, and was generally wild and reckless. Gilted with a magnificent physique, he was so good a boxer as to elicit from "Nat" Langham the observation, "Wot a pity that bloke's a dock. He'd have been

champion o' England !" With all his roughness the young Dake of Hamilton was extremely good-natured at heart. Ho has given away carelessly and without a second thought more money than most men. A whole bery of people, not vulgar led captains, but gentlemen claiming some kind of consinhood with him, lived upon him for years. It was sufficient at Baden or any of his favorite haunts to hear of his arrival to know of a certain half dozen at least who would be with him The process of getting money was simple It was of no use asking point-blank for ready money, it is true, but he would "jump up behind ' any number of bills as Englishmen call notes of hand. He has often signed ten or a dozen of a thousand pounds each before break-fast, without looking at the amounts. For several years these documents were easily negotlable in Sackville street, Jermyn street, or Waterloo Place; so that the duke's little court roon "touched" the cash, less discount. Before he was of age he raised eighty thousand pounds in one lump on such extravagant terms as a gambling investment would warrant. And it was gambling on the part of the lenders, for if he had dled they would not have received a shilling. The transaction was managed by a syndicate of Jews, who again cut it up and farmed it out in smaller pieces. At last the duke fell into the hands of the late Mr. Padwick, "the spider" denounced by Admiral Roue, out of which connection arose a lawsuit. The duke got nothing by this, as Mr. Padwick dled, to the smazement of everybody, too poor for his estate to pay anything like a percentage of the restitution rightly or wrongly claimed.
On the turf everything has gone wrong with The coroner attended at twelve o'clock at | the Duke of Hamilton's horses. "Wild Oats" the petty sessions court, Rhode, to hold the and "Wild Agnes" did little for him, and what

the French turf, and with steepiechasers. However, he won the Alexandra Plate with "Fiddler" the other day, but got into bad odour by scratching "Thora" for the Royal Hunt Cup. He is a singularly unwise noble man, but not unpopular with those whom "Oulda" designates "his order." He is one of the few possessors of a herd of the indigenous wild cattle of Britain, the other fortunate owners of such animals being Lord Ferrers and Lord Tankerville.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GEN. SCOBELEFF. Moscow, July 7 .- Gen. Scobeleff, the famous Russian general, died suddenly at the Hotel Dussaux here.

A "SQUARE" LETTER.

THE CORNWALL "BEDS" DISCATIFIED WITH THEIR LATE MATCH WITH THE CHAMPIONS- COAXING DEFEAT.

The following letter has been received by the Secretary of the Shamrock Club:— CORNWALL ISLAND, July 3, 1882.

GENTLEMEN,-My men are not satisfied with last Saturday's match. They complain that they could not play on wet ground, and say that had it been a fine day they could beat you, as we almost did do. Your men told me that if it had been a dry day, they could beat my men. Well, sir, let us play again and prove your words. We are willing. We do not want to brag, but we showed you on Dominion Day, wet though it was, that we can play lacrosse, and fear no white club in

Canada. Please answer at once, And oblige

GEORGE SQUARE, Capt. C. I. I.

It is understood that the challenge was accepted, and that the champions will play them on Saturday next.

Lord Waterford has determined to return to Curraghmore, his noble Irish home, to which he is deeply attached. His hounds are to be reassembled, and he will hunt again in November. Through all the troublous times the Duke of Leinster and his family have lived steadily on at Carton, and the Duke of Abercorn and his wife have never been so much at

It is a happily established fact that Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will retard vical consumption, increase involnatary muscular power and thereby harden the organs, promote vitality and facilitate restoration. It consequently possesses the wonderful property of proconging human life.

A DISHONEST SPECULATOR.

Winniped, July 6 .- Last winter a Neva Scotian private banker named W. E. Cogsand H. M. Hirschberg was ergaged to ron it. He hought carpet from Moody & Co., but a note of Cogswell's for \$500 was returned in this city for the new city to spring into existence he got into debt, and in a moment of weakness he raised \$100 on a note, thinking, doubtless, that he could make it up by Hirschberg found bimself in difficulty. note was demanded of him, but he could not get it without figuldating the \$100 on it, and be was attested on a charge of embezzle-ment. He was sent for trial, but released on his own bail. He could have left the country at any mement, but hoped that finally his would be able to raise the missing \$100, and was willing to suffer for his error. He was brought up for trial; he had not been able to make good the amount of his note (3100), so was, after a severe lectur itentiary.

CHEAP AND GOOD .- For 50 cents you can purchase from any reliable druggist, a box of Mack's Magnetic Medicine, which centains forty five doses; this is cheaper than any other similar medicine cold, and while it is cheap our druggists say it is the best, and gives satisfaction in all cases. Read the advertisements in another column.

Here Advertisements.



I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of Piles, 2 to 4 in all the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, PSORI ASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RBEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. Si a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Boston for 32 page pamphlets free, showing its wonderful cures. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston and Montreal.

In case of failure, dealers please refund the money and charge it back to me, 113 tis

FOR MAN AND BEAST,

THE BEST external REMEDY EN P IN ---FOR---CEAMPS,
Sprains, Bruises,
Burns and Scalds,
Science, Backsche WEIGHT ! Surrenzis Excl Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet & Ears, and all other Pains AND DES and Aches.

It is a SAFEA SUBE, and EFFECTEAL Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c.,

ON HORSES.

One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases

most cares Instantaneous.

Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Send ad-dress for pumphlet, free, giving full directions for the treatment of above diseases. Price 25 cts, and 50 cts, per bottle. Sold everywhere.

Henry, Johnsons & Lord, PROPRIETORS, VI MONTREAL, QUE.

New Adhertiscours

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN [From the Boston Globe.]

Messrs, Editors :-The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydla E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suitering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacement; and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatalency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weak-ness of the stomach. It cures Bhatting, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Deblity, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of hearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by his use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, see in harmony with the law

that governs the female system.
It costs only \$1, per bottle or six for \$5, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cares, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can 's obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

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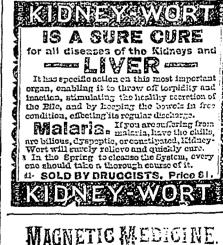
The Victor cleanses the scalp, cares and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

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