each other, we can separate without the trou-ble of procuring a divorce."

Justice Felkner expressed surprise at the

igularity of the request, and called Hon.
Hall, who gave the couple some sound dvice on marriage laws, and they have now concluded to wait the five days in Portland and begin their specified days of domestic felicity in the prohibitory State of Maine.

A POOR-HOUSE HOLOCAUST.

Fourteen Inmates Smothered to Death in a Michigan Poor Asylum. PAW PAW, Mich., May 1 .- Had it not een for the discovery at two o'clock in the morning by a man named Halsey, sleeping in the main building of the Vanburen county d Halsey, sleeping in por-house, of fire in an addition in the real that structure, in all probability nearly ery one of the officers, employés, and inmates, numbering nearly sixty persons, would have been burned to death or smothered in their beds. As it is, charred fragments are all that remain of fourteen in

Vanburen county poor-house is located on arm several miles west of here, and three miles east of Hartford. The buildings conast of a large two-storey structure, which is the main building, a wing on the east side, a two-storey addition in the rear of the main unlding, and two detached buildings. Halsey was awakened by cries from the rear addiwas awakened by cries from the on, and ran down the hall to the floor leadng into the addition. He was almost overme by the dense smoke, which at once asailed him, and saw that

THE BUILDING WAS BURNING FURIOUSLY It was impossible to proceed further into the interior. Halsey, though nearly stifled, had resence of mind to close the door and give ne alarm. Persons in the front part of the ouilding were soon aroused, and made all maste to save their lives. Superintendent lash's daughter had recently been sick with wphoid fever, and was in a very weak con-ition. She was removed in safety. The flames spread with such rapidity that only an organ, bureau, and two or three other articles urniture were saved. The gaol being detach. mates before the fire spread to that building lthough little else could be saved. atthough little else could be saved. After all possible in the way of saving life had been done, messengers were sent to Hartford, and a fire engine from that place came at once, but on the arrival of the firementhey could do nothing. As soon as the state of the ruine would admit the building which was THE SCENE OF THE HOLOCAUST

was entered. It was found that nearly all e victims had been smothered in their beds, though there were indications at one spot as if three or four had huddled together and ed. One body, which was substantially in-ct. was placed in a box by itself. What tact, was placed in a box by itself. uld be gathered of the remaining thirteen bodies was placed in one box about the size of an ordinary coffin. Among those burnt or smothered to death were Mrs. Willson and laughter, who were recently sent to the ounty house from Covert township. The mother had also two boys with her. Arrange-ments to place the children in the State Pubic school at Coldwater had been almost cometed. The two boys escaped. Of those lost, several were upwards of seventy years of age, and two or three were hopelessly in-

Following is a list of those who perished:-James Johnson, an old sailor, 88 years of age; Henry Baker, half mute, aged 40; Benjamin Bogardus, aged 46; old man named Sawyer, bogardus, aged 40; old man named Sawyer, insane, lately arived from Kalamazoo asylum; a man named Sargeant, over 70 years old; Fred. Echenberger, an epileptic, aged 71; a man named Myers, over 70; Peter Bolden; Deborah Gravette, over 70; Mrs. Curtiss, in-sane; Caroline Sheaver, aged 35; Caroline Long, aged 30; Mrs. Wilson and her daughter, aged 10. People in the neighbourhood did aged 10. People in the neighbourhood did all in the power to relieve the unfortunates and make them as comfortable as circumices would permit. Thousands of people stances would permit. Thousands or people visited the ruins. The loss on buildings is imated at \$15,000 : fully insured.

Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

During the past five years thousands of patients have used my medicines and treat shows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been benefited, and a larger percentage cured than by any other treatment known. Encouraged by this fact, the great and increasing demand for my medicines, and finding that many who could be cured are financially unable to procure the Spirometer, I will give the Spireter free to anyone, rich or poor, suffering from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchiti asthma, weak lungs or consumption who will call at 173 Church street, Toronto, and con-sult the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, the medicines alone to be paid for. Everyone can now afford to take the treatment, and the prejudiced or eptical can afford to test the merits of the Spirometer and medicines prescribed by the Surgeons of the Institute, which we claim is curing more diseases of the air passages than any other treatment in the world. Those who cannot see the surveyed cannot see the surgeons personally can write to 173 Church street, Toronto, for parlars and treatment, which can be sent by express to any address. Dr. M. Souvielle, x-Aide Surgeon of the French army.





SICK

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lers do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and ry easy to take. One or two pills makes dose, ey are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or ge, but by their gentle action please all who e them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. Sold druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York Olty.

BEEF FOR BRITAIN.

First Shipment of the Season from the Cattle Byres.

EXCITING SCENES AT THE SCALES,

During the past ten or twelve years the During the past ten or twelve years the "Cattle Byres" have supplied a subject for discussion to the citizens and City Fathers over and over again. The money they would bring into the city was a strong point in their favour, but after they had been in operation for some years complaints began to come in about the "quisance," as resident in the east end termed the byres. It was alleged that the manure which escaped into the marsh was carried into the bay, and if continued would lead to no end of trouble. On Monday a number of medical gentlemen and a reporter of THE MAIL were invited to visit the byres, the occasion being the first shipment of cattle from Toronto to the English market this year. Among those present were Drs. Cameron, Adam Wright, Ball, Carroll, and Mackenzie. Mr. E. B. Shuttleworth, analytical chemist, was also present, together with Mr. George Gooderham and Mr. T. G. Blackstock. These gentlemen visited the different stables and then the point where the liquid manure discharges into the marsh. It was their in-tention to proceed to Ashbridge's bay by boat, but a heavy fog prevented this part of the programme being carried out. A bottle, however, was lowered into the water at the examination proved to be remarkably clear. Of course it was unfit for drinking purposes, but the only wonder is that it was found to

but the only wonder is that it was found to be so clear. The medical men expressed themselves surprised at the byres being so free from any unpleasant odours.

Mr. Blackstock volunteered his services as guide, and accompanied the reporter round the seven different stables, in which nearly 4,000 cattle were housed. The scene was a seculiar and interesting one. On exterior peculiar and interesting one. On entering stable No. 1, which contained no less than 672 head of fat cattle the reporter caught sight of two long rows of heads and horns. Then be-youd these were two more, and two more, until, his eyes becoming accustomed to the shade, he discovered the whole building to be filled with an

IMMENSE HERD OF FAT CATTLE.

Down one of the long lanes his guide piloted him, and what between trying to avoid the switching tails of the plethoric bovines and keeping his feet the reporter round his time fully occupied. Men were engaged in cleaning the stable out at the time of the visit. Large wooden scrapers were used, and these after the place had been thoroughly flushed with water, pushed the semi-fluid mass of manure into a huge trough outside.
"How often are the stables cleaned out in

this way?" asked the reporter.
"Three times a day," was the reply. "And what do you do with the manure? "Come this way and you will see." The reporter's attention was then directed

to the troughs mentioned above. These are about four feet wide at the top, and into them the manure is carried. After remaining there a sufficient time to allow the solids to deposit the superincumbent liquid is drained off and carried in a wooden drain for several hundred

Morse, there are 072 head; in No. 2, which belongs to L. Coffee, 512; in No. 3, G. T. Frankland, 535 head; in No. 4, A. W. Aikens, 516; in No. 5, E. Blongs, 516; in No. 6, C. Flannigan's, 516, and in No. 7, which is A. J. Thompson's, 516 head. There are 47 men and two boys employed to look after them. The majority of the cattle you see have been here

SINCE LAST FALL.

see have been here

They have been standing where you see them for upwards of six months. Each head has a space of 62x14 feet.." "Do you ever have any of them sick?"
"No. I have known a few get their legs broken by slipping, but that is all. Do you know, we have less trouble with the bulls than any of the others. I tell you what it is, after a man has been here a while he gets to know every head under his charge. I don't know how it is with other people, but the boys who have been here for any time can read a beast's disposition in its eyes. You may smile, but it's a fact," he continued, as a look of incredulity passed over the re-porter's face. "I know just what kind of animal every one is. Now look at that bull-there. You could twist his tail and he wouldn't budge unless you twisted it off, and over there in the next row is a fellow I wouldn't care about having behind me in the yard. But wait, I hope you'll be here when we're driving them out to the yard; you'll

see what I say is true." On returning to the principal weigh-house, the reporter passed through the hay mows, which are above the stalls. Here thousands of tons of hay have been stored during the winter for the supply of the cattle beneath. Then outside are huge tanks for the recention of the swill. This is conveyed from the dis-tillery, a thousand yards off, on the other side of the Don, through a system of pipes, and comes in boiling hot just as it leaves the stills. It is allowed to he in the tanks until cool, and is then turned into the troughs which

run down between the rows of cattle in the But the most interesting and exciting part of the programme came on about five o'clock. Some of the buyers were shipping the first consignment of the season to Montreal, and each head as it came out was driven on to a scale and weighed. The scale on the north side of the byres was the one used, and the first of Mr. Frankland's lot "tipped the beam"at 2,310 pounds. The average weight of the first ten head was 1,985 pounds. The finest animal of the two hundred turned out 2,640 pounds. Another lot weighed in a different part of the byres averaged 2,061 pounds per head. The latter belonged to Mr. Morgan, and were a remarkably fine lot. As the first bull came out from his six months' imprisonment he out from his six months' imprisonment he hesitated at the door leading into the lane, and then with a snort dashed down towards the weigh-house. Then there rose

A CHORUS OF YELLS that would have made an Apache Indian turn pale with fright. The visitors dian turn pale with fright. The visitors thought somebody was gored and made a rush to see what was wrong. But it was nothing out of the ordinary. It was merely a "way they have" of persuading the bovines to hurry up, and the boys take a particular delight in thus exercising their lungs. Bull No. 2 was a meek-looking animal that came out in a Paul Pry style, and kept it up for about five yards. Then he made a bolt for one of the cow boys, but the latter declined the honour of an inbut the latter declined the honour of an in-troduction and dodged behind the fence, while his companions, with a chorus of double-distilled war-whoops, attacked the animal in front and flank with their iron-

him. The new arrival eyed his antagonist for an instant and then performed a flank movement, which seemed to arouse the ire of number one and a pitched battle enaned. Just then number three made his appearance and a triangular duel appeared to be imminent, when number four appeared on the scene and dispersed the crowd. In a short time there were thirty head in the enclosure, and each amused himself by attacking his neighbour. The owners, however, did not appear to be the least alarmed and took matters very coolly. "They are too fat to do much damage," said one of the men, "and they will soon tire of the fun." And such was the case. After the first twenty or thirty minutes they had quieted down to a wonderful extent, and seemed to prefer taking a rest to anything else. After they were all weighed they were driven to the Grand Trunk yards, where they were placed on board the cars; each bull being tied up separately, but this precaution was not taken with the steers as they are not considered to be as dangerous.

In Nos. 1, 2, and 3 stables Mr. Frankland has about 1,900 head. Those in No. 1 were bought from Mr. G.-D. Morse and in No. 2

Fitzgerald Beats Rowell by Six Miles-Re

New York, May 4.- Last night the greatest six day contest ever held came to an end, a success in every respect. All records in the way of distance were beaten by the racers, the way of distance were beaten by the racers, and all records in the way of attendance by the spectators. Fitzgerald eventually won by about six miles. Rowell's left ankle gave out during the last day, although he still managed to gain greatly on his leader. Fitzgerald's achievement is a wonderful one. He is evidently a man of wonderful endurance, and according to the accounts of him by his trainers, he possesses a physiological peculi-arity invaluable for such occasions. It is said that he can live on one hour's sleep in twenty-four, and retain upon that small sup-ply of rest his ordinary muscular vigour. The previous best-on-record in the world, in the way of long-distance racing, was Hazaei's 600 miles made in 1889. 600 miles, made in 1882.

The personal statistics and previous best long-distance records of the winners are as

Patrick Fitzgerald .- Born at Hill o' Listuff. county Longford, Ireland, Dec. 5, 1846, stands 5ft. 10gin., and weighs about 165 lbs. Best ort. 1971a., and weighs about 165 lbs. Best six-day performance, 582 miles 55 yards, made in New York City, Dec. 26 to 31, 1881. Charles-Bowell.—Born in Chesterton, Eng., Aug. 12, 1853, stands 5ft. 6in. in height, and weighs about 140 lbs. Best six-day performance, 566 miles 63 yards, London, Eng., Nov. 1 to 6, 1836. Best twenty-four-hour record, 150 miles 295 weeks New York.

STARTERS.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Total.
Fitzgerald	126	100	109	111	89		610
RowellPanchot	135 123	105 88	105 89	91	85 105		602 566
Noremac	120	95	95	80	98	58	546
Herty Vint	120 115	97 95	89 98	89 94	90 80	54 48	539 530
Elson	113	86	86	86	83	69	525
Day.	100	47	65				260
Burrill	100	69	11	****	****	****	180
Nitaw Thompson	91	31 61	11	' 13	8		157
Sullivan	78	OI	9	****		****	161 78
Campana	71						71
Lounsberry	46				3555		46

A TIMELY RESCUE.

A Burning Ship Refused Assistance by a Passing Ship Great Sufferings of the Crew.

HALIFAX, May 3 .- The steamer Hanover ian, which arrived to-day from Liverpool via St. John's, brought from Newfoundland the captain and crew of the burned American schooner Tennessee. Captain Philbrook gives the following particulars regarding the loss of his vessel and the timely rescue of his crew:

The Tennessee feft Rockland, Me., on the 28th of March, bound for New York with a full cargo of lumber. Executing west well. 25th of March, bound for New York with a full cargo of lumber. Everything went well until the 31st, when a fierce gale struck the ship, causing the waves to break over her, sweeping the decks almost continually. On April 1st, while running before the gale, her bulwarks were broken into atoms and the galley and water casks, together with the deck-load, were completely sweptaway by the heavy sea. In this condition she continued till the afternoon of the 3rd, when the crew till the afternoon of the 3rd, when the crew were horrified by the discovery that the ship was on fire. By midnight the fire had made was on fire. By midnight the fire had made such rapid progress that the crew were unable to remain below, and when morning broke the entire hold of the ship was a smouldering mass of fire. In this exremely dangerous position the crew were compelled to remain until the 7th, the fire in the meantime increasing every day. A ray of home appeared creasing every day. A ray of hope appeared in the shape of a barque which bore down upon the burning vessel, but refused to take off the crew, even when perfectly concious of the agonizing position in which they were placed. All that night and next morning the wind blew fiercely, and the Tennessee kept flying before the gale. On the afternoon of the 8th, when in lat. 35.15, and lon. 58.16, the barkentine Susan, Captain O'Brien, hove in sight, and her captain soon had the suffering crew of the burning vessel safely on board his craft. The captain and crew of the Tennessee saved no personal effects from their vessel. At 11 o'clock on the day of the rescue the flames broke through the deck of the Tennessee and wrapped the vessel in a vast sheet of flame, which could be distinctly seen on board the Susan, then some distance from the

doomed ship.
Captain Philbrook and his men were afterwards landed at St. John's. The Tennessee was built in Rockland, Me., in 1852 and rebuilt in 1871. She was 121 tons register.

[The Susan sailed from Antigua, March 25, to Northwelland 1

tor Newfoundland.] Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes:—"I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me." Beware of similarly named articles; they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. animal in front and flank with their iron-pointed "prods," and it was glad to get away towards the other end of the drive. But there others were stationed who induced his bullship to keep moving, and before he knew where he was he had been weighed, and was turned out into the yard at the other end of the scales where bull number one awaited tried. It has been a great blessing to me. Beware of similarly named articles; they are initiations of Dr. Thomas' Relectric Oil.

An Ohio girl, when filted by her lover, didn't sue him for breach of promise. But she frightened him back to her by threatening to send to a dime museum as a curiosity the letter in which he called her "his dear" at least fifty times.

ALL THE STATUTE AIMS AT is really to punish people for obeying the law passed by the Dominion Parliament. The effect of the Act passed by the Ontario Legislature is really to fine people for obeying the law of the land. The Provincial Government ment has no such function. It has no power to arrogate such a function to itself as to imto arrogate such a function to itself as to impose fines upon the people for yielding assent to the law passed by the Dominion Parliament and assented to by the Governor-General. Law-makers must not be law-breakers; nor must they conspire to compel people to be law-breakers by imposing fines for obedience to laws. To inflict penalties for obedience to the law is to take the side of the

OTTAWA, May 1 .- The following circular has been issued to the several chairmen of the Dominion license awards, consequent upon the disallowance of the liquor license duties

"INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT. "SIR,-I have the honour to Inform you that his Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to disallow the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario intituled 'An Act respecting license duties,' and chaptered 35 in

"The department has no desire to assume any authority over the actions of the commissioners appointed under the Liquor License Act of 1883, inasmuch as the evident intention of Parliament was to intrust the administration.

protection to persons selling liquor without licenses from the Dominion Board. In view of the disallowance of the Act hereinbefore first cited, pertilicated applicants will only have to establish to the chief inspector's satisfaction that they have either paid or tendered the ordinary provincial or local ligations desired. the ordinary provincial or local license duties in order to procure a license under the Domin-ion License Act of 1883, provided always that no other requirements of the said Act preclude such issue."

ARREST OF A FORGER.

A Bogus Canadian Loan Bond Executed by an Aged Man.

OTTAWA, May 1.—A short time ago the Department of Finance received a letter from Toronto asking whether a certain bond, one of the series of Consolidated Canadian Loan, issued in 1860, and redeemable let January, 1885 was all right. 1885, was all right. It seems that the bond in question had been deposited with Mr. A. T. Kerr, a stock broker of Toronto, by a person to cover a margin on a speculation in bank stocks, which resulting adversely, the broker sold the bond to Messra, Scarth, Cochrane & Co. of Toronto, who is dreen the stocks and the stocks and the stocks. Co., of Toronto, who in due course trans-mitted it to London, where it was discovered to be a forgery. The bond arrived back in Toronto on Saturday last from England marked "forged," and the Finance Department in answer to the question stated that the bond was undoubtedly a forgery, as the num-

bond was undoubtedly a forgery, as the number was in excess of the issue. The five signatures those of A. T. Galt, then Inspector-General; George Sherwood, Receiver-General; Baring Bros., financial agents of the Dominion; T. D. Harrington, Deputy Receiver-General; and W. M. Dickinson, Deputy Inspector-General; are all forged, and so also is the date.

To-day Francis Lewis was arrested at Peterboro' charged with having committed the forgery. Lewis is a man of seventy years of age, and was formerly a clerk in the Receiver-General's office, Ottawa, but is now residing in Peterboro'. He was 25 years in the public service, and had charge of the bank and loan accounts in the Receiver-General's office. There he had access to the unsigned blanks, and secured one, which a few years after he uses in the manner stated. The bond is for a thousand pounds sterling.

The blanks are in the possession of the department, and are stored in the vault. An examination has been going on for a few days and the result is the three in the likely and the result is the lik examination has been going on for a few days, and the result is that there is no likelithe hood of any other forged bond being in ex-aved no At 11 all bonds out are genuine. Lewis' son is manager of the Bank of Montreal at Peterboro'.

LOCAL INFORMATION OBTAINED. Enquiries were made in Toronto last night, and it was found that the bond was given by and it was found that the bond was given by Lewis on the margin in the fall of 1852. The speculation not having fallen through until some time later, he redeemed the coupon for the interest payable on January 1st, 1883, but the bond being afterwards forfeited the coupon payable in July, 1883, was paid by Baring Bros. Not long ago the bond was presented to Baring Bros. for payment, as these bonds are frequently redeemed before the date marked upon their face. Then it was seen that the number was 01237, but the highest number of the issue of 1860 being

him. The new arrival syst his antagoniat for—an insust and sheep performed a flank movement, which are considered to be imminent, which make the performed a flank movement, which have been first from the constant of the co shaken by the wind. If a few more cartridges are found at the right time the guard will be continued. But it is not very likely they will be found. The boys keep too good a look-out, and the man who will nave the temetily to place another two ounces of nitro-glycerine compound in the building will well deserve a pension. The general opinion amongst those in the building is that the cartridges were never placed there with the object of exploding them. Said one gentleman yesterday: "In my opinion the coil of fuse found outside the ventilator was placed therefor no other purpose than to attract attention to the cartridges a few feet above. Unfortunately the poor old gardener never thought of looking up, and therefore they escaped his notice. It was left for the precocious youth to make the discovery, and he at once communicated the fact to a companion and then to his father. Besties, if anyone wanted to destroy the buildings, they could do so with less risk by walking upstairs walking upstairs

in one of the rooms there. Nobody here believes the cartridges were placed with the intention of exploding them, and what does puzzle us is the object of whoever left them. I don't think it was to obtain a job although some are of that opinion. To me the thing looks like a huge practical joke and a successful one at that." Captain Delamere's room presented a very military looking appearance yesterday afternoon. What looked like a revolver occupied a prominent position amongst his papers on the desk. It was a holster, but an empty one at that. Perhaps the worthy captain was at that mo-AND FIRING THE RUBRISH Charles-Rowell.—Born in Chesterton, Rag.

Ag. 12, 1855, stands of S. fin. in height, and
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There has been some discussion as to whether one lying in a sleeping-car should place his feet toward the locomotive or the

reverse.

One man (writing to a medical journal) who travelled about 48,000 miles a year with his back to the locomotive became extremely ill with a nervous affection, and got well after he had given up the habit. His doctor believes that persons who travel much by rail should "take all sorts of positions."

A German physician, Dr. Outten, says that if a person lies with his feet toward the engine the movement of the car tends to draw the blood from the brain to the feet, cerebral anæmia is produced and then sleep. everse.

cerebral anæmia is produced and then sleep. But if he lies with his head nearer the locomotion (as is the custom in Germany), there is produced a cerebial hyperæmia, incompatible with sweet repose.

Dr. McBride, of the Milwaukee Insane

Asylum, advises exactly the reverse. He holds that with the feet toward the engine the blood tends to the head.

the blood tends to the head.

In the starting of a train momentum is first given to the car. Bodies in the car resist for a moment, and then acquire the same momentum. But on the least increase of speed they offer resistance—they are not disposed to go as fast as the car.

A round marble place on a board will roll backward when the board is moved rapidly, and he thinks it reasonable to suppose that in a human body the blood constantly offers resistance to the motion of the train. Therefore, with the feet to the engine, the blood will seek the brain. For this reason Dr. McBride urges sleeping with the head toward the engine. ward the engine.

The Governor General has received from the President of the United States a handsome gold medal with the following inscription:—"Presented to Nelson Spalding, master of the British barkentine Chelmsford, of Quebec, in recognition of his humanity in picking up the master and crew of the wrecked American schooner William H. Phail, adrift at sea, December 1st, 1883."

The Phail was sunk by an unknown bargue. Sherwood arrived here, and Police Magistrate Denison

ISSUED THE WARRANT

for Lewis' arrest. On Wednesday night he

for Lewis' arrest. On Wednesday night he

The Directors of the Drs. K. & K.

U. S. Medical and Surgical Association,

Of Detroit, Mich., finding the late medical superintendent incapable of conducting so vast a business as is now controlled by the association and the Drs. K. & K., Surgeons of Cincinnati, O., Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo., removed him from the office, and are happy to announce that they have secured the services and co-operation of Prof. J. C. Kennedy, as Dean of the Faculty and Business Manager. Prof. Kennedy is the oldest, best known, and most successful specialist in the treatment of chronic diseases and deformities in the world. He is the originator of Drs. K. & K. We now have six permanent offices, including the River Park Hotel, Invalids' Home and White Sulphur Springs are Wyandotte, Mich. The old established Drs. K. & K. Faculty having been reinforced by the famous and successful Drs. K. & K. Surgeons, we have now a congress of forty-three doctors, the greatest combunation of medical and successful now a congress of forty-three doctors, the greatest combination of medical and surgical skill in the world.

skill in the world.

All remedies, instruments, etc., are prepared and shipped to Canadian patients as prescribed by the Medical Council at Detroit, Mich. Consult free our professional representative who remains permanent at the American hotel, Toronto, Ont. For full par-ticulars in regard to the extent of our business and our success in the treatment of all diseases and deformities see page advertisement in this paper on 13th March, or send stamps for our illustrated publications. The attention of persons who call at our offices is appearably directed to our system of treatment by correspondence. by correspondence.

For over ten years we have met with unparalled success in treating invalids afflicted with every imaginable disease, deformity, disability or weakness, mental, physical, and

nervous, by correspondence. It has been found that most of the ailments to which the human frame is subject follow a definite law in regard to the constitution which, once understood, enables an experienced physician to treat the case as successfully without seeing the patient as by personal interview and examination. Certain peculiarities of temperament and constitution are especially favourable to the development of particular income. able to the development of particular dis-eases. Persons of a particular build, com-plexion, and temperament will not only be liable to certain classes of disease, but they will be affected by them in a particular way, and consequently require a special mode of treatment. Therefore when the peculiarities of constitution and the form of the disease are known, the experienced and skillful phy are known, the experienced and skillful physician can at once determine the proper course of treatment. The treatment of disease by correspondence has a great many advantages over the ordinary method. The symptoms from which a person is suffering may often be stated as well, or even better, in writing than by interview. In personal consultation the patient is often agitated and nervous, and the general symptoms of the disease aggravated by excitement consequent upon examination; while, by correspondence, the patient can sit at his leisure and pen a correct statement of his condition. Again, patients will often give their assent when questioned by a physician, and thus lead the examiner astray (especially the inexperienced) by giving the due prominence to the less important symptoms. When the person writes he only mentions those that are most important, or else

tient may rely upon us for successful treat-ment. All correspondence is carried on in plain envelopes without any marks to indi-cate who is the sender. Exposure will never come through us. Ladies or gentlemen, whether married or single, should not hesi-tate to write us full next include tate to write us full particulars concerning their condition, as no one sees patients' let-ters but the doctor. The following directions should be carefully observed:—Write plainly at the top of your letter the name of your post-office, county and state. Give your age, height, weight, colour of eyes and hair, sex, and state whether single or married. Describe your present symptoms plainly in your own language. Give full particulars as to the past and present condition of health, appetite, stomach, bowels, whether loose or costive, and whether the feet, hands or head are usually cold or hot. If you have a cough say whether it is loose or tight, whether worse while lying down at night or sitting up in the morning, or after meals. And if you have reason to believe that you have rheumatism, kidney, bladder, or urinary diseases, send us by express, charges prepaid, a small, clean bottle of your urine for analysis. The plan of conducting this department of our business is all follows:—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, after 9 p.m., all the physicians of our establishment meet in our council room, where special correspondence is read, and all assist in the chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine forwarded to us. Every member of our faculty gives his opinion regarding each case, the council being continued until a satisfactory conclusion is arrived at as to the nature, extent, and curability of each case under consideration. For such an examination and written report a fee of three dollars will be charged, which must be forwarded with the letter requesting such examination. In case the patient orders treatment the examination fee will be applied as part payment for the first supply of remedies, but the person hav-ing an examination made will be under no ob-ligation to take treatment unless he so desires.

ligation to take treatment unless he so desires. Over 12,000 persons have been cured by us through treatment sent by mail and express, and what appears more strange, we treat ladies and gentlemen in New York city. Philadelphia. Boston, Baltimore, and in every large city in the United States, north, south, east, and west. In fact our best paying patients are the wealthy ladies and gentlemen of the large cities, living next door to the medical colleges and universities, having failed to be cured by distinguished professors, they come to, or correspond with us, receive treatment, recover their health, and advise their friends to do the same. The wealthy and wise understand the value of our treatment, and we often regret that the poor and ignorant are so simple as to allow some prejudiced person to dissuade them from applying to us. We try to be charitable to the poor, and seldom ever charge them more than the bare cost of the medicines, instruments, or apparatus. All letters requiring an answer must contain a stamp. No attention paid to postal cards.

All letters should be addressed to Drs. K.

postal cards.
All letters should be addressed to Drs. K. & K., Detroit, Mich., and all drafts, cheques, money orders, and registered letters should be made payable to Moses W. Field, Trea-

be made payable to Moses W. Field, Tréasurer.

Cured Without Seeing the Doctor.—Mrs. R. J. Murray, of Virginia City, Nev., writes:

—"In answer to your kind enquiry I will say that your treatment has entirely cured me. My friends wonder how I could be cured by doctors nearly 2,000 miles away, whom I have never seen, but it is not at all strange to me, for I knew from your first letter that you understood my case better than other doctors with whom I had consulted personally."

We could give hundreds of reports similar to the above, as we have on file in our office

to the above, as we have on file in our office letters and testimonials from patients in all parts of the country who have been treated y correspondence and cured.

Address, DRS. & K., Detroit, Mich.

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND.

Trial of the Petition against Mr. Guillet, Conservative—A Poor Case. Conservative—A Poor Case.

Cobourg, May 2.—The trial of this case, which was adjourned from the 8th January to the 12th of April, and again to the 2nd of May, was resumed before Mr. Justice Cameron at noon to-day, Messrs. James Betbune, Q.C., and William Kerr, Q.C., appeared for the petitioners, and Messrs. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., and Henry F. Holland for George Guillet, Esq., the sitting member.

After the examination of several witnesses, Mr. Gro. Guillet was then called—I am the sitting member. Before 1881. I was a can-

sitting member. Before 1881. I was a can-lidate in the election of 1879. I was brought out by the Conservative Association. I was elected in 1882. On all three occasions I was brought out by the association. I made no committees and nominated no agents. I left the management of the election in the hands of the association. They arranged the meetings and canvassed actively. I know Heenan. I asked him to support me in 1879. He said he could not take any part. I never asked him since to support me. I remember meet-ing Heenan at Vernonville. The meeting was accidental. He expressed a wish to attend the meeting at Burniey, and we made arrangements to go together. Mr. Heenandid not canvass. I do not know how he was appointed chairman at the Burnley meeting. Next morning I called on one or two electors. I did not see Beauvais that day. I saw him afterwards at the picnic; it was the first time I had seen him. I did not ask Heenan to do

I had seen him. I did not ask Heenan to do anything for me at that election.

To Mr. Bethune—In 1879 I solicited Mr. Heenan's support. I found him indifferent. I did not ask him subsequently. I heard that he was supporting the National Policy. I, of course, was anxious for his vote as I was of the vote of any other person. I heard conflicting reports as to his influence. I am sure I am correct as to what I have said about Beauvais. Beauvais was on the other side of Beanvais. Beanvais was on the other side of politics. I remember seeing him at the picnic. I think I saw Heenan at the picnic, but I swear that Heenan, Beanvais, and myself did not meet, at the picnic, and certainly we had no conversation about the election. Heenan has been a deputy reeve. The authorities to the agents were issued by Mr. Polkinghorn, not by myself.

Col. Boulton—I was scrutineer for Mr. Guillet at Burnley at the election. Shortly after I arrived there I saw Heenan. He came

in when I was talking to Mr. Couch. There were no arrangements made between us as to who should act as agent that I remember. To Mr. Bethune—I had a certificate that I was a scrutineer. I do not know by whom it was signed. It was sent to me by the committee. I got to the poll about eleven o'clock. I did not vote immediately. If Mr. Heenan had any locum tenans it was during my absence. I do not remember hearing that he sence. I do not remember hearing that he voted as agent. I told him I was glad to see him, as he is a good fellow. He is a man of considerable influence and good position. I cannot say if he was present at the counting

cannot say if he was present at the counting of the ballots.

The legal points were then argued, shortly by Mr. Bethune and at considerable length by Mr. Kerr. Mr. McCarthy followed.

Mr. Justice Cameron stated that he held a yety decided view as to the whole case, but as he would like to again read over the evidence from the notes of the shorthand reporter he would reserve his indement until

Canada, and having read the minutes of the last General Assembly anent the reception of congregations in British Columbia by this Presbytery, agree to said applications and ytery, agree to said applications, and do accordingly place the name of the Rev. R. Jamieson on the roll of the Presbytery, and recognize the congregation of St. Andrew's under the care of this Presbytery."

The motion was carried.

An application was heard from Parkdale, sking for leave to call a minister at any time they found suitable, and offering \$900 for Leave was granted, and Rev. D. J. Mac-

TALK WITH TODDLERS. A NOSE OUT OF JOINT.

Young Blabbitt has been making calls at stated intervals for some time in South Clinton. Last Sunday night he called as usual, and after waiting an hour in the parlour the girl's little brother came in, and in rather a sheepish manner asked to see Blabbitt's nose.
"See my nose!" exclaimed Blabbitt.
What do you want to see my nose for?" "Well, Plummer Plunkett was over last night and Maria promised to marry him, and

ma said she thought you'd find your nose out of joint when you called again," HE DIDN'T MEND MATTERS.

"You are unruly and disobedient," said the school teacher to the scholar, "and it is but natural that I should punish you." "You punish me unnaturally, though," whined the scholar,

"How do you make that out ?" "Doesn't nature produce the lightning?" "Well, lightning never strikes twice in the same place; you've hit me four times on the

hand."
"You are right," said the teacher, "and you can, therefore, hold out your other hand." AN ARGUMENT. Johnny came home from school the other day very much excited.

"What do you think, pa; Joe Stewart, one of the big boys, had an argument with the teacher about a question in grammar!"

"What position did Joe take?"

"His last position was across a chair with his face down." PA DON'T WIPE HIS FACE WITH A KNIFE, A little one, whose father does not use a razor, was recently, while on a visit to an aunt, greatly interested in seeing her uncle shave. After watching him intently for a few minutes, she said:—
"Uncle, what do you do that for? Papadon't wash his face with a little broom, and wipe it with a knife."

WHISKEY TALKS. Dumley was making an evening call, and the nice little boy of the family had been allowed to remain up a little later than

versation, "can whiskey talk?"

"Certainly not," said ma; "what put that absurd notion into your head?"

"Well," he replied, "I heard you say to pa that whiskey was telling on Mr. Dumley, and I wanted to know what it said."

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

Mr. E. Mitchell, Manager Bank of Commerce, Hamilton, says:—I have no hesitation in pronouncing your great remedy, Sutherland's Rheumatine, a success in my case, and in heartily recommending it to all case, and in heartily reco



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS,

His Outspoken Opinion. His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character is the value of Warner's SAPE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newipapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. Marner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

ALEX. McDONALD, Lorne, N.S., writes, "1 know of nothing so useful in lung disease, both as a palliative and cure, as DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY."

ALEX. D. FRASER, Hopewell, N.S., writes "I believe your remedy (WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY) has kept some of my children from the grave."

DAVID McKAY, Riverton, N. S., says

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has given me every satisfaction. I consider it to be an excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, and any Lung Disease." ANGUS FRASER, Elgin, N.S., writes, "I would not be without WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF WILD CHERRY for five times the cost."



PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE

Testimonial From Mr. Thos. Roach. Owner and Proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Welland.

WELLAND, Ont., Sept. 3, 1883.

J. N. SUTHERLAND: Dear Sir.—My daughter was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism. For the better part of a year she was confined to her bed, and had lost the power of raising her head from her shouldet. It was much feared that the cords of her neck would have to be cut. Fortunately before this was done, I was recommended by your Mr. Rooth to try Rheumatine. I purchased three bottles, two of which completely cured her. My child is now free from all rheumatic pain, and as well as can be. I most thoroughly and heartily recommend your cure.

Yours truly.

See our Change of Testimonials every week in WELLAND, Ont., Sept. 3, 1883

See our Change of Testimonials every week in DAILY MAIL. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
OFFICE—21 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

CANCER CAN BE CURED 1
Thousands bear testimony to the fact Send for circular giving particular Address, L. D. MolRUCHAEL, M. D., S. Niagara St., BUFFALO, N. 1

NUTION TO THE NUMBER OF The celebrated IF. H. Hollick, of Lorestablished an agency in forcose for of his medicines for the sure cure of al diseases arising from whatever cause, in use here over twenty years. Cured it No Cure, No Fay. Rholose stamp for p which will be sent in sealed envelope t address to 483 Youge Street, Toronto.



GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS. FRUIT LIVER PILLS act upon
THE BOWELS.
s. per bottle, with free sample of

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