POISONED BY STRYCHNINE.

The Coroner's Jury Think Cook Teat Mur dered H.s Young; Wife,

FLESHERTON, Nov. 15:—The mysterious poisoning case of Rose Leppard, at Eugenia, a small village near here, two weeks ago has, with the resumption of the coroner's inquest today, excited more interest than when the unfortunate and the coroner's stream of the coroner's stream of the coroner's stream of the coroner of the

the deceased's stomach by Dr. Ellis, public analyst. Dr. Ellis forwarded his report of

the analysis from Toronto to-day, which states conclusively that he had

DISCOVERED STRYCHNINE

in the girl's stomach. This report was read

at the coroner's inquest held to-day by Dr. Christie, coroner, of this place. It will be

emembered that this girl died in great agony,

and while she was in apparent good health. Her mother states that she never had a sick

day in her life, and that she was the healthlest girl in the township. Death, however, was accompanied by every symptom of strychnine poisoning. It was clearly shown Cook Teat had

strychnine in his possession, and indeed a small partly-filled bottle of the poison has

been found in his possession. At the inquest to-day Aaron Teeter testified that before the

poisoning of the girl, Cook Teat had shown a

bottle, which he said contained strychnine.

At the time he was shown the bottle, it was

about two-thirds full of the poison; now the bottle which was found in Teat's pos-

session, and which Teeter recognized as the same one which the latter had shown to

when found making it quite apparent that

some of it has been used for some purpose

Since the adjournment of the inquest, two

weeks ago. Cook Teat and Mrs. Leppard

nother of the murdered girl, seem to have

nad a falling out, for at the inquest this

morning she seemed inclined to tell all she knew that would be to his disadvantage.

There was some hard swearing in the case, and a great deal of contradictory evidence,

especially between Mrs. Leppard, Aaron

SURE ROSE HAD BEEN POISONED,

ot by her own hands, for the girl was not of

a despondent disposition. but she thought she must have been given poison by someone,

and took it unknowingly. It was also shown that Cook Teat and Rose had been seen on

Monday, the day she died, walking down the

Monday, the day she died, walking down the road while she held the paper, which evidently contained some powder, from the way she held it. It was immediately after this walk that she took sick. Her mother states Cook Teat had on one occasion offered to bring down one occasion offered to bring down

some strychnine to poison some onions which were being stolen from her garden, and by which Teat proposed to catch the thief. Mrs.

count. Part of Aaron Teeter's evidence was

quite irrelevant to the poisoning case, but it tended to show that Teat's character was not

by any means irreproachable, and was calcu-lated to prejudice the most conscientious

ury against him. Teeter said, and Cook

n Erin, who was a daughter of Mr. Sar

geant. Teeter said Teat's wife in Erin had told him that he had on sundry occasions

when she lived with him, threatened to cut her

hroat and shoot her. He delayed his mar-

riage, it seems, with Rose Leppard, in order

wife; it was also shown that he offered

would sign deeds of separation. This separation from his first wife was never con-

separation from his first wife was never con-summated, but when he was married by Rev.

Mr. Macdonnell he alleged, as shown at the

inquest to-day, that he was a bachelor. They

were married, and before Cook Teat had been

reeping company many months with Rose

Leppard it became painfully apparent that her marriage to him was a social necessity,

and it is generally presumed that he gave her strychnine, which caused her death,

UNDER THE PRETENCE THAT IT WAS MEDICINE

that would have the effect of procuring a mis

carriage. It is supposed she took deadly

poison quite ignorant of what it was. Mrs. Leppard also stated that after the opening of

suspicion that she had been poisoned was strengthened, and when she returned home

from the inquest she found crumbs of bread

and cheese in Rose's satchel, and thinking her daughter might have been poison-

ed through some food given her to eat, she soaked the crumbs in milk and gave

them to the cat next day, but they had no

effect. The strange fact in connection with the case is that while the gravedigger was

preparing the grave for Rose Leppard he had occasion to call at her mother's house, and

took his dog with him. The dog ate som

pard's door, and strange to say, next day showed symptoms of having been poisoned by strychnine. Cook Teat's

evidence was taken. He said Teeter's

they had the effect of quite upsetting him. He swore that he had never shown him

any strychnine; that he had never proposed

to give Mrs. Leppard any to use, and that

with the exception of a little he gave a neigh-bour to poison a dog with, he had never used

any for any purpose. He had never, he said

given deceased anything in the way of medi-cine for herself. The inquest lasted for nearly six hours. Mr. Frost, brother of County Court Attorney Frost, of Owen

Sound, watched the proceedings in the in-terets of the Crown. The case was summed

up by Coroner Christie, and given to the jury about nine o'clock. After considering it

about half an hour, they returned a verdict,

COOK TEAT GUILTY

of causing the girl's death by poisoning her

with strychnine. Teat, who was present,

ness. He took his pipe out of his pocket,

seemed to take matters with singular coo

and leaning back in his chair smoked de

liberately for some time. Then Constable Field, of Flesherton, took him in custody,

and to-morrow he will be transferred to gaol in Owen Sound to await his trial at the next

Criminal Assizes there. The prisoner is a peculiar looking old man, about fifty years

of age, and, as stated before, quite blind. His medium length hair is stiff like bristles, and brushed straight, while his chin and side whiskers are cut to

correspond with his hair. He lives with his mother and her several children near Eugenia.

The family came from Lexington, Michigan, some years ago and settled here. His mother

enjoyed a pension from the United States Government, obtained through her son hav-

American war, and another who is also blind

He and his brother became blind by accident and altogether the families, some members o

which are said to be highly respectable, seen

to have been remarkably unfortunete

ing been engaged in the American war.

finding

had told a good string of falsehoods; that

of food which he found outside Lep-

the inquest on her daughter's remains

o try and get a separation from his other

woman in Erin \$50 if

admitted that he had another wife

Teeter said Teat's wife in Erin had

ppard, however, refused to use it upon any

Leeter, and Cook Teat. She said she was

him, is only one-third full, the strychni

ninutes later a telephonic message t to the Court street fire hall, the which do not answer this box ng was a large solid brick strucsed for the manufacture of woodware, occupied by Brandons & Co. The swho had been working in it left at ck, when everything appeared to be me shop in the building, is thought een purely accidental, as the prisoners employed in it are on the best of ith their foreman. The firemen nearly two hours before they got entirely under control, and it was ed the whole of the first floor, and r part of the second floor, with conthe building, being destroyed. The will be about \$30,000, fully covered nce, distributed among eight or ten An investigation will be held by ctor on his return from Kingston. risoners, who were in their cells at the fire broke out, were told that ith them.

RAILWAY NEWS.

ect of extending the Belleville and tings railway to the Mattawan, to with the Canada Pacific and thence

said that a surveying party has been om Ottawa by the chief engineer of rio and Pacific railway to commend on that line between Sault Ste. d Cornwall.

low of a brakeman on the Chicago, sland, and Pacific has secured \$20,000 against the company for of her husband while coupling he suit has been tried twice be time the plaintiff has gained the

River has been made the headquar he eastern division of the C.P.R., the company's stores have been rem Pembroke to that point. The authorities have already erected arge brick round-house for the ac n of twelve engines. atch from Cleveland savs that Can ies are there endeavouring to pur-

e Central Ontario railway of Canada completed to the Hastings iron It is thought without doubt that the purchasers represent the Canada ailway. President Ritchie, of the Ontario, was interviewed, but refused ny information on the subject furthat parties had offered to purchase

gine and several cars of a Midland freight train on the Scarboro' junction day last. Considerable distance was oose from a number of rear cars the disconnection was noticed had elapsed before the cars left be thundering down the grade and into the other cars. The contents. lumber, were scattered in and two train hands narrowhy ing killed. The damage, it is said d to several thousand dollars.

rie, at the last assizes, a case of the Northern Railway was tried, the which were as follows :- Mr. and gar were travelling on the Northern intending to get off at Lefrov station. esman called the name of the sta the train did not stop at the platnd Mrs. Edgar in attempting to jump seriously injured, and an action for was instituted. At the trial Mra-tained a verdict for \$100 and Mr. or \$200. Mr. G. D. Boulton, Q.C. obtained an order nisi to set aside lict, on the ground that there was no ce on the part of the railway. The be argued next week.

Railway Amalgamation, irned meeting of the shareholder redit Valley railway was held yester-he company's office. Mr. E. B. Ospied the chair, and 4,860 out of the 000 shares were represented by shareier in person or by proxy

meeting sanctioned the lease by the of the railway, property, and underthe London Junction Railway Com the period of nine hundred and ne years. A draft of the lease was adopted, the annual rental aced at \$18,300. The London June way is to run from Belmont on the , a distance of about twelve miles ted to be finished about midsum the making of the rent named part of making of the rent named part of ting expenses of the London Junction and the pledge or transfer in true wise of the rent, for the purpose of the interest upon the bonds or des of the company. tion for the amalgamation of the

... together with its leased lines and ces, with the Ontario and Quebe Company, was carried unanimously. TARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

adjourned meeting of the Ontario c railway shareholders yesterday, wing propositions were sanctioned : mation of the company with the alley railway, together with its leased appurtenances. 2. The acquisition e, lease, or amalgamation of that of the line of the Atlantic and North ailway Company extending from its with the Canadian Pacific railwa End, to its projected terminus in of Montreal, and to the souther of the proposed bridge over the Lawrence near Montreal, 3. The on of the portion of the line of the n Pacific Railway Company lying be town of Perth and the Falls, in the Province of Ontario. 4. uction of the extension of the comne of railway from Smith's Falls to a unction with the Atlantic and Northrailway. The Board of Directors ructed and empowered to draw up nte the different agreements.

eter Vermett, Hochelaga, P.Q., "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured Rheumatism after I had tried sines to no purpose. It is a good Just think of it-you can relieve es of rheumatism, or the most pain of neuralgia-you can check a heal bruised or broken skin. with of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, costing

ersleeve Cup, won by the Kingston Club in 1878 and held until August, ve matches, with the Athletes, of the Okas and Alerts, of Belleville, apanee club, and then won by the Lacrosse Club and held for three us becoming their property, was pre-b H. LeBrun by the Peterboro' team last week, in recognition of his

RAYING CONFIDENCE

very much regretted that the large of so-called regular M.Ds. will persist iging poor sufferers whom they have cure in trying the specialist in whose their last and only chance to get well. r sufferers placing implicit confidence nilily physician even after he has failed em, will, by his selfish advice, abandon and in despair lie down and die. We you the names of thousands who, in h advice, have, secretly and timedly eir physician would know of it, put es in the hands of the Specialists of the Throat and Lung Institute of and Montreal, where the Spirometer by Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, and exn of the French Army, is used, and ely well when everything else had . Catarrhal Deafness, or Con or second stage should consult these personally if possible; if not, write tions and copy of " Inte blished monthly, to 173 Chu r 13 Phillips square, Montreal, P.Q.

SANITARY CONVENTION. Discussion of Important Topics at the Ses

London, Nov. 16 .- The session of the san stary convention under the auspices of the Provincial Board of Health opened at the City hall this morning, there being a large attend ance of local physicians and medical gentle-men from a distance. After the opening ex-

ercises by Rev. Father Tiernan,
An address on public health, prepared by
Dr. Harding, of St. John, N.B., was read by Dr. Oldright, which consisted principally of hints regarding the necessity, advisability and best methods of imparting sanitary in formation among the general public and the recent acquisition of ladies as advocates of sanitory reform, alluding also to the fact that many physicians were not qualified to impart such information to the public, but that in general they were the most fitting bodies. He held that it was the duty of the public to themselves to study this subject and profit by such study. Dr. Oldright considered the paper eminently appropriate to the opening session. He expressed gratification that the ladies were taking increased interest in sanitary science, and that there might be a good attendance of the fair sex during the sess

Dr. EDWARDS considered that a practical way of meeting the masses would be by imparting sanitary information in the schools. Dr. PLAYTER, of Ottawa, thought the medi cal men had to complain that the public had not yet co-operated with them in regard to sanitary science, though he hoped they would, and he believed London would be a good starting point.

Mr. WALKER spoke briefly of the complete

system of sewage in vogue in England, where under the law of sanitary authority a sanitary officer inspects houses, grounds, and water

MILLDAMS PREJUDICIAL TO HEALTH. Dr. Arnorr, of London, read a lengthy paper on "The Effects of Mili Dams on Public Health." After referring to the grave responsibilities resting on the medical fra-ternity, he alluded to malaria as amongst the most hidden and potent causes of disease, and while it was one of the most preventible of diseases few measures of importance had been adopted with a view to its suppression. Mill dams, locks, and other obstructions to the natural flow of the water were its most fertile sources in this part of Ontario. The building of a lock or dam had always been followed at no distant date by an increase of such diseases, and their removal had been followed shortly afterwards by a very great diminution, if not malarial troubles. He cited several instances which had come under his own observation of whole families having been down with ague from the too close proxmity of a mill dam on a sluggish stream. and showed that with their removal from the spot the disease had disappeared from amongst them, and they had never been bothered since. He concluded by asking :-What shall be said of the people who permit dams to remain on the river, where they ollect all the refuse and sewage in addition to the ord nary impurities. A private citizen would be indictable were he to keep an open tess pit in the yard to collect the sewerage of one house, but in a city of 30,000 inhabitants the authorities permit the existence of three dams, which collect all the sewerage and refuge into three huge cesspools. To charged a great amount of the sickness of the believe that the late great flood. which did so much damage to bridges and dams, was a great blessing in a sanitary point of view to the city and surrounding country. Nor do I believe in a financial point of view the balance will be so much against us as might be supposed. For the increased productive power of the people in good health, the saving of time through a lessened amount of illness, and last but not least the diminished expenditure for medical attendance, are a saving to the country which at all events goes far to balance the

the highest degree criminal, morally if not

legally? Has the time not arrived when the health of the people should be the chief consideration of our rulers, and the prevention of disease wiser and more honourable than its HYGIENIC CONDITION OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. DEARNESS, inspector of schools for East Middlesex, then read an address on the "Hygienic Condition of Rural Schools." He believed four-fifths of the deaths of children were due to sin and ignorance and disease, and lamented the fact that nothing had been done by the Government to diffuse a knowledge of hygienic matters amongst the people. After referring to the defects of the site usually chosen for rural schools, he advocated the selection of ground for the building with a southern aspect, and facing south. Ventilation and warmth were important essentials in schools, and in many buildings both were lacking. The air of the majority of schools was to his mind a most prolific factor of consumption. He referred to the usual method of warming by stoves placed near the door, and also to the inefficient supply of water; 48 per cent. of the rural schools had wells, 30

fect the work they have in hand for the safety

of the people. 3. Recommending the for-mation of local sanitary associations. 4.

Recommending the adoption of means by the

Government so that the public may have some guarantee that persons who undertake

plumbing and drainage of houses are properly qualified to do so, and also urging municipali

ties to appoint competent persons to decide beforehand whether any dangerous feature

exists in the proposed plans and to inspect the work before the house is allowed to be

SINGULAR DIVORCE SUIT.

A Thrice-Married Woman Seeks Release

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—An application

was made on Saturday by Daniel Dougherty, as counsel for Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, in an ex-

traordinary suit for divorce against John L. Miller. Mrs. Miller married the defendant

about twenty years ago. She did not live happily with him, and their marital troubles

ended in an absolute divorce. A short time after the separation the widow, by grace of the law, married Robert J. Randall. She lived with him a few years. Domestic broils

arose; the Divorce Courts were again appealed to, and the woman, with two men living

who had called her wife, was free once more. She had several children by her first hus

band, and through them had kept up her ac-

quaintance with him. She was nearly fifty,

and after release from her late alliance she

began to look upon him, the father of her children, as something more than a stranger. He came to look upon her in the same light.

They grew very friendly. He said to her one

night, she says :- "Suppose we were again

what we were before-do you think that you

could be satisfied and happy?" She answer-

ed, "Yes;" and so they were married. That was on February 19th, of this year.

On August 4th she left him again. He had blasted all her hopes, she said. He had treated her cruelly and turned her out of his house. The love was all broken up. Mrs.

SHE VISITED HIS HOUSE,

and he was fifty-four.

per cent, depended on the neighbours, and for the balance the scholars had to obtain supply as best they could. He concluded an admirable paper by alluding to the apologies for closets, the impurities of the well water, the excellence of the furniture, and gave it as his opinion that a child should not be sent to school before the age of seven years. LEGISLATIVE AID. Several resolutions were then adopted. The first asked the Legislature to amend the Public Health Acts of the province so as to provide for a Board of Health and health offiheads closed the entertainment. er in each municipality. 2. That the Legislature place such sums in the estimates as willenable the Provincial Board of Health to pe

The Auburn, N.Y., Despatch has the following: Mervin ("Batavia") Thompson, the champion Canadian wrestler, gave an out-door exhibition of his great strength near the Cen-tral Hudson freight-house last evening be tween the hours of five and six o'clock against any team of horses in the city or county, and would give \$100 to the owner of the team if the horses succeeded in pulling him from the ladder. Yesterday the dian athlete made arrangements with Mr. B. . Webster The latter is engaged in the

truck and express business, and is the owner strength of two of Mr. Webster's large horses

life intolerable. She could not live with him

FREE HER AGAIN. nd, that she might be able to live in the meanwhile, desired alimony until the pro-ceedings should end. No answer was filed to ber libel, but the application for an allowance was strongly opposed. Depositions were taken from witnesses for Mrs. Miller.

WILLIAM VAN GENTHEE, an agent employed by Mr. Miller to collect rents, testified that the latter owned fifteen valuable.

ied that the latter owned filteen valuable properties, some of which, however, were mortgaged. The respondent was worth altogether, it was thought, about \$100,000.
Mrs. Miller, in her testimony, declared that her husband was a professional gambler.
"He is," she swore, "the owner of the property at 130 South Ninth street. The business of gambling is carried on there. He was also connected with another house at No. 8 South Broad street, and the south-west cor-ner of Twelfth and Locust streets. These ouses are discontinued now, though he still etains his interest in Ninth street. I know

any longer. She asked the court to

his from his own savings." Mrs. Miller testified that when she married last her husband told her that his income was from \$250 to \$260 a month. When she left him, however, she had hardly anything except her personal effects. She had been accustomed to luxurious living, and could not come down all at once. She testified that when in New York she lived at the Albe-marle and the Hoffman house. In this city, when not living in private, she had resided at the best hotels. After her last separation one engaged a room at the St. George hotel for \$1 a day, and took her meals at the Hotel Bellevie. She paid her bills out of a loan she got it a pawn-broker's on jewels and silk attire. When the money was all gone she moved into

theaper quarters.

The court allowed Mrs. Miller \$15 per week until the divorce proceedings should MARRIAGE BY PHRENOLOGY.

Simple Method by which Mr. Size Would Unite l'eople. Four weird portraits and the pallid bust of gentleman whose skull was neatly divided nto building lots decorated the platform at Cooper Union last evening, when Professor Nelson Sizer came forward to discuss marriage from the stand oint of phrenology. There was a large audience. The speaker began by saying that the first things which engage a young man's attention are choosing vocation and a wife. It was usually considered that a woman was at her zenith at twenty, and old at twenty-five. When she was sixteen the question was, Whom shall I take? Twenty, Whom can I get? Twentyfive, Who will take me? Mothers-in-law and stepmothers are, in the Professor's opinion, much less black than they are commonly painted. In speaking of domestic discipline the speaker told of a man who had adopted twenty-eight children, of whom twenty-seven

turned out well. "How many of the audience can show such record as that?" asked Prof. Sizer. To llustrate what people should marry, showed his hearers some portraits, of which

he had several upding table "Of her," he said, holding up a severe, angular female face, "I have some doubts. (The audience giggled.) Perhaps you have none at all. Would some of you like her for a mother-in-law? Don't all talk at once. This woman (holding up another picture) is pert, substantial, ambitious, and self-reliant, and would make a good mate for this man (exhibiting a mild-made countenance adorne

with taffy-coloured hair. "He is intelligent and religious, but can not clench his tists. She will run the house while he writes the editorials. She furnishes the lemons and he the sugar. 'Marry one like yourself, people sometimes say. That is all very well if you are perfect, but some of us are not perfect. Men should marry to make up their deficiencies. There should be harmony of treatment and mental development.

a saving to the country which, at all events goes far to balance the expenditure for bridges. Now, if it is agreed that the removal of a dam would be the means of decreasing sickness, diminishing doctors' bills, and saving valuable lives, does it not follow that failing to do so would be in the highest degree training words. The speaker also held up to the admiring audience a blonde, very de collete, who, he said, would select a dark nusband. In contrast he showed a demure Puritanic brunette, whose name was Lola Montez. Going on with his lecture, the speaker said that the tall should marry the

short, the stout should unite with the lean, As an illustration of a strong, resolute na ture. the Professor showed a cravon sketch which was said to represent King Philip II. of Spain. Twenty-five cents' worth of phys ology and \$1 worth of phrenology would enable people to make proper selections of husbands and wives. Cousins should not intermarry, as their progeny were likely to be idiots. After defending the institution of marriage against the assault of free love doctrines, and asserting that a knowledge of physical and mental laws would diminish the growing evil of divorce. Professor Sizer ex ined the heads of several ladies and gentle-

men who mounted the platform. "This lady," he said, caressing the bang of stylish blonde, "is ingenious and lively, but not very pious. She comes of a family artists, and has considerable mechanical skill She would decorate your home tastefully. said the lecturer, looking hard at a dark-complexioned youth who tried to hide his feet under a chair. The blonde snickered re-arranged her bang, and put on her hat, as Professor Sizer examined the back-hair of an lderly woman and announced that she was not stingy, was brave and long-headed, and that her sons said "Yes, ma'am" in address ing her. A third lady had reddish hair. A careful inspection of her frizzes satisfied the lecturer that she was intellectual, full of vitality and dignified. The examination

A Strong Canadian

Sunday Despatch stated that he would pull

of several large and strong teams. Five o'clock was the hour appointed, and the yard in front of the above mentioned freight-house was the place agreed upon by the in-terested parties. When the hour arrived quite a large crowd was in attendance, many of them expecting to see the man pulled in twain when he attempted to resist the Within a few minutes Thompson made his vest, and hat. A harness, greatly resembling a pair of shoulder braces, only a great deal around his waist, with two large straps left dangling from the small of his back. Then, dangling from the small of his back. Then, lying face downwards upon the ladder, fixed in a forizontal position, securely lashed to a telegraph pole, he grasped a round of the ladder with both hands and placed his feet firmly aga nst another flat round at the foot of the ladder. A team was hitched to these straps, and then commenced the tug of war. The large pair of horses started, strained and tugged, but in vain. The man could not be pulled from his position. After making three four futile attempts, this team was remov ed and a heavy pair of sorrels attached to the man. They, like their predecessors, could make no impression, and the man of muscle did not exhibit the slightest agn of weaken-ing, Finslly one of the employes of Mr. Webster took the animals by their heads, and they again exerted their well-trained muscle This time the large evener to which the whiffletrees were attached snapped in twain like a pipestem. This settled the contest. The crowd in attendance were well satisfied Miller harried into the Divorce Courts for the third time. She declared that her husband, by the indignities he put upon her, had made good, and cheered him heartily.

HIS OWN EXECUTOR.

Well-known Gentleman's Philanthropy and the Commotion Caused by One of His Letters,

Rochester Democrat and Chronic'e. We published in our local columns yester We published in our local columns yester-day morning a significant letter from a gentleman known personally or by reputation to nearly every person in the land. We have received a number of letters protesting against the use of our columns for such "palpable frauds and misrepresentations;" therefore, to confirm beyond a doubt the authenticity of the letter, and the genuineness of its sentiments, a reporter of this paper was commissioned to ascertain all the possible facts in the matter. Accordingly he visited Clifton Springs, saw the author of the letter, and with the following result: with the following result :Dr. Henry Foster, the gentleman in ques

tion, is 63 or 64 years of age, and has an ex-tremely cordial manner. He presides as superintendent over the celebrated sanitarium which accommodates over 500 guests, and is unquestionably the leading health resort of unquestionably the leading health resort of the country. Several years ago this benevolent man wisely determined to be his own executor; and therefore turned over this magnificent property, worth \$300,000, as a free gift to a board of trustees, representing the principal evangelical denominations. Among the trustees are Bishop A. C. Coxe, Protestant Episcopal, Buffalo; Bishop Mathew Simpson, Philadelphia, Methodist Episcopal; President M. B. Auderson, of the University of Rochester; Rev. Dr. Clark, secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston. The benevolent purpose of the institution is the care: 1st, of avangelical mussionaries and their families of evangelical missionaries and their families whose health has been broken in their work. 2nd, of ministers, of any denomination, in good standing. 3rd, of members of any Church, who otherwise would be unable to secure such care and treatment. The current expenses of the institution are met by the re-ceipt from the hundreds of distinguished and wealthy people who every year crowd its utmost capacity. Here come men and women who were once in perfect health, but neglected the first symptoms of disease. The uncertain pains they felt at first were overlooked until their health became impaired. They little realized the danger before them nor how alarming even trifling ailments might prove. They constitute all classes, including ministers and bishops, lawyers, judges, states men, milionaires, journalists, college profes sors, and officials from all parts of the land. Drawing the morning Democrat and Chronicle from his pocket, the reporter remarked, "Doctor, that letter of yours has created a good deal of talk, and many of our aders have questioned its authenticity.

'To what do you refer?" remarked the Have you not seen the paper?" "Yes, but I have not had time to read The reporter thereupon showed him the let

er, which was as follows :-CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM CO. CLIFTON SPRINGS, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1883. DEAR SIR, -I am using Warner's Safe Cure, and I regard it as the best remedy for som forms of kidney disease that we have. I am vatching with great care some cases I am now treating with it, and I hope for favour-I wish you might come down yourself, as I ould like very much to talk with you about

nstitution Yours truly, HENRY FOSTER, M.D. (Signed). HENRY FOSTER, M.D.
"I do not see why anybody should be skeptical concerning that letter," remarked

your sterling remedy and show you over our

"Isn't it unusual for a physician of your standing and influence to commend a proprietary preparation 911 "I don't know how it may be with others, but in this institution we allow no person to dictate to us what we shall use. Our purpose is to cure the sick, and for that work we use anything we know to be valuable. Be-cause I know Warner's Safe Cure is a very valuable preparation, I commend it. As its power is manifested under my use, so shall I add to the completeness of my commenda-tion."

"We always analyze before we try any preparation of which we do not know astituents. But analysis, you know, only ives the elements; it does not give the all portant proportions, The remarkable power of Warner's Safe Cure undoubtedly consists in the proportions according to which its ele-ments are mixed." While there may be a housand remedies made of the ents, unless they are put together in proper roportions, they are worthless as kidney and

er preparations.
"I hope some day to meet Mr. Warner rsonally, and extend fuller congratulations to him on the excellence of his preparations, I have heard much of him as the founder of the Warner Observatory, and as a man of large benevolence. The reputed high character of the man himself gave assurance to me in the first place that he would not put a remedy upon the market that was not trust worthy; and it was a source of a good deal of gratification to me to find out by actual exeriment that the remedy itself sustained my

The conclusion reached by Dr. Foster is precisely the same found by Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr. Robert A. Gunn, ex-Surgeon-General Rallagher, and others, and proves beyond a least the great effective provents. the great efficacy of the remedy which has awakened so much attention in land and rescued so many men, women, and children from disease and death

THE TWO HEARTS.

Sad Romance Connected with an Old BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.-The hompson mansion, known as the "Little White House," situated at the junction of M and Twenty-first streets, Washington, has just been sold to an English gentieman of wealth, who will remodel and occupy it. The house is one of the most noted in Washing It is built of brick, plastered on the exterior, and is a counterpart of the White House, except that it is not so large. It had its "East Room," "Blue Room," and "Red oom," and is very handsome and imposing. It has been the scene of many brilliant socia

Colonel James Thompson married a daughter of Colonel Burroughs, then commander of the Marine Corps. They were blessed with AN ONLY CHILD,

a daughter, who was noted for her grace and beauty, as well as for her brilliancy o mind. She married at an early age M. Hersout, a member of the French Lagation. They resided for some years at the old home with the parents of the beautiful child-wife, and were the centre of a very brilliant social arcie, their fêtes and outdoor entertainments, given in the spacious and elegant grounds of "The Little White House," being the feature of society. Shortly after the marriage M. Hersont was ordered to South America, and he took with him, when he went, his wife. While there she died in childbirth For some reason Mrs. Thompson, her mother who still resided at the old mansion not believe that her daughter was dead, and became possessed of an idea that her husband

PLACED HER IN SOME CONVENT in South America that he might be free to pay his addresses to some dark-eyed beauty of the Spanish-American court. In order to satisfy the mother of the truth of his assertions, and that her child was not pining in the captivity of a South American convent, M. Hersout resorted to an expedient as horrible and novel as it was successful He had the heart of his dead wife and that of her babe removed from their bodies, pre served in spirits, and after proper ertifica-tion by the Spanish authorities at the city where the death occurred, forwarded them to the parents without preliminary notice. They arrived, and the package was opened in the presence of the mother, without a word of varning or even a suspicion of its contents.

THE MOTHER'S BEASON DESTROYED, The shock was so great that it unsettled her reason, and she was never herself again. She shut herself up in the great house, her JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

cries and moans resounding through its beau-tiful rooms, and at night was often seen wan-dering about the grounds, dressed sometimes only in her night-clothes, with disheveiled hair, moaning and muttering her sorrows. The jar containing the hearts was retained for a time and then placed in the hands of an underface, who kept it notil Mar Theory Six Little Maidens I'll tell you a story. I'll sing you a song-It's not very short and it's not very long-Of six little maidens: in white they were dress.

And each was the sweetest and each was the andertaker, who kept it until Mrs. Thompson's death, when it was placed in the grave with her remains. To-day a marble shaft in Oak Hill cemetery, Washington, bearing two hearts, marks the resting place of the fond mother and all that this fand holds of the remains of her loved daughter.

Invited for four—well, now, let me see; Watting was dull, so they got there at thre There were little Miss Katle and Nellie and And little Miss Bessie and Polly and Prue, It might have been June, if it hadn't been Mar The first of the month, and a beautiful day; They kissed when they met, as the ladies all do Katie, Susie, and Nell; Bess, Polly, and Prue.

They danced and they skipped and they sang and they played.

And they formed pretty groups in the sun and the shade;

And I said, when they asked me of which I was "Brunettes are the dearest, and so are the

day, excited more interest than when the unfortunate young girl met her death. The unfortunate girl was married to Cook Teat, an old blind man, by Rev. D. J. Macdonnell in Toronto, and procured a policy on her life for \$4,000 in the Canadian Mutual Aid Association, through Mr. W. P. Page, Toronto, agent of the company. Interest in the case has been heightened since the inquest adjourned two weeks ago, on account of residents of Eugenia volunteering statements of their knowledge of the case, and altogether there has been forming, since the inquest adjourned a fortunght ago, a strong chain of circumstantial evidence, which has been gradually but surely tightening round the principal actor in the affair. The reason the inquest was adjourned, it will be remembered, was to procure an analysis of the contents of the deceased's stomach by Dr. Ellis, public And that night, as I bade them adieu at the Bess. Polly, and Prue, and Sue, Nellie, and Kate-How I wished that "good-by," could have been "how-d'y-do?"
And I said: "come at three!" so as to get them

DICK AND D.

CHAPTER VII. DICK TEACHES GYMNASTICS.

It may readily be imagined that Dic Devine and Norry awaited with impatience another visit from their new friend. It was not that the delights of the first visit had ceased to give them both occupation for thinking and talking, or that they needed new material; but with Master Diek's appearance something seemed to have come into the hearts of the lonely boys which made life seem altogether a happier, more hopeful thing, and Dick felt as if his hardest searches for work could be undertaken in a newer and brighter spirit. He had no occasion to go that week to Dr. Field's, although he longed to do so, and once he had to indulge himself in a walk round the house, hoping for a glimpse of Dick Dearing or Barbara, but noone appeared at the windows, and he went home a trifle down-hearted.

The work he found during those days wa chiefly carrying parcels for travellers at rail way stations, or going errands for people who went in or out of the large hotels.

Often his earnings were not more than fifteen cents, and as it was his habit, learned from his mother, always to lav aside a certain portion for the weekly rent, very little re-mained for food or fire. But Norry, with his accordeon, seemed perfectly content on bread and milk, and as Dick would return from his long rambles he heard the strains of "Hor sweet Home" long before he reached the attic

Hurrying in one windy day, he found a joyful surprise.

Master Dick was seated by Norry, regaling him with nuts and cakes and talking in his gayest voice, while Norry's shrill laughter greeted Dick's entrance. "Oh, I'm glad," Dick exclaimed; and his

first idea was to help along the little fire, at which Dearing assisted very good-humoure Why haven't you been up at the house? he asked Dick. "I told Brooks to ask you."
"Well, he said he wouldn't need me this week, Dick answered. "And I didn't like to go else: but I walked round the house

once, hoping to see you."
"I meant to take you to the circus," said Master Dick, a little loftily. "Can you do any gymnastics ! Dick announced that he could turn a some

"All right; let's see you do it," said

Dearing. "Perhaps you could teach me. We fellows at Barnabas always like to bring back some new dodge you know, and I don't believe any of them know that." So with true boy's love for such performances Dick Devine turned his somersault, to the great delight of his young patron, who immediately tried to imitate him. But sumersaulting isn't to be learned in a moment, and so it came about that there was

a great deal of knocking around, and rubbin of shins, and a general air of rioting, to which Norry listened appreciatively. Both boys were purple with their efforts and with their laughter. Dick Devine was in the act of a most darin arn, when the door was suddenly opened

A chill horror struck them. There the awful Mr. Brooks, with an expression on his majestic countenance which I dare no venture to describe Dicd Devine came to his feet, panting and subdued. The other Dick's face had assumed rather an angry glare.

"Is THIS where you run away to, Master Dick?" said Brooks, in a terrible tone. "And lured along by this low, ungrateful varmint, as ought to be had up for deceiving us all, and taking you into bad company."
"Oh, you hold up, Brooks," said Master
Dick as boldly as he could, although truth to tell, he was a little frightened. "He isn't bad company, and he didn't lure me here, as you call it, and I won't be bullied by you, either and I would like to know how you knew I was

Brooks waved his hand contemptuously, "Miss Barbara knew it, and your aunt and your grandfather are in a most awful way

"Did Barbara send you?" Dick flashed out. "It isn't a bit like her. She knew I was coming, but she's no sneak, if she is

"You are to come home at once," pronounced Brooks, "and you'll see for yourself what 'll be said and done. And as for you, you miserably rascally, boy, you are to come up to-night and see the old gentleman him-

Dick Devine had found it impossible speak. He stood still with a terrible sense of guilt in this matter even though he knew he had never done Master Dick any harm. Yet he might of known that this attic in a

Yet he might of known that this attic in a low street was not the place for a boy like his new friend to come to. Yet it had been such a happiness—and for Norry too.

"I ought to have known better," he stammered, looking very wretched indeed.
"And I hope—oh, I no hope—I haven't got Master Dick into trouble." "You may well say you'd oughter have nown better," Brooks said with withering known better," Brooks said with withering emphas. "But you'll see! Come slong. Master Dick; you're wanted immediately."

There was nothing for it but to go. Dick Dearing departed however, with a great show of sympathy for both Norry and Dick Devine and refused to do more than walk along by Brooks, who with a policeman's air, was for holding him by the shoulder. When the sound of their footsteps had died

away, Dick Devine, feeling more wretched than ever since his mother's death, crept close to Norry and explained it all. I hope no boy will scorn my young hero when I confess that the two brothers, holding each other very closely, cried as they had not cried since that August morning long ago.

CHAPTER VIII. LOST FAVOUR.

The gas was already lighted in Dr. Field's brary when Brooks and his captive reached Fifth avenue. On the way home Dearing had not condescended to discuss the matter with his companion, and if he dreaded to encounter Mrs. Thompson and the doctor, he betrayed no such fears to Brooks himself. On reaching the hall door the boy sprang up stairs without a word to the man, and

burst into the library, ready to tell his story, and if possible to clear Dick Devine of all Mrs. Thompson was seated at one side of the fire, looking as only she could look when

she was going to pronounce sentence of doom. The doctor was by his study table, appar ntly reading, although he had not turned a page in half an hour, Just before Dick appeared, Mrs. Thompson

picking up with this flow boy. I don't doubt he has taught him pocket picking."

Poor Dr. Field rubbed his forehead with his hand, and looked very unhappy. He knew well enough that he was overpartial to Dick, and for that reason felt it right to yield more decidedly to his daughter's government and ideas concerning the boy, and he did above all things dread for him evil as-

Naturally enough Dick Devine, living in an attic in a down-town street, was to the Doctor's mind, like any other common yagrant boy. He had never asked about Devine or his family, and we know the lad himself had tried to keep his history and Norrys out of everyone's knowledge. Therefore Dr. Field could not be supposed to know how carefully the poor dead mother had reased her children; and in fact I think it wrong for Dick Dearing to have made his visits in the way he did. Perhaps he felt instinctively that Dick Devine was not like other common boys; yet he had no right to form any acquaintance without consulting his

"When we remember his father's recklessness," Mrs. Thompson went on, "we have all the more to fear."

Dr. Field winced. "You know how often and often you said that poor Richard's troubles all came from his getting into bad company.

"His tastes were always so extraordinary. Do you remember that wretched German

Mrs. Thompson was going on in a higher key, but her father suddenly held up his hand d silenced her. "There, Julia," he said looking pained; "don't go over the past. Whatever poor Rick's faults were, he is gone."

"But he has left us a son who may inherit his worst faults. Surely we owe it to our poor Mary to bring him up so that he shall not disgrace her memory."

At this moment the door was burst open by the culprit himself. Cast iron could scarcely have been harder than Aunt Julia's face as Master Dick appeared. He well knew what it meaut when she folded her hands over each other with the knuckle joints so prominently in view.

"Well!" she ejaculated. "Dick," said the doctor in the sternest tore he could assume. "I am ashamed of your conduct, sir." Aunt Julia's steely eye was upon her father, and he dared not falter.

You know that you are expressly forbidden to make any acquaintances in town without my permission or your aunt's; and yet I am told you have picked up a low boy who lives in an attic in a low street, and actually made a friend of him, and run away to go and see him. Is not this true?" Brooks was standing within the door by this time, looking so anxious to speak that Aunty Julia said : 'What is it, Brooks?"

"It was a most disgraceful sight, ma'am —sir," he said, with his august nose very much in the air. "When I got there I found 'em fighting and going on like wild Injins and such a low, dirty place, and Master Dick's heels in the air, sir, and that low boy a turning himself into a sort of jumping-jack, if I might so call it, ma'am; a most disgrace ful rioting sight it was, sir."
"It's not so!" cried Dick, flashing round

upon Brooks, who smiled scornfully upon the eated boyish face. "Grandfather, it is true that I've made a friend of Dick Devine, and he's a poor boy in an attic, but he's honest, and not a bit rougher than any of the fellows at Barnabas; and we weren't fighting. He was teaching Here Aunt Julia interrupted with a horrified

scream " Father, do you hear? do you hear? He owns to this himself. He'll be running off with a circus next. Oh, father, do not be weak and blind."

Brooks regarded Mrs. Thompson with an air of most adulting compassion.

Poor Dr. Field found it hard to know what to say. He felt, and no one more keenly, that Dick must be taught to make no friends unknown to him, and particularly among a low class, yet something in the honest fearlessness of the boy's tone touched him. haps if Aunt Julia had not called up a vision of the reckless father who had broken his daughter's tender heart he might have relented so far as to investigate the of the Devines, but he knew what he had to dread if Richard Dearing's son were to revive

To be continued.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. He and the Duchess go to India. The First Employment of an English Erluce in India.

From London Times. Nov. 3.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left last evening on their way to India, where his Royal Highness is to take up the military command of the Meerut Division, to whi he has been designated. The good wishes of the whole English people will accompany him and the duchess. Whatever objections may attach to the appointment of members of the Royal Family to responsible posts in ad tration at home or abroad, it has always been recognized as fitting that in the profession of arms, with which they are by tradition connected, they should have the o ortunity of serving their country and making for themselves a distinguished and useful career. It is no amateur soldiering on which the Duke enters when he accepts an Indian command. In India there ar amenities of military life which sometimes call forth the criticism or satire of those who observe a highly placed officer's position in England. The Indian army occupies a country the condition of which brings our troops into something like the category of the continental armies, and every man who takes service in it, whatever may be his rank or functions, knows that he must be ever ready to deal with unknown contingencies. To engage in this more earnest and serious service has, we believe, been long the desire of the Duke of Connaught. He ha looked upon his profession not as a mere ornamental adjunct to his high rank, but as a career to be steadfastly followed; and this Indian command, involving, as it does, separation for himself and his consort for several years from the society and the conditions of life to which they have been accus-tomed, has been accepted with hopeful antici-pation by both of them. That the son of our Queen and the daughter of the gallant Frederick Charles may be favoured with all good fortune in their new career will be the wish of every Englishman. This is the first instance of the employment of an English Prince within the limits of our Eastern Empire. All will desire that the result may be

Countless accidents, as every one knows, light without employing them, and so without the danger of setting things on fire, an ingenious contrivance is now used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are kept. Any one may easily make trial of it. Take an oblong phial of the whitest and clearest glass, and put into it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea. Pour some olive oil heated to the boiling point upon the phosphorus; fill the phial about one-third full, and then cork it tightly. To use this novel light, remove the cork, allow the novel light, remove the cork, allow the air to enter the phial, and then re-cork it. The empty space in the phial will become luminous, and the light obtained will be equal to that of a lamp. When the light grows dim, its power can be increased by taking out the cork, and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter the phial. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the phial between the hands order to increase the fluidity of the The apparatus thus prepared may be used for

A Substitute for Matches

Two young ladies, the Misses Phelps, went to Fargo from their claims in Dickey had been saying in her iciest tones:

"Something must be done with that boy, father. He is perfectly incorrigible. I can not tell you half the mischief ne has done since he has been in the house, and now worth more than \$12,000 each.



SETH GREEN.

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Last winter I went to Florida, and while Last winter I went to Florida, and while there contracted Malaria in a very sovere form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring, My symptoms were terrible. I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs, and around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described, but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest confidence. I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to-day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. After such an experience I can most heartly recommend it to all sufferers.

Rheumatic Complaints GUTHERLAND RHEUMATINE

Kidney Complaints

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(Signea) OSEPH EDGINGTON.

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