has a black one that it might bear his name and fame "thundering down the ages," and be more conspicuous in the patent office. He ac-cused Mr. Scoville of making deliberate

wspapers or private letters. Mr. Porter was it well and was obliged to suspend his speech early in the afternoon. as Mr. Porter rose to resume his argument on the fifty-third day Guiteau shouted from the dock: "Some crank signed my name to a the dock: "Some crank signed my name to a letter in one of the papers t is morning. I repudiate that kind of business. I also understand that two cranks were arrested this morning, and that two of them have been lying around since Saturday. I give notice that I am in charge of efficers of the court, and if anybody attempts any violence against me he will be shot dead. Let the people understand that" Judge Porter then continued his address to the jury. He asserted that the defense was founded on shams and impostures; on brazen falsehood, which was supposed to acquire force and strength by per-petual reiterations. "The disciples of the school of Guiteau," he said, "have great confidence in a maxim of Aaron Burr, that falsehoods are to be verified by persistency and reiteration." He said that Guiteau was a liar, a swindler and a murderer in heart from the beginning; that he had grown worse every year that he had lived; that he was a diso-bedient child, lawless and ungrateful to his father, and an unkind brother; that he stung every man who was a benefactor to his youth; that he had incrdinate desire for unboly noto-riety, and that he grew worse and worse until his career culminated in cold-blooded assassiy The door opened and the shadowy forms of riety, and that he grew worse and worse until his career culminated in cold-blooded assaesis, ation. He became, not by disease, but by lure, a moral monstrosity—the most cold-blooded and savage nurderer of the last six thousand years. Guiteau interroped this terrent or denunciation, remarking flat it was all boeh, and that Porter knew is He continued his interruptions all day settlings false that the speaker of a cold that the speaker of the last six things and that Mr. Porter was a wing labber reminded the speaker of a cold that the prisoner had not the last filled gence from heaven. Referring to say he affaid the prisoner had not the last filled gence from heaven. Referring to say he affaid the prisoner had not the last filled gence from heaven. Referring to say he affaid the prisoner had not the last filled gence from heaven. Referring to say he affaid the prisoner had not the last filled gence from heaven. Referring to say he affaid the prisoner had not the last filled gence from heaven. Referring to say he say the people as the President whom he succeeded. Guiteau declared that this was false, for arthur and Fillmore was just say truly elected by the people as the President whom he succeeded. Guiteau declared that this was false, for arthur and Fillmore was just as truly elected by the people as the President and would not have been nominated for Vice President and would not have been nominated for President and the time.

Then the court-room was painful.

"We have," responded the foreman, in a low additional proposed that he was destroyed because it contained the prisoner's claim to inspiration, Mr.

Porter said be had read that elatement, and it contained no such thing. Mr. Scoville at the clerk, saying that Mr. Porter was trying to get indirect and unsworn evidence before the lary. Mr. Porter defined his course on the lar contained no such thing. Mr. Scoville at once objected, saying that Mr. Porter was trying to get indirect and unsworn evidence before the jury. Mr. Porter defended his course on the ground that he was only contradicting what the prisoner had said. Judge Cox said the statement was objectionable, as the prisoner was under oath as a witness, and Mr. Por-ter was not. Mr. Porter, nevertheless, attempted to go on with what he wished to attempted to go on with what he wished to say, but Mr. Scoville stopped him again, and Judge Cox said he could not allow any thing more to be said by Mr. Porter on the contents of that paper. Mr. Porter declared that he had practiced law longer than Judge Cox, and intimated that he needed no ruling from him. Judge Cox listened to this unmoved, but Colonel Reed declared that Mr. Porter ought to be punished for contempt. Once when Judge Porter was saying that although the prisoner had sworn that he prayed to God, there was no person in the assembly who shrank from meeting his Maker as he did. Guiteau was enraged, and rising, shouted: Guiteau was enraged, and rising, shouted:
"That's absolutely faise, Porter, and you know
it too, and you are an infernal scoundrel. God
Almighty will put you below with Corkhill,"

Hope is a ruddy morning ray of joy, recollection is its golden tinge; but the latter is wont to sink amid the dows and dusky shades of twilight; and the bright blue days which the former promises, break indeed, but in another world and with another sun.

A man is wiser for his learning, and the A man is wiser for his learning, and the sconer he learns that the only proper way to cure a Cough or Cold, is to use Dr. Bull's "Gentlemen of the jury—I cannot express too many thanks for the manner in which you

Guiteau Found Guilty.

Judge Porter concluded his three days' aldress on the firsy-fourth day of the trial. He was constantly inverrapted by Guiteau and subjected to a torrent of abuse. At 3 o'clock the judge finished his address, the speeches were over, and there only remained Judge Cox's charge to the jury. At this time the court-room was densely packed, and the audience had evidently o me prepared to remain there until the jury should bring in its verdiet. Judge Cox had evidently prepared his charge with a great deal of care. He speke in a quiet, clear, judicial manner, and he had no more carnest and attentive listener than Guiteau himself who bent forward over the railmore carnest and attentive listener than Gni-teau himself who bent forward over the rail-ings on the dock with his face resting in the palms of his hands and his clows supported by the railing, making a noteworthy picture in the dim twilight of the room. Judge Cox's charge swept away all the colwebs which the lawres on each side had constructed. It was a concise, clear and positive statement of the legal definition of insanity of the legal definition of insanity, of the gauge which the jury must apply to the evidence sustaining both the sanity and the in anity claims. It left no sort of d abt in the minds of the jury as to precisely what was in-anity as contemplated by the law, and gave them no opportunity for any other discussion among themselves everying other discussion among themselves everying other discussion among themselves, excepting the single one as to whither the evidence infroduced met the legal requirements. The charge was one to which, even the counsel for the defense said, little or no exception could the defense said, little or no exception could be taken, and no exception at all was possible upon his statement of the law. Nevertheless it sounded to the audience, and, as since learned, was accepted by the jury like the death sentence of Guireau. The prisoner was given the benefit of all that he could possibly, under the evidence, set for, and yet Judge Cox's statement of the case was so terly powerful against him that many pe heved that the jury would be out but a ments. Once or twice Guiteau offered som rivial comments, but they were unnoticed by he judge and almost unheard by the people in he court-room. It did not escape notice of numbers of the bar who heard the charge that in some respects Judge Cox had been fairer toward the prisoner even than his counsel had asked him to be, whi e on the other hand he had brushed away as insignificant and of no consequence some of the points which the presecution had dwelt upon with seemingly the greatest confidence. catest confidence. Seen after 5 o'clock, and while dusk was be

oming darkness in the court-room, the Jury ook the ca-e into its own hands. A grim-vis-ged bailiff making his way through the dense get battiff making his way through the dense from that stood between the jury and the oor beckened to them to follow him. A col-red sheriff, gathering up some of the dece-mentary evidence, prepared to follow, and one by one, thus escoted, the jury made its way from the court-room into the consultation oom overhead. Jurge Cox, after they had gone, leaned over the bar and conversed qui-ely with one or two lawyers. Mr. Scoville and Mr. Reed, the prisoner's counsel, chatted with one or two of the andience. Judge Porter sat ent, while Corkhill made the only exhibition gathering together the documents and pa-rs with which the tables were strown. Guitesu sat in the dock for five or six min-

tes, like a statue, after the jury had gone. It as too dark to see his features, but those who lood near him said he was muttering some-hing to himself. He finally looked up toward ne judge and tried to get up, but he seemed to ave lost his strength, and the officers who uarded him thought he was going to break own. Atlast he said in a weak voice, unlike down. At last he said in a weak voice, unlike that he has used to interrupt the proceedings, that he would like to be taken out of the court into the marshal's office, and Judge Cox consented. Two bailiffs took him one by each arm and he was led through the throng, his head bent over, his eyes upon the door, shuffling along until he got out of the court-room. In the marshal's office he was scated in a chair in the corner, and when one of the deputies spoke to him, asking him how he felt, he replied in a tremulous voice that he was anxious to have it over, it were on his nerves very much waiting for the core on his nerves very much waiting for the core on his nerves very much waiting for the cury to come in. He would not say what he hought of Judge Cox' sharge. Fifteen mintee, perhaps, after to jury went out Judge Cox decided to give a recess for half an hour. As soon as the crier announced this the audience began to converse in loud tones. Women wait deliver sendicions. cused Mr. Scoville of making deliberate misstatements and perverting the testimony. Mr. Scoville interrupted him at one point, saying he desired to correct the speaker on the evidence. Mr. I have the objected to interruptions, and Mr. Scoville retorted that he had been interrupted 147 times. When Mr. Parter touched upon the question of public opinion concerning Guiteau, Mr. Scoville objected, and took an exception to statements of the speaker denying what Guiteau himself had asserted as to the tone of the press and the public. There was a lively till, in which Guiteau took part. ence began to converse in loud tones. Women held dainty sandwiches in their fingers, and there was the fragrance of fresuly-cut apples. The whispering became murmuring, and the murmuring chatting. Everybody who had a seat kept it; no one would give up his place. Corthill, the district attorney, was a picture in pantomime. His round head bobbed back and forth as he whispered to this or that man, and he threw off some of the official dignity which routine has rendered heavy for his shoulders. Mr. Scoville stood like a statue with his arms folded, while Mr. Reed, who was talking with a lawer, saddy shook his was a lively tilt, in which Guiteau took part, and Judge Cox said Mr. Porter could deny what Guiteau had said, but could not reake positive statements as to what is contained in

who was talking with a lawyer, sadly shook his head, as if in anticipation of a verdict. head, as if in anticipation of a vertice.

Within ten minutes after the recess had been taken the jury called to the bailiff in waiting that they were ready with their verdict. They were informed that a recess had been taken, and that Judge Cox had left the courtand that Judge Cox had left the contri-room, so they remained in their room until the contribution of the rumor that the jury had agreed was quickly spread from one to another, and an excited crowd surged back

into the court-room.

Suddenly a single shout from the court crier brought perfect silence. The door from the marshal's office opened. They were bringing

in the prisoner.

As he passed a point where the light struck his face, it gave his features a ghastly look. His jaw was firmly set, however, and he seemed to have recovered his self-possession. He glanced at the jury box, and then eat in the dock, his back to the audience.

A minute later there was examination upon the other side of the room. A leasing win-pered to the judge, Corkill straightened up-and looked very stern. Purier did not move a muscle, and Scoville still stood there with his arms folded.

arms forces.

"The jury is coming," ran in a whisper though the court-room.

The door eponed and the shadowy forms of twelve persons were seen filing into their place.

No one could see enough of their faces to catch any expression if there was one; but, had they should their verdist.

"We do," they all responded. Another demonstration of approval followed is announcement, but not so prolonged as the

Mr. Scoville, still upon his feet, demanded a poll of the jury, which was granted, and each juror was called by name, and each in a firm voice promptly responded: "Guilty."

As the last name was called the prisoner

screamed:
"The vengeance of the Almighty God will be upon you for this outrage. My blood will be upon the heads of that jury. Don't you forget

He was at once quieted and silenced by the guards, nor did he seem disposed to say anything more. He did not, however, show any signs of breaking down, but when the guards came to put the handouffs on him seemed the same man that he has been since the trial began.

began.

Mr. Scoville again addressed the court, saying: "Your honor, I do not desire to forfeit any rights I may have under the law and practice in this District. If there is anything that I ought to do now to save those rights I would be indebted to your honor to indicate it to

me."

Judge Cox in reply assured him that he should have every opportunity, that the charge would be furnished to him in print to-morrow, and that he would be accorded all the time allowed by law within which to file his exceptions, and that he would also be entitled to four days within which to move in arrest of judgment.

have discharged your duty. You have merited the thanks of your countrymen, and I feel assured you will take with you to your homes the approval of your consciences. With the approval of your consciences. With

With this announcement the court was declared adjourned.

The crowd quickly left the court-room, and the prisoner, gesticulating with his manacled hands, was led out. As he passed the report-ers' tables he leaned over and called out to an

The court in bane will reverse this busi-His appearance was that of a man deeply moved with indignation at some outrage or in-dignity which had been put upon him. As he was being put in the van the crowd of men and was being put in the van the crowd of men and bove upon the pavement yelled and shouted themselves hearse in mockery of the prisoner's constant boast, "The American press and people are all with me."

The van was quickly driven away, followed till it was out of sight by the jeers and yells of the crowd.

When Guiteau reached the jail he seemed to when Guiteau reached the jair he seemed to have recovered his spirits, it, indeed, he ever really lost them. He ste readily and seemed to be sustained by the idea that the Almighty would still protect him. At the same time he

"If it is God's will that I should go to the "If it is God's will that I should go to the gallows, I am ready; but my name will go thundering down the ages."

The jury very quickly scattered to their homes. One of them says that there was but one ballot taken, and that showed that every member of the jury had voted guilty. The evidence which affected them more than any other was that of Dr. Barnes, of New York, also though they never believed that the prisoner had made out a case of insanity. The jury would have been ready to return in five minutes after they left if they had not thought it utes after they loft if they had not thought it would be more seemly to remain out a while longer. For that matter they were quite easly

to have rendered a verilict, if it had not seemed

trifling, without teaving their seats.

Forty-Seventh Congress---Senate. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Burnside were presented by his coll ague, Mr. Anthony. Speeches eulogizing the dead senator were made by Messrs. Anthony, Hampton, Edmunds, Maxey, Ransom, Hawley, Harrison, Jones, Hall and Aldrich, after which the resolutions were passed unanimously, and the Senate, as an additional mark of respect for the deceased sallourned.

of respect for the decessed, adjourned.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln, widew of President Lincoln, was passed. It appropriates \$15,000 for her immediate relief and increases her present pension to \$5,000 per annum from and after the bill's enactment.... James W. McDill was sworn in as Senator from James W. at Dills was sworn in as Sonator from Lowa... Bills were introduced to amend the revised statutes for the punishment of bigamy, to make the agricultural department an execu-tive department, to punish the unlawful corti-fication of checks by the officers of matomal banks, for the better protection of the mails of the United States, and to prevent discrimina-tions as between shippers and consistences by tions as between shippers and consignees by radroads engaged in inter-State transportation. A bill restricting the emigration of Chinese laborers was reported from the foreign relations committee... Mr. Sherman spoke on his three per cent, funding bill, and the Senate by a vote 23 to 45 refused to lay the bill on the table Mr. Allison introduced a bill to provide a serve fund for the redemption of United States notes, and for other purposes. It provides, among other things, that a maximum reserve fund not exceeding the sum of \$120,000,000 shall be set apart in the treasury for the sole purpose of redeeming United States notes, three-fourths of which shall be gold coin and bullion and the remainder in standard sil-ver dollars. Referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, submitted appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of his late colleague, Mr. Carpenter, and speeches colleague, the dead Senator were made by Messrs, Garland, Logan, Kellogg, Bayard, Edmunds, and Davis, of Illinois, atter which the Senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned. Mr. Morrill, from the committee on solver ion and tabor, reported favorably, with amend-nents perfecting in minor details, the bill to

stablish an educational fund and apply a por ion of the proceeds of the public lands to pub-ic education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education...Mr. Logan introduced a bill for the distribution of free vaccine virus to the people, directing it to be furnished by the na-tional board of health to all persons applying for it, at cost wice for it, at cost price,

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Clements, to apply the proceeds of sale of the public lands to the education of the people; by Mr. Farwell, for the publishing of a list of all persons receiving or claiming pensions to whom pensions have been refused; by Mr. Carpenter, to grant pensions to all soldiers engaged in Indian wars prior to 1840, or to their widows; by plaint. It must be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"It is true the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent control to the proceeds of alle of the public beautistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent control that the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent control that the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent of the post ten years its growth all the post ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the pos ic grant pensions to all soldiers engaged in Indian wars prior to 1840, or to their widows; by Mr. Wellis, to regulate and limit Chinese emigration; by Mr. Gibson, to amend the national bank act and to establish a national currency; by Mr. Cassidy, to establish a bureau of mines and mining; by Mr. Hazeltine, to establish a uniform paper currency to be coined, issued and regulated directly by the United States government; by Mr. Geddes, proposing a constitutional amendment whereby the appointment of public officers (except cabinet officers) shall be invested in a commission of three, two shal be invested in a commission of three, two of whom shall be appointed by the President, and the third shall be head of the department which the business of the appointee belongs, he appointment must be confirmed or re-cted by the Senate, and when confirmed the officer shall hold his office for four years, unless removed for cause; by Mr. Harmer, granning a gratuity to persons having served faithfully twenty-five continuous

the postal service of the United States, or who, after ten years' of faithful service, shall or who, after ten years' of faithful service, shall become physically or mentally disabled; by Mr. O'Neil, to admit free of duty a monument to General Washington; by Mr. Warner, to reduce the salaries of heads of departments—it fixes them as follows: President, \$30,000; members of Congress, \$4,000; heads of departments, \$7,000; Chief Justice (United departments, \$7,000; Chief Justice (Onice States supreme court), \$9,500, and associate justices, \$9,600; by Mr. Beltzboover, proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing the supreme court of the United States, upon its attention being duly called thereto, to declare attention being duly called thereto, to declare what constitutes presidential inability, as under the Constitution, to perform the duties of the office; by Mr. Brumm, to facilitate the of the office; by Mr. Brumin, to facilitate the payment of the public debt and to establish a uniform paper currency... Mr. Robinson, of New York, discussed the arrest of five American citizens in Ireland under the coercion act.
Mr. Orth, chairman of the committee on civil
service reform, reported a resolution calling on
the President for information as to what action

has been taken by him to carry out the pro-visious of the act of Congress appropriating \$15,000 to enable the President to promote the efficiency of the different branches of the civil service, and if said sum is insufficient what further amount is necessary for the purpose. Adopted.... The fortification appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates for preservation, repair and protection of fortifications, \$175.00c; for armament of sea coast fortifications, \$100,-000, and for torpedoes and their preservation, \$100,000.

The Senate bill permitting Justice Ward Hunt, of the United States supreme court, to rotire, was passed by a vote of 137 yeas to 89 nays....Tributes of respect to the memory of the late Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, were paid by Messra. Williams, of Wisconsin, Hazelton, Kasson, Dunnell, Orth, Robeson, Tyler, Butterworth and Deuster....Mr. Page, from the committee on education and labor, reported a bill to regulate, limit and suspend Chinese emigration. Ordered printed and recommitted... The bill granting an additional pension to President Lincoln's widow was passed. The Senate bill permitting Justice Ward

widow was passed.

A RESOLUTION was offered by Mr. Townshond reciting the charges that certain residents of the Territories known as Mormons are inciting the Piute and Navajo Indians in Arizona to outbreaks and lawlessness, and calling upon the secretary of the interior for any information upon the subject which may be on formation upon the subject which may be on file in his department. Adopted...The post-office and census appropriations bills were re-

ported. E L. Loweree, Esq., cashier of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, says the Cincin nati Enquirer, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of a stubborn case of rheumatism, which wouldn't yield to physicians' treatment—Brooklyn Esque. -Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Webb, a London cutler, was poor until he hit upon the device of adver-tising his ware on the splashboard of the cabs. He left a million dollars to his children at his death the other day.

The Albany (N. Y.) Press and Knicker-bocker says: "The largest following we know of to-day is that of St Jacobs Oil; for where St. Jacobs Oil is, there rheumatism is not." Anson Ruggles, of Hardwick, Mass., 98. His grandmother lived to be 140

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

The Commetten Caused by the Statemen An unusual article from the Rochester, N. ., Democrat and Chronicle, was republished in this paper recently, and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused even more commetion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Bochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days since which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death, it would be impossible to enumerate the persons inquiries which have been made at our office inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional

tain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; left tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not racenous the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."
"But have these common allments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which

took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indica-

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful mulady. The fact is, lew people know or realize what alls them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The nedical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even action or irritation of the water channels inde-cate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the hadache, stom-ach, pain about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these allowers. most of these allments."

"This, then, is what you meant when yo said that more than one-half the deaths which said that more than one-half the dealis which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, Doctor?

'Precisely, Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed mouster, and the slightest symptom should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deals which thysicians at the call hundreds of deaths which physicians at the time declared were caused by paralysis, apo-plexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other esement complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease." "And did all these cases have simple symp-

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kilney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter, and think I am helping others to see the feets and their weathly desired allow. this matter, and think I am helping others to see the facts and their pessible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Latimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there asarming increase of Bright's disease, lessimple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way in which it can be escaped."
Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good-day and called on Mr. Warner at his establish-

day and called on Mr. Warner at his cetablish-ment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarm-ing increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very carnestly: "It is true that Bright's disease has in-creased wonderfully, and we find by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 25t per cent. Look at the prominent

class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the suidonts what the indica-tions of this terrible malady were. In order to draw the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had provided a vial, the con-tents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he walched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: "Gentlemen. I have made a pain-ful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead.'
"You be love, then, that it has no symptoms

"You be love, then, that it has no symptoms of its own, and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"
"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of

kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes. I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case, but no more so than great many others that have come to my no tice as having been cured by the same means."
"You believe, then, that Brigat's disease can

"I know it can. I know it from the experivisions of the act of Congress appropriating also of the act of Congress appropriating and friends of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one, I had felt Isnguid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what allod me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope, and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gratleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year,' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it ?"
"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to
the principal cities with Dr. Craig, the discoverer, and saw the physiciaus prescribing and using it, and saw that Dr. Craig was unable, with his facilities to supply the medicine to thousands who wanted it. I therefore dotermined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach, and now it is known in every part of America, is soid in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much im-

pressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements, and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged on some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts.

courteously answored the questions that were propounded to him:
"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years

ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did the analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover

"No, sir; I did not think it pessible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever lieen cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes. I have chemically analyzed it, and upon critical examination find it entirely free from any poisonous or delaterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view

of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all disease, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingeases, that it is exceedingly common, alarming-ly increasing, and that it can be cured.

Meat Versus Vegetable Diet.

The most plausible argument we have seen offered against the vegetarians for some time is contained in a recent number of the Boston Journal of Chemistry. It relates experiments of Pro-fessor Hoffmann which tend to show that a far greater proportion of a meat diet is assimilated than of vegetable diet. It is said "we must consider not merely how much nutriment each puts into the body, but how much of internains there and how much goes to waste.' Professor Hoffmann fed a servant on vegetable diet and found that not one half_of the albuminous matter had been digested. The same man was next fed on beef, fat and flour, and only one-fifth of the albuminous substance passed off as waste.

Experiments of other physiologists are quoted that gave similar results. The writer then concludes that "the results of these experiments by independent investigators evidently agree proving that a much larger fraction nutriment is utilized in the case of animal than in that of vegetable food. They go far toward knecking away the foundations of vegetarianism by showing that our digestive apparatus is better adapted to deal with the former than with the latter."

We are not rated vegetarians and do not take offense when arguments are presented to refuse their tenets. we would like to know what constitutes the true and proper food for man, and we have inclined to the belief that his normal diet in the perfect state would be vegetarian.

The experiments referred to by the Boston Journal of Chemistry are not logically conclusive. There is a flaw in he premises - or lots of room for one. The men experimented upon had in all probability been raised upon a miscellancous diet, and their digestive powers are an unknown quantity, and so the experiments cannot prove much until they are repeated upon a healthy person who has been raised as a vege tarian. As people are now, doubtless meats are digested with less waste than vegetables, and possibly it remains true for everybody; but to determine just how much advantage of this kind is to be credited to ment diet it will be necessary to make a large number of careful experiments upon fair specimens of meat enters and vegetarians, trying each on the different kinds of diet and comparing the results. The animal kingdom furnishes abundant material for such investigation in different classes of carnivorous and herbivorous domes ticated animals, which field invites the attention of practical physiologists who desire to settle the question.—Dr. Focte's Health Monthly.

A Woman's Romantic Life.

Elizabeth Hatzler, who died not lone ago in Philadelphia, was born in 1790. at Landon, then one of the French pos sessions, and when twenty years of age she married George Hatzler, a sergeant of cavalry in the French army. While yet enjoying their honeymoon the husband was ordered to join the memorable expedition against Russia, and the wife determined to go along. Mrs. Hatzler was present at all the principal battles and at the burning of Moscow. After the promotion of her husband to the rank of a staff officer she had many opportunities to see the emperor, and on several occasions conversed with him. An accident to her husband separated them from the main body of the army at one time, and for nine weeks she dragged him ou a hand sledge over the frozen ground. Through a guide's treachery they were held prisoners by the Cossacks for nineteen months. They were exchanged in time to rejoin the French army and undergo the sufferings and privations of the disastrons defeat which almost annihilated Napoleon's forces. Through all these vicissitudes the sex of the woman remained undiscovered. Mrs. Hatzler emigrated to this country in 1846, and lived for twelve years on Fort Delaware, while it was being built by Major Sanders. Up to the time of her death she retained the full use of all her faculties, and it is said that since leaving the battlefield in 1814 she never sufferer

R. V. Pience, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I had a serious disease of the lungs, and was for a time conflued to my bed and under the care of a physician. His prescriptions old not help me. I grew worse, coughing very severely I commenced taking your "Golden Medical Dis-covery," and it cored me. Yours respectfully, JUDITH BURNETT, Hillsdale, Mich.

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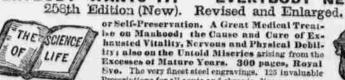
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