# MEDICAL EXPERTS ON THE WITNESS STAND

Doctors Say Joseph Sifton's Wounds Were Incompatible With the Accident Theory.

Two Doctors Who Think Herbert's Story of the Alleged Murder Quite Probable---All the Blows Described Might Have Been Struck Without Caving in the Skull---Report of the Post-Mortem Examination.

der trial, the interest of the public portion of those desiring admittance periosteum. the doors are thrown back, the crowd have no chance whatever to enter. So strenuous is the struggle for admission | squeezed, and yesterday a number of ated from skull, but not torn. may be said on the side, freely shared

Yesterday's developments were hardaging to the defense, but that is what stand their opinions will be so diametrically opposed that the public faith in or-inferior parietal angle. the infallibility of the disciples of Aes-

The value of the episode of the visit Morden, Mary McFarlane and her sis- mater. extent, offset by the witness' straight- completely softened, decomposed and forward account to Mr. Riddell of his destroyed.

### Friday Afternoon.

Mr. Johnston having finished his cross-examination of High Constable McLoud, Mr. Riddell took the witness nd cleared up some points about the risit to the Burns House on the Pipe

him witness said that he went with Morden and the women to the Burns House because Morden said that he had something to reveal and wished McLoud as a witness. Morden did not do so, because the women said it was no place for them and wanted to go home. The women each had one drink of wine. Morden struck witness because witness was saying to let the women go home. Witness did not strike Morden back. When Morden struck witness the women ran away and walked home by

Richard Hobbs, a farmer, living on the north side of con. 6, London town-ship, knew Joseph Sifton and remembered the day of his death. Witness saw Joseph Sifton that morning driving east on con, 6 between 5 and 6 o'clock. There was a lady with him. Witness heard the same day that Joseph Sifton was dead.

## THE POST-MORTEM.

Mr. Riddell asked leave to put in the report of the post-mortem on the body of Joseph Sifton by Dr. Hadley Wilcams, assisted by Drs. Eccles and Waugh, of London. It was admitted on his undertaking to later put in the box the doctors making the examination. The report was as follows:

Results of a post-mortem held on the exhumed body of Joseph Sifton, in the cemetery of the village of Arva (commonly called St. Johns). Middlesex, Ont., on the 25th day of July, 1900, at 3 p.m., being 25 days after death: pparent age, 55 years; apparent ght, 6 feet; dressed for burial, with black shoes and stockings; large amount of dark fluid (apparently blood) beneath head and body in the cloth upon which the body is lying; postmortem rigidity absent; body in an state of decomposition; black fluid running out of mouth and rectum; both eyes protruding; mouth wide open, but cavity empty; face has a deep yellow tint; skin (epidermis) peels off easily over whole body; external genitals marked by emphysematous. hair on scalp comes off easily: undertaker's puncture in the right first intercostal space, two inches sternum; clotted dark bloody fluid in right external ear; dark fluid

Wound "A" .- Wound on right side of head, commencing at bi-auricular line and running backwards midway between the center of skull above and post-mortems. Witness engaged in about the orifice of the right ear, two inches one hundred post-mortems in a year

With the important developments of | in length; three silk stitches close the | and had been engaged as professor of each day's session of the Sifton mur-posterior fourth being open. The edges are ragged. Remnants of blood continues to grow. The attendance has clot immediately around this wound

Wound "B". - Anterior-posterior can get in. For some time before the wound, one inch in length, lying near doors open, a dense crowd has packed itself against the front entrance. When the doors open, a dense crowd has packed itself against the front entrance. When sema of scalp just behind the temporal of the crowd itself against the crowd itself agai surges in until a sufficient number have region. Upper portion of scalp separbeen admitted to fill the court room. ated on vertex, commencing 4½ inches

Those on the outskirts of the crowd from the base of the nose, 3½ inches in anterior posterior diameter, and 4% in the transverse

Wound "A" .- Periosteum (perieranthat many people are painfully ium) beneath large wound is separ-

Fractures.-Skull immediately bewomen in the crush were so roughly neath the center of large wound is jostled that they were heard to ex- fractured, showing multiple fissures press an opinion that they would have and passes in three primary direcbeen better at home; an opinion, it tions. First, passes downward and backwards to right posterior inferior parietal angle; second, passes upwards by the court officials, from the sheriff and forwards, extending to the median line of skull ½ inch in front of bifissure running straight forward ly as sensational as those of the pre- the parietal bone two inches in vious day. The opinions of the To- length. Third, from the primary point ronto experts were, in the main, dam- downwards and forwards through the parietal bone, the squamous portion of temporal bone to the base of skull the crown experts are there for. When and the root of sygoma. Two inches the experts for the defense take the along this third fracture was another stand their opinions will be so diamet-

Skull sawed, skull cap removed, culapius and Hippocrates will suffer a part of right parietal bone connected with the fracture breaking off as the chisel forces up the skull cap. Dura mater not attached to inner surface of High Constable McLoud, Edgar of skull cap; gas underneath the dura ter to the Burns Hotel, which was se- empty; the dura mater complete and cured by Mr. Johnston from the high the skull and dura mater. The covernot torn; no signs of fluid between constable, on the stand, was, to an ing of the brain removed-The brain

Fracture "A".-Running across the reasons for going, and what transpired median fossa of the base of skull on right side convex towards the front and extending quite close to margin of foraman ovale, being a continuation

the fracture of the vault. Fracture "B" .- A small fracture in posterior fossa, being continuation of posterior downwards fissure of fracture of vault, runs into right jugular foramen from the right posterior-inferior parietal angle: no signs of hemorrhage at the base of skull; spinal cord softened and destroyed at upper part; no signs of hemorrhage; no fracture or dislocation can be made out in any part of body except the head; incision is made from the chin to the top of sternum and pharynx is opened nothing abnormal about the throat; the carotid vessels are normal; the larvny, trachea and gullet are opened, all normal; the pharynx turned down and vertebra examined in

neck, no signs of fracture or injury. Abdomen opened down the center and by cross section, omentum still yellow; diaphragm position between the 4th and 5th ribs on right side and the 5th and 6th ribs on the left side. Stomach reddish on outside and appears congested. Stomach and part of duodenum tied at both ends, removed and placed in bottle. No rupture or malposition of any abdominal organ. Left kidney normal, right kidney normal, spleen normal, liver normal. Part of liver and gall bladder removed and placed in bottle. Bladder apparently healthy and contains a pint of dark Intestines normal and contain apparently fascal material. Pancreas normal. No signs of injury to be found. Pericordium empty. Pleural cavity normal. Lungs fill the chest,

and are inflated. The heart walls are thin, but the heart otherwise normal. Hypostatic congestion marked at back and base of both lungs; chest otherwise quite normal. Specimens of stomach, portion of duodenum, part of liver and gall-bladder, and part of kidney sealed down in bottles, stamped and directed.

MARTIN LOOKED VICIOUS. Ephraim Bathurst, recalled, said he met Martin Morden while the prelim examination was going on last In talking with him about the vear. anday Bathurst saw Edgar and Martin Morden in the barn and heard them talking, witness asked him what made them look so vicious at him. Martin said "Nothing, only I was afraid you overheard Edgar and me talking underneath.

Dr. Harvey B. Anderson, a practicing physician of Toronto, and professor of pathology at Trinity Medical College, Toronto, was the first medical expert to take the stand. For the information of the jury, he said that pathology was the study of diseases of the organs and tissues, post-mortem examinations, and conditions found in

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Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia,

Bottled at, and imported from, the

pathology for seven or eight years. Witness had heard evidence of Dr. Mc-Neil and Herbert, and in the light of continues to grow. The attendance has clot immediately around this wound the post-mortem, witness thought that increased until now only a small probeneath the scalp, but superficial to it would be not absolutely impossible o produce the wounds found by a fall,

but it would be PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE. "If you were to take an axe and

swing it over your shoulder with all your might," said Mr. Riddell, "upon the head a number of times, what effect would that have upon the skull?" "I would expect it would smash the skull." answered the witness.

A skull was produced, owned by Dr Williams, who performed the post-mortem. On it he had marked in red the wounds found on Joseph Sifton's head, while black lines indicated the fractures, and a circular blue line the separation. This skull was used by counsel, and by both the medical witnesses, for purpose of demonstration. Mr. Johnston made

FREQUENT USE OF THE SKULL and the blood-stained bricks, placing them in various relative positions to illustrate his questions as to the possible cause of all the injuries.

The blow of an axe, said Dr. Anderson, would not create the abrasions behind the ear, but dragging the body along the floor might do so. The small wound on top of the head might have been caused by a blow from the sharp edge of an axe or by contact with the corner of a brick or board. The boggy wound on top of the head would probably be caused by REPEATED BLOWS FROM A FLAT SURFACE.

The general condition of the wounds on the head were

MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY BLOWS FROM AN

rather than from a fall. After falling a distance of 25 feet and receiving such injuries as were found in this case the man could not change his position; therefore as the body was found lying with the left side down, the wounds would probably be on the left and not on the right side. Falling such a distance, sand and dirt would probably be found in the hair. With blows given would probably be fractured. With the first two series of blows given with the body lying on its face, chaif need not necessarily be found in the hair. With the body laid on the hay, hay might be found in the hair. With a little blood on a quantity of chaff, it would be dif-ficult to find it three weeks later. It would be difficult to find blood in hay after the same lapse of time.

Toronto, examined chips given him by Dr. Ferguson. Examination was made on April 6, 9 and 10, ten months after

BLOOD WAS FOUND. but after the lapse of time it was possible only to know that it was mammalian blood. It was impossible to say od. It was impossible to say whether or not it was human blood. Mr. Johnston then took the witness. After pointing out that the prisone as a tall, active man, and after reading Herbert's evidence as to the blows administered, Mr. Johnston asked witness to consider the post-mortem and the evidence of Dr. McNeil, and then

say whether it was true. "It depends on the strength of the blows," answered witness. "In the first place, the blows were struck with the side of the axe, which is not the way blows are struck when splitting or chopping. In the second place, from the injuries, the scatp wounds and fractures were not produced by blows struck on the same spot on the head. As to the real force that was used, that is impossible for me to actually estimate. The description of the blows and how they were struck, and the idea. I got from the evidence submitted, and the conditions as found in the skull at the post-mortem, I should say was

QUITE CONSISTENT with the story Herbert told." "I have read to you what Herbert id," continued Mr. Johnston. "Take these blows, intended to kill, given by a man as though splitting or chopping wood, swinging an axe viciously, and apparently as hard as he could strike. Will you go thus far-that, after eleven to fourteen blows, you would not find the fracture across the top of the skull and the man's head practically knock-

"I will not go so far as to say that." answered the witness. When do you say that the fracture t the side was caused?"

"It might have been caused when h

was in the northeast angle of the trapdoor, the head hanging forward, and the prisoner to the east of him." was If Joseph Sifton had been struck over the ear, witness said, the ear need not

necessarily be solit With a man falling and striking his head partly on a sharp corner, and partly on the ground, witness would not expect to find the wounds sustain-

Many of the conditions found in the scalp at the post-mortem might have been due to putrefaction and the ac-

To many of Mr. Johnston's questions the witness could only answer "IT MIGHT, AND IT MIGHT NOT." Taking a fall of 30 feet, witness would not expect to find the injuries sustained. Alighting on the head, wit-

ness would expect a fracture of the base of the skull. To Mr. Riddell, witness that that if bacilli could get into the scalp and cause gas, the gas could escape.

DR. GEORGE A. BINGHAM, a practicing physician in Toronto, and professor of surgical anatomy in Trinty Medical College, said that for three or four years he had performed post-mortems for Toronto General Hospital, doing 50 to 100 a year. Witness heard evidence of Dr. McNeil and Walter Herbert. To witness the injuries to the skull and scalp did not appear

been produced by a fall, but I am at a loss entirely to explain the injuries to the soft tissues by a single fall. In the first place, these injuries to the soft tissues were separated. We have THREE SEPARATE INJURIES

to the soft tissues, separated from each other by considerable space. We have one described at the right side of the scalp, one being nearer the base line. Then we have the injuries to the scalp described by Dr. McNeil; then two smaller wounds behind each ear."

The nature of the injuries produced by a strong man striking blows with an axe, using all his force, would dean axe, using all his force, would depend upon the thickness of the skull, second, upon the location of the skull; third, upon the nature of the weapon; fourth, upon the degree of violence used, and lastly upon the shape of the skull.

The injuries in the present case could all be produced by BLOWS FROM AN AXE, and the conditions found were consist-

When the arteries in the scalp are injured, the flow of blood is spurting, free, rapid. With a contused wound, the bleeding would be of an oczing, dripping nature, possibly of a profuse character.

With the body in the positions described by Herbert, chaff would not get in the hair unless there was a large quantity of chaff on the floor. Hay might or might not get in the wounds

"You think, in your judgment, that the injuries were not caused by a fall?" asked counsel.

"One wants to be extremely careful about a statement of that kind, because there are so many varying fractures," was the reply. A man may fall from a tremendous height, and have very little injury, and he may fall a short distance and have many frac Considering all the facts of the case. I am satisfied that all the fractures might fairly readily be produced by the fall described, with the excep-tion of the traverse fracture above, but I AM NOT SATISFIED

that all the wounds of the soft part could have been produced in that way. That transverse fracture is more compatible with a separate point of im-

Witness gave as his reason for believing that the transverse fracture was not caused by a fall, the fact that it extended across the frontal entire, a condition never seen by him except where there had been a separate point

the skin was the separation or removal of the epidermis, or first layer of the skin, from the inner layer. Witness could not see how a celluloid collar could produce the abrasions.

The doctor admitted that given the skull alone, without hearing the evidence, it would be easier to form an opinion of the cause of the injuries. It had been difficult, he admitted, to form a theory after taking into consideration the evidence of Dr. McNeil and Herbert, the post-mortem, the of the crown and the theory of

the defense. With ten or twelve such blows as described by Herbert, witness would expect to find more wounds in the soft

Witness admitted that, taking the probably be sustained. force of blows described by Herbert, and comparing with the post-mortem and the condition of the skull, HERBERT'S STORY COULD NOT BE TRUE.

To Mr. Riddell witness said that much when delivered in the manner described, because the head would be pivot and much of the force of the blow would be exhausted .. If the head were in a fixed position, such as against a wall, the skull would be completely smashed. While the first fracture would weaken the skull, it would not do so so seriously as if there

was a depression existing.
Dr. Bingham's examination finished the name of Dr. Gustin, of St. Thomas, was called, but it being within a few minutes of adjournment, the court decided to adjourn till 9:30 a.m. Satur-

## Saturday Morning.

Promptly at 9:30 this morning the doors of the court house were thrown open, and as many of the waiting crowd entered as could squeeze in before the constables barred the entrance. The courtroom filled, Sheriff Cameron called "Silence!" Judge MacMahon entered and another day of the Sifton murder trial had begun.

The judge announced that it was the intention to adjourn court at 1 p.m. and not resume until 9:30 a.m. Monday. In the meantime the jury wished to have another view of the premises in order to clear up certain points. His lordship asked counsel if they were both agreed as to the advisability of letting the jury go to the spot this afternoon. On receiving their answer, his lordship directed that the jury visit the spot again in charge of Col. Macbeth, and accompanied by representa tives of both the crown and the de-

The taking of medical evidence was then proceeded with. The first witness called was Dr. Charles P. Jento, of London, a graduate of McGill Colege, Montreal, who has practiced eigh years in London and three on the Pacific coast. Witness had heard the evidence given by Walter Herbert, Dr McNell, and those who saw the body lying on the ground, and had examined the post-mortem report. It was very possible that the injuries describ-

MIGHT HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY FALL.

Taken with the fact that the body was lying on the left side, face downward, when found, witness said the injuries were not compatible with a fall. injuries, taken in connection with the evidence, were more consistent with two or more separate blows with an axe Witness said he could not account for the abrasions behind the ears by a fall. Mr. Riddell began to ask the witness what would have been the probable ef-On Mr. Johnston's objection, his lordship refused to allow the question to go on. Mr. Riddell, he said, must take Herbert's evidence as given. To Mr. Johnston the witness said that a man of the size and strength

Gerald Sifton striking eleven to fourteen blows, would produce very severe fractures of the skull. The only way to account for the condition of the skull as found was to discount the force of the blows as described by Herbert. The fracture on the right side would be produced by one blow, which would not account for the transverse fracture.

skull shown to Dr. Bingham yesterday, the transverse fracture was shown as extending across the frontal suture. This had afterward been found to be an error as the fracture extended only to the suture. Dr.

Mr. Johnston explained that in the



he was unable to account for the New line in black leather, covered transverse fracture as the result of

Given a fall, with the head striking the corner of a brick, and a stone or elevation in the ground, the fractures might be produced. The fractures were compatible with several blows, but not with one blow Witness had said in examination

that because the body was found on the left side, with wounds on the right side, the injuries were incompatible with a fall. Witness would not say that it was possible for the body to strike on the right side of the head and fall over on the left side. Witness admitted that he had had DIFFICULTY AT ARRIVING AT A THEORY.

He had had consultations with the other medical men for the crown, and there had been diversities of opinion expressed at these meetings. Witness would not say his own opinion was right and all others wrong.

Witness could not take Herbert's evidence in its entirety, and as a medical man, say it accounted for the nature of the injuries found. The blows would have to be milder than described by Herbert. To Mr. Riddell's question as to whether Herbert's evidence must be discounted, witness said that the blows

as described by Herbert WOULD HAVE FRACTURED THE SKULL MORE.

"If they were given by a person who The abrasions behind the ear were not consistent with a fall. To the jury witness explained that an abrasion of the skin was the separation of Riddell.

Mr. Johnston objected, and his lordship sustained the objection, as no evidence warranting the question had been put in. At the post-mortem there was found to be emphysema (gas) in scalp behind the left and right ears and in the left

temporal region. This was indicative of great force used. They might have been caused when blows were being struck at the trap door. To Mr. Johnston witness said that these conditions were sometimes found in bodies where no wounds existed.

or twenty post-mortems, but none where head wounds existed. With a body falling head downward, fractures of the base of the skull would To the judge, witness said that the abrasions behind the ear might have been caused by striking two bricks

Witness had performed perhaps fifteen

when falling. DR. GUSTIN.

Dr. Gustin, a practicing physician of sible they were produced as described by Herbert. The abrasions behind the ears might have been caused by striking two bricks when he fell. main injury was caused by a fall, the body would not be found lying on the

left side.
Mr. Johnston objected to Mr. Riddell lordship ruled that Mr. Riddell could do so and so anticipate the de

With a fall of 24 feet, considering [Continued on page 3.]

## CHRONIC CASES OF KIDNEY DISEASE

Effected by

Dr. Chase's Kidney - Liver Pills.

Most people are familiar with the symptoms of kidney disorders—pain in the back, deposits in the urine, loss of flesh, smarting when passing water, indigestion and constrpation. Kidney disorders are too painful and too fatal to be neglected. The most prompt and thoroughly effective treatment that was ever offered for kidney disease is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. That this is true is proven by such evidence as the following:

Mr. Thomas A. Embree, general merchant, Springhill, N. S., writes: "As the result of a severe cold settling on the kidneys, I contracted kidnev disease which lingered for years. causing me much suffering from terrible pains in the back. For some I was entirely unable to work, time and although I tried several physicians I could only obtain slight tem-

porary relief. "Having heard of the merits of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in many similar cases, I began to use them, and after taking seven boxes was completely cured. The cure is due entirely to the use of the great medcine, which has since cured several persons to whom I recommended them.

Mr. Mortimore Chase, Consecon, Ont. states: "This is to certify that I was troubled with kidney disease so badly that life was a burden to fects of blows whose force was not as me. I could find no ease either night great as described by Herbert, who or day, as the pains in my back were might have exaggerated the force used. almost unendurable, and to stoop over would almost set me crazy. lost flesh to such an extent that I was reduced to 115 pounds, my general weight being 140 pounds. I could not sleep or rest, no matter what position I was in. "Four about four years I was in

this dreadful condition. My father and brother told me about Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which had benefited them, and I began using them. After taking part of a box I began to feel somewhat better. I have taken in all seven boxes, and am now as sound and well as ever I was, able to do a man's work, and with no recurrence of my former kidney com-

"Mr. J. J. Ward, J.P., certifies that he knows Mr. Chase to be a man of truthfulness and integrity, and be-lieves this statement of his cure to be perfectly correct."



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Regular 25c edition of this most popular song, Monday's price .... 10c and Drawers, Monday, each ..... 500 ,000 of our regular 10c Writing Tablets, in ruled or plain, fine paper; MONDAY, 2 for ..... 15c

SCHOOL HOSE, Monday, per TURKISH BATH TOWELS, Monday, each .....

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5,000 Scribblers and Exer-

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the original price; Monday they go

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Wall Paper Sale. 500 rolls Glimmer Wall Papers; regular 10 roll, Monday clearance 7c 200 rolls latest designs in American Papers; regular 10c, Monday &c 150 rolls of our regular 15c Gilt Wall Coverings, Monday, per roll ..... 10c

A Big Reduction Sale in Trunks and Valises commences today.

House Paints, in all colors, new

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214 Graniteware Wash Bowls, 121/4-inch size, with ring to hang up by; regular 25c and 35c. Monday Basement Sale, 13c.

Ask to see the New "Acme" Drainer, fits on any size pot, preblows would not injure the skull so possibility that the injuries could be possibility that the injuries could be and so possible to the sould be and the sould be one; once used you will never be without it. At a popular price, 25c

## BETTER AGAIN!

Principal Grant's Condition Caused Considerable Anxiety Yesterday, but Has Since Improved.

Kingston, Ont., Sept 28.-At 9:45 a.m. he doctors bulletined that Principal Grant had had a very comfortable night and that the unfavorable conditions reported yesterday afternoon had largely disappeared when he had several light chills, and suffered by a rise in temperature.

## Husband and Wife.

[From Mr. Bryan's Commoner.] One of the many striking and touching incidents occurring at Buffalo was the meeting between the president and Mrs. McKinley for the first time after the assault. The dispatches report that Mrs. McKinley took a seat at the bedside and held the president's hand. The distinguished sufferer looked into the face of his good wife, and said in a low tone: "We must bear up; it will be better for us both." With tears streaming down her cheeks, Mrs. Mc-

Kinley nodded assent. There is a depth of pathos in this little incident that must appeal forcefully to those who appreciate the strength of the ties that bind a good husband to a good wife.

There may be some people who have

no idea of the thoughts that were

passing through the minds of this couple at that moment. There are, however, many others who can imagine what these thoughts were. There, on the bed of pain, lay the strong, powerful man. By his side sat the frail woman, whose physical weakness has been, for so many years, the subject of this husband's tender solicitude. In an humble way they began life togethan humble way they began life togethan liftle graves had for them a common interest. In prosperity and i adversity they had stood together, par ticipating equally in the joys and shar ing equally in the sorrows of life. Th wife had shared in the great honor that had come to her husband, and now, when the very summit of political ambition had been reached and politica honors had become so common that the conveniences of a gulet, domestic life were longed for by the woman, in or der, as she often expressed it, that she might have her husband to herself, the bullet of an assassin had done the work that threatened to blast the high

est ambition of this woman's life. "We must bear up," said the presi dent, "it will be better for us both." It matters not to what extent othe men and women may have grieved; it matters not how many tears other men and women may have shed, and how much other hearts may have ached All of this grief and wee could have been so acute as was the grief and woe which this man and woman suppressed in compliance with the suggestion, "It will be better for us both There is nothing in all this world more beautiful than a happy marriage. There is in all this world nothing more inspiring, nothing more encouraging than the devotion and love that abounds between thousands of men and women; devotion and love which were

OF A LARGE CLASS. Simkins-Bilkins junior strikes me as being a very promising young man Timkins-Yes: more promising than

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The Pain of Sore Feet.

Just about the most tantalizing of all pains comes from sore feet. To get relief bathe the feet in warm water and then rub them with the objective ac. It penetrates through the pores of the skin. etrates through the pores of the skin, takes out the soreness, reduces swellings, invigorates the tired muscles, tones up the circulation, and prevents the feet from becoming sore again. Nerviline is a protection and safeguard against the pains and aches of the entire family and cures rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache,

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When a man tells a wealthy widow that she is all the world to him he evidently believes the world owes him

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Messrs. J. R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge. Dear Sirs,-It is with grea pleasure I write to tell you how invaluable I have found your Food. For six months I tried no less than five well-known and advertised Foods, but my baby was unable to digest one of them. Since using Neave's Food I have had no trouble with her and now at eight months she is perfectly well and contented. Yours truly, F. A. PEDLEY.

Sir CHAS. A. CAMERON. C.B., M.D. Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. USED IN THE

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charged only with its own natural gas? Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have Bingham had said that had the fracby far the largest sale of any similar ture not extended across the suture to be consistent with a fall of 25 or 30 preparation. One pill a dose, 25 cents exemplified in the relations that existed between the late president and his wife. Asked for his reasons, witness. he could have accounted for it as the BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS. a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Teronto. said:
"The fractures probably could have result of one blow Witness repeated his statement that