

The Weekly Post LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 25, 1899

Hero of the Dreyfus Case Occupies Another Day in Court.

A FIVE-HOUR ADDRESS

PICQUART'S KEEN ANALYSIS.

A Masterly Argument-The Secret Dossler Discussed and Analyzed-Col. Picquari on Esterhazy-Gen. Gense's Abominable Proposition Rejected by the Witness-"Confronted"

by Roget and Mercier. Rennes, Aug. 19 .- When the second trial by court-martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, charged with treason, was resumed in the Lycee at 7.25 yesterday morning, Colonel Picquart, former chief of the Intelligence Department of the War Office, was called to the witness stand and continued his deposition, which was interrupted Thursday by the ad-

journment of the court for the day. The Colonel gave his testimony in the same loud, fearless tone of voice. He commenced by declaring he thought it necessary to immediately reply to General Roget's veritable arraignment of him while the latter was on the stand. Col. Picquart.

Before resuming his deposition, Col-Picquart said: "I think it necessary to say a few words with reference to the speech for the prosecution delivered by General Roget, when referring to the Quenelli case. The Quenelli case occurred between May 20 and July 17, 1896, at which period, on account of a family bereavement, I was able to pay very little attention to my official duties. In my absence Colonel Henry acted for me. Moreover, I devoted most of the month of July to a journey of the headquarters staff, which also prevented me from attending to my ordinary duties. I was, therefore, able to give only very intermittent attention to the Quenelli case. Besides this, Quenelli was a returned convict, who had contravened a deree of expulsion, and had been caught redhanded in another criminal act. He was, at first sight, a not particularly interesting personage."

Roget's Request Granted. At this point General Roget arose and said: "I wish to be allowed to reply." "You shall," said Colonel Jogaust.

protest absolutely against the allegation that I consented to the communication of secret documents to the members of the Dreyfus court-martial without the prisoner's knowledge. I never ordered such communication and if it was done it was not with my cognizance. "I hasten to add that, in my opinion,

it would have been an insult to the court to believe its members would lend themselves to such machinations.

"I am ready, I repeat, to reply to every question. I will only point out that all General Roget has recounted in detail was published in general terms in The Gaulois Jan. 7.

"Having thus explained certain matters, I will continue my deposition." the phrase, occurring in the bordereau, ations with the view of incriminating "I am going to the manoeuvres." He said there was no question of probationers going to the manoeuvres in September. This, he pointed out, would have curtailed their period of probation in an entirely unusual manner.

After dealing with the testimony of the experts at the court-martial of 1894, Picquart proceeded to examine the secret dossier, a close analysis of which, he asserted, was particularly necessary, "owing to the weight the document had with the members of the court-martial

The Secret Dossler. "This dossier," he continued, may be divided into two parts.

"The first contains three documents: One, a document known as the l'Avigaon focument, the terms of which are about as follows: 'Doubt the proofs; service letters; situation dangerous for me with French officer; no information from an officer of the line; important only as coming from the Ministry; already somewhere else.'

"Two-The document containing the words 'Cette Canaille de D-,' "Three-A document which is nothing but the report of a journey to Switzer-

land, made in behalf of a foreign power, "The second part of the dossier," continued Picquart, "consisted partly of a supplementary review of the first. It con-tained the gist of seven or eight documents, one of which, "Cette Canaille de D-, will serve for the purposes of com-

"It also contained the correspondence of attaches 'A,' 'B.' These initials, it should be borne in mind, represent Colonel Schwartzkoppen, formerly German military attache at Paris, and Major Panizzardi, the former military attache of Italy at the French capital."

Cette Canaille de D- Decument. Colonel Picquart then took up the "Cette Canaille de 1)-" document. He called the attention of the court to the fact that it was addressed by Schwartzkoppen to Panizzardi and not vice versa, as long believed. Picquart showed how Du Paty de Clam endeavored to ascribe the authorship of the document upon Panizzardi with the view of establishing a connection, which in reality did not exist, between the various documents in the indictment against Dreyfus. The former chief of the Intelligence Department concluded his examination of the first portion of the secret dossier by saying: "May I be allowed to express deep regret at the absence of Major Du Paty de Clam. It seems to me indispensable that this officer, who wrote the comment- | sending Galanti to Switzerland." aries on the secret dossier, should be summoned to give evidence here. He would give us his reminiscences and I

would help him. (Laughter.) "But," added Picquart, "since I am of being discovered, we, naturally, took dealing with this question of the commentaries of Major Du Paty de Clam, permit me to point out to you, gentlemen, that this document was not the property of any particular Minister. It was classifled as belonging to the Intelligence Department and, as you see, it formed part of a well-defined dossier-a dossier which was shut up in one of the drawers of my desk, and which was abstracted from it. This commentary, therefore, is upon a

secret dossier document, which was improperly removed from my department." anti was sent to Switzerland."

Disappearance of Documents. Continuing, the witness remarked: "Mention was made yesterday of the disappearance of documents. That is the

case in point." Turning to the second portion of the dossler, Picquart described a number of documents in it as forgeries, and said the police reports therein contained nothing serious against Dreyfus. He explained that they embodied the theme mostly utilized by police spies in order to dupe the Intelligence Department, and asserted that their information was mostly worthless, embroidered or false, and prepared in order to make interesting reading.

Concluding his examination of the sec ret dossier, Colonel Picquart explained how he had acquired the conviction that the bordereau was written by Esterbazy. and how he ascertained that the anti-Dreyfus proofs were worthless. He began by detailing how he first learned of the existence of Esterhazy and his efforts to discover something about him. The witness earnestly asserted that the first occasion on which he saw Esterhazy's name was when he read the address of the petit bleu. He said he was not acquainted with Esterbazy and never had Ester-

hazr watched. Previous to this the utmost efforts had ocen nade to prove the contrary and to show Picquart knew Esterhazy before the liscovery of the petit bleu. He Was Stup fied.

"I frankly admit," continued witness, 'I was stupefied on reading the secret dossier. I expected to find matters of gravity therein, and found, in short, nothing but a document which might apply just as much to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus, an unimportant document mentioning d'Avaignon, and a document which seemed absurd to apply to Dreyfus, namely, the 'Cette Canaille de Ddocument. Lastly, I recognized a report appended in the handwriting of Guerin, which appeared to be at least as worthless as the second document

"It was then evening. I had stayed late at the office in order to examine the document thoroughly. I thought it over during the night, and the next day I explained the whole situation to General de Boisdeffre. I took to his office the secret dossier, the fac-simile of the bordereau, the petit blea and the principal papers connected with my investigation of Esterhazy.

Gen. Gonse's Admission. "I wonder, now, it I had one or two interviews. But I still see General de Boisdeffre, as he examined the secret dossier with me, stop before he reached the end and tell ma to go into the country, give an account of the affair to General Gonse and ask his advice. Before starting to see General Gonse, I copied a note, four pages in length, which I made September 1, containing my resume of the Esterhazy affair. When I informed General Gonse of all which had occurred, he remarked: 'So a mistake has been made.' After my interview with General Gonse I did not work any longer on my own initiative. I said nothing more until the return of General Gonse, Septemper 15. At that time Esterbazy was at the great manoeuvies."

Gonse's Abominable Propesition. Describing his interview with General Gonse, September 15, Picquart said: "When I asked General Gonse for permission to continue the investigation, insisting on the darger of allowing the Dreyfus family to proceed with their investigation alone, the General replied that it was impossible in his opinion and in the opinion of General de Boisdeffre and the Minister of War, to re-open the affair. When I pressed the point, in Colonel Picquart, continuing, said: "I order to make General Gonse understand that nothing could prevent its re-opening, if it could be believed Dreyfus was innocent. General Gonse replied: 'If you say nothing, nobody will know.'

" 'General.' I replied firmly, 'what you tell me is abominable. I do not know what I shall do. But I won't carry this secret with me.' (Great sensation.) I at once left the room." added the witness. "That is what occurred. I know my ac count is disputed, but I positively sweat the Lycee. it," said Picquart, as he emphatically smote the bar in front of the witness box. and looked in the direction of the generals

The next feature of Picquart's deposition was his recital of the intrigues against him, and the perpetration of the forgary by Colonel Henry. Witness then Then the Colonel proceeded to discuss | recited the details of the various machinhim, instigated by Henry, Esterbazy and Du Paty de Clam.

Wanted Explanations. court), having asked for explanations on to him. Finally witness says he yielded certain points, Picquart said: "If I tell to Dreyfus' importunities, and that the you all this, gentlemen, it is to show latter took copious notes When, later, what must have been the mental attitude his house was searched, these notes were towards me of the members of the court- not discoverable. He did not know what martial which tried Esterhazy." (Murmurs of assent.)

witness said he regretted he had not been attach to the information and the persistgiven the opportunity to contradict his once shown in procuring it. accusers at that court-martial.

The witness then rebutted the charges against him of unnecessary delay in the prosecution of Esterhazy. He said his Dreyfus, Major Cuignet proceeded to reobject was to avoid arousing suspicion in regard to an officer who, perhaps, was

"What a mistake," he added. "would have been averted in 1894 had they acted in the same way in regard to Dreyfue

Murmurs of Approval. His remarks caused murmurs of approval in court. What the witness gather ed about Esterhazy's character, he continued, created the worst impression upon him, but he learned nothing to connect Esterhazy with any act of espionage Therefore, he did not mention his suspictons. An agent, however, was ordered to watch Esterbazy, who had completely compromised himself through his relations with an English company, of which

he had agreed to become a director. "That could not be permitted in the case of a French officer," said Picquart "Moreover, Esterhazy gambled, led a life of debauchery, and lived with Mademoi-

selle Pays." Generals Roget and Mercier, having intimated a desire to speak, Colone Jouanst asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say, and the prisoner replied in

Roget's Reply. General Roget then mounted the platform and asked Colonel Picquart if he denied that he wrote Captain Marechal an order to connect him with Galanti; that he wrote to the public prosecutor enclosing documents, and that he wrote

to the public prosecutor a second time, July 15? If he denied this, he asked the court to send for Marechal and the dossier in the Quenelli affair. Colonel Picquart replied that there was no need to threaten to produce the dossier in order to make him reply. Colonel Jouanst then said: "General

Roget asks if you deny you wrote a letter "Galanti," replied the witness, "was an agent, who gave us information about the Italian forts in the neighborhood of Belfort. Finding ourselves on the point

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measures to avoid it. That is why Gal-In reply to further questions, Picquari admitted sending documents to Belfort for the use of the Quenelli case. "But,"

Picquart added, "they were handed to the public prosecutor." General Roget's questioning was evidently with the view of eliciting the confession from Colonel Picquart that in the Quenelli case he communicated to the judges documents unknown to the defence, as he now accuses the general staff of doing in the Dreyfus case.

Mercier's Flat Denial. General Meroler promptly replaced

General Roget. "Colonel Picquart," Mercier said, "has stated that I ordered him to convey documents to Colonel Maurel. That is false. I never handed any packet to Colonel Picquart for Colonel Maurel. I never mentioned secret documents to him." In reply Colonel Picquart, said: "I remember perfectly handing a packet to

The confrontation with Generals Roget and Mercier only lasted a few minutes. and did not prove sensational, having reference to comparatively minor points.

The Paty de Clam Commentary. Maitre Demange at this juncture commented upon the disappearance of Paty de Clam's commentary, to which General Mercier answered: "The commentary

was prepared for me." Counsel, however, insisted that, though it was prepared for General Mercler, the commentary was included in the dossier, and ought to be forthcoming. The court adjourned at 11.40 a.m. for the day.

The Schneider Disayowal.

Paris. Aug. 19 .- The Figaro yesterday published a communication from Count Paul Esterhazy, the Austrian charge d'affaires at Paris, confirming the Schneider disavowal printed by The Figaro on | mind."

Says He Is the Assassin. Rennes, Aug. 19 .- Gloret, a native of the Department of Cotes-qu-Nord, was arrested because he said in a cabaret at Dol on Thursday: "I am the man who shot Labori." Dol is 44 miles n.n.w. of Rennes. He was brought to Rennes last evening. Colonel Picquart, M. Gast and others who saw the would-be assassin declared Gloret was not the man. The prisoner has written to the police, making an alleged confession and glorifying the crime. The doctors say Gloret is mad.

LABORI NOT SO WELL.

He Overtired Himself en Thursday, It Is Said.

Rennes, Aug. 19 .- Maitre Labori was not so well yesterday afternoon. He overtired himself Thursday and yesterday he was only allowed to exercise for half an hour, which he spent in the garden. His wound is no worse, but he is suffering from nervousness.

Guerin Holds His Castle.

Paris, Aug. 19 .- M. Guerin decided last night to energetically mantain his own prepositions and refused to accept those proposed by General Jacquey. M. Guerin's decision not to surrender was delivered after a deputation of the National Defence Group had waited on him.

DREYFUS GIVES BACK THE LIE.

Attacks on Attaches-Gen. Gonse Assails the "Clever Espionage" Directed Against France - De Boisdeffre Contravenes the Statements of Col. Picquart, Who Returns

to the Stand in Rebuttal.

Rennes, Aug. 21 .- No special incident occurred on Saturday morning when the Alfred Dreyfus of the 14th Artillery. charged with treason, was resumed at

Major Cuignet.

The first witness called was Major Cuignet, formerly attached to the Ministry of War. He began by giving a personal explanation, which was intended to show that Dreyfus pestered him for information concerning the general scheme of mining, which he possessed, giving as a reason for his request that he was anxious to increase his knowledge and that it was necessary for him to know the general scheme in order to Colonel Jouaust (president of the properly carry out the work entrusted became of them. But it is difficult to believe that they were destroyed, consid-When he resumed his deposition the ering the importance Dreyfus seemed to

After launching the above declaration, which he apparently considered to be weighty evidence of the treachery of count in detail the task which General Gonse assigned to him in May, 1898, of classifying the documents in the Dreyfus,

Esterhazy and Picquart cases. "The first question I will ask here is," said the witness. "Is Dreyfus guilty?" My conviction of his guilt is based on three grounds: First-His confessions to Captain Lebrun-Renault. Second-The technical nature of the contents of the bordereau. Third-The results of the examination of the secret dossier. I will add to these three points the evidence of the expert, Bertillon (Laughter), and as indirect proof, the means employed by Dreyfus' family to secure the prisoner's rehabilitation. "I protest that a campaign has been undertaken against justice, truth and our country." The Major's outburst of heroics evoked cynical smiles and indications of dissent, coupled with marks of assent from the assembled generals.

Continuing, the witness reasserted that the bordereau was written by Drevfus at the end of August, and incidentally the Major protested against Col. Picquart's insinuations against Du Paty de Clam. The first portion of the dossier, he said, shows that in 1893 there was a constant leakage in the Ministry of War. A vast network of espionage had been organized against us, headed by agents belonging to the same foreign power as "A" (Colonel Schwartzkoppen), the German military attache, the agents of other powers also collaborating. Witness invited the court's special attention to the dossier, in which, he said, would be found ample proof of the prisoner's guilt. At this stage of the proceedings Dreyfus promptly rose and interrupted the witness, shouting: "That is a manifest lie." Another document of the dossier,

according to Major Cuignet, showed beyond dispute that the bordereau actually of the court, General Gonse, who was passed through the hands of Colonel under chief of the general staff, was call-Schwartzkoppen. This, to the witness, ed to the witness stand General Gonse established the authenticity of the border- dwelt upon the danger to France of the eau, an examination of which, he point- "system of espionage so cleverly organed out, proved Schwartzkoppen and ized against her by foreigners," and said Panizzardi had the closest relations in that in spite of Esterhazy's statement, it all matters of espionage. Referring next | was impossible for him to have written to the despatch of Col. Schneider, former | the bordereau, and still more impossible Austrian military attache at Paris, de- for him to have secured the information nouncing as a forgery a letter purporting centained therein. He added that no to have been written by the attache, in traces of indiscretion were discovered which he was represented as referring to during all the proceedings against Esterefforts being made by Schwartzkoppen | hazy. and Panizzardi to conceal their relations | General Gonse then denied that Esterwith Breyfus, witness maintained Gen- hazy had received money from the Ineral Mercier's statements on the subject | telligence Department, and, describing were correct, and that the authenticity of 'the "strange behavior" of Dreyfus and

the letter had been proved. The Intelligence Department, he added, had other documents from the same at ache in its possession. Major Cuignet pointed out hat the Schneider document was included in the dosler, and that M. Chanoine, who had the secret document in his charge, had shown it to the court in behalf of the Ministry of War. Therefore. wisness claimed. Colonel Schneider's contradiction was really addressed to the French Government (Sensation.) "Besides." added Cuignet, "I wish to point out that the attache issuing the denial is a person with somewhat less consequence than his allies. It is, therefore, possible that this denial was imposed upon him." (Renewed sensation)

Major Carriere's Disclaimer. Major Carriere, the Government commissary, at this juncture said he thought it desirable to remark, as the representative of the Government, that he must not be understood to endorse all Major Cuignet had said with reference to a foreign military officer, who at the present moment held a diplomatic appointment in France. (Sensation.)

Major Suignet Continues. Replying to M. Demange, Major Cuignet insisted that if Henry committed forgery "it was in the interests of the

To this statement counsel retorted: You did not say that to the Court of

Cassation." At the request of M. Demange the Major's deposition before the Court of Cassation, relating to Henry's motives and Du Paty de Clam's share in the preparation of the forgery, was read. It showed that Cuignet emphatically declared before the Court of Cassation that he was convinced an investigation would easily show that Du Paty de Clam was the principal author of the Henry forg-

Witness claimed he thought he was doing his duty "in saying all in my "Do you adhere," asked counsel, "to

all you said before the full Court of Cassation?" This question greatly confused the witness, who attempted to explain by saying he was "only arguing at that time," and

that it was for him to judge Du Paty de M. Demange pointed out that in spite of the many arguments Major Cuignet had advanced against Du Paty de Clam, the military judge, Travernier, threw out

"Now," added M. Demange, "the court will be able to appreciate the value of Major Cuignet's arguments." The witness next gave his idea as to

how Dreyfus might have secured plans of the fortress. But counsel pointed to De Clam's report at the time of the arrest of Dreyfus, in which he declared that no document had disappeared or could have disappeared from the Ministry

Dreyfus' Reply. When Dreyfus was asked if he wished to reply to this witness, he declared he had never asked Major Cuignet for documents except by the desire of his chief, Major Bertin. "All the details which Major Cuignet had given on this subject," said the prisoner, sprang out of his own imagination and are due to the same state of mind which prompts unreasoning bitterness even against an innocent man."

Paty de Clam Was Absent. Amid a buzz of excitement the name of Major Du Paty de Clam was called out, whereon Major Carriere said Paty de Clam had been officially informed that his presence was necessary, but the Government commissary had heard nothing from him since his notification was sent. At the request of M. Demange, it was decided to notify Paty de Clam that the court martial was ready to hear his de-

position. Gen. Boisdeffre. There was a further thrill of curiosity when General le Boisdeffre, former chief of the general staff of the French army, second trial by court-martial of Captain | advanced to the witness box and took the customary oath to tell the truth. The General remarked that, in view of the exhaustive evidence already given, he would try to be brief. He hurriedly reviewed the leakage in the Ministry of War, the discovery of the bordereau, the arrest and trial of Dreyfus and the latter's alleged confessions before the ceremony of degradation, to Captain Lebrun-Renault. Witness said he believed the confessions were genuine. He next referred to Colonel Picquart's appearance- in the Intelligence Department, although witness hesitated to appoint him, because he thought Picquart too self-confident

and not sufficiently deferential towards his chiefs. "It has been said," continued General de Boisdeffre, "that a secret package of papers was shown the judges of the courtmartial of 1894. I positively assert that, so far as I am concerned, I never ordered Colonel Picquart to convey any envelope to Colonel Maurel. I may add that Colonel Picquart never doubted the guilt of Dreyfus, and never even expressed doubt of chief of the Intelligence Department. The first instructions I gave him were to follow up the Dreyfus affair, and it is well known what was the result of these

General de Boisdeffre said that after the quiet of a year, while Colonel Picquart was away on a mission, there followed the denunciation of Esterhazy by Mathieu Dreyfus, and the inquiry into Esterhazy's proceedings. "At that time," the witness said, "I was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and this conviction is as strong to-day as ever. (Sensation.) I regard it as an abominable crime," continued the General, "to have endeavored to substitute for him a man of straw.

"Esterhazy, it is true, at a certain psychological and singularly well chosen moment, confessed to having written the bordereau. But he has made other statements, always telling lies. What is cer-

Then the witness briefly referred to the trial and acquittal of Esterhazy, and the latter's threat to proclaim himself a tool of the general staff, after which the General alluded to the Henry forgery and M. Cavaignao's interrogations of Henry. Replying to the court, M. de Boisdeffre admitted that the leakage at military headquarters continued after the condemnation of Dreyfus. It ceased for a year, but in 1895 a paper was discovered, proving the communication to foreigners of a document relating to the distribution of the artillery and showing that a for-

with the changes made. Colonel Jouanst, president of the courtmartial, put the usual questions to the prisoner, who replied: "I have nothing to say to Gen. de Boisdeffre." Dreyfus then immediately resumed his seat.

eign government was perfectly acquainted

General Gonse. After a brief suspension of the sitting

his "frequent acts of indiscretion," witness segged the court to summon the Secretary of the Ministry of War, who offices at a time when there was no business on there. The General defended

Guenee and referred to another spy as an "honorable man," whose name he could not give, as having furnished military headquarters the valuable information. The General then proceeded to defend Du Paty de Clam from the insinuations of Colonel Picquart, and corroborated General Mercier's evidence in regard to the alleged confessions made to Captain Lebrun-Renault. Witness learned, however, that Captain Lebrun-Renault, intimidated by the censor of M. Casimir-Perier, did not dare to repeat those confessions and gave only an incomplete account of the occurrences at the time of the prisoner's degradation. The General denied the statements made by Picquart, and referred to the alleged number of arrests ordered by Picquart on "unfound-

ed charges" of espionage.
At this juncture considerable comment was aroused by the fact that, contrary to the provisions of the law requiring the testimony to be verbal and without notes, General Gonse, adjusting his eyeglasses, proceeded to consult a large note book and frequently refresh his memory. Dealing with the Henry forgery, General Gonse declared: "I can say it was

already known. General Roget spoke to me about it at least eight days before Henry confessed." (Sensation.) One of the judges asked if the witness knew that a document relating to the conveying of troops was for 24 hours in the hands of the prisoner, and if he knew that imaginary sketches executed by the prisoner had been delivered abroad. General Gonse-I could not give a posi-

tive answer to that question.

Question-Are there proofs that the documents mentioned in the bordereau were delivered abroad? Answer-There were no direct proofs, but their despatch was certainly an-

Proceeding, the witness disputed Magistrate Bertullus' account of the interview with Henry, but admitted that when he, General Gonse, handed Henry his forgery, the latter insisted it must not be shown to Picquart." (Sensation.) Replying to M. Demange, witness admitted he had ordered Colonel Picquart not to concern himself with the handwriting of the bordereau when he commenced his investigations of Esterhazy.

"Then," asked M. Demange, sharply, "when you saw his Landwritings were identical with those of the bordereau, did that ma'e an impresssion on you?" "Evidently," replied the witness, "the two handwritings had a great resem-

Dreyfus Surprised at Gonse, When Dreyfus was asked the regular question, he said: "I will reply direct to the Secretary of the Ministry of War, who said be saw me in the offices after service hours. As regards General Gonse, I am surprised that the general officer repeats dinner-table gossip. There is known to be insurmountable difficulty in introducing anyone into the Ministry of War, and it is absolutely impossible for an officer to bring anyone into the Min-To this the General replied: "No doubt

it is difficult." Colonel Jouaust-No doubt it is difficult, but it is not impossible. The Ministry can be entered easily enough at certain hours. Dreyfus was in a position

to know that. (Sensation.) The prisoner-I will reply to Secretary Ferret, who has told a lie. What I have to say to General Gonse is that every time a friend came to see me at the Ministry, even when a French officer, I was obliged to descend to the floor below, and even members of the Chamber of Deputies who called on me could not enter the Ministry. It was consequently absolutely impossible, under the ordinary circumstances, for a subaltern to bring anyone into the Ministry.

could easily be obtained.

Col. Picquart. At this point Colonel Picquart reentered the witness box in order to reply to allegations as to the way he performed his duties. He denied a number of General Gonse's assertions regarding the arrests which the witness ordered.

Continued on page three. New advertisements.

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GEO. WILDER,

New China Hall.

Many people have been lamenting for the past few years that the fair town of Lindsay could not boast of a China Hall. The stocks of Crockery, China, etc. carried by the various dealers have been comparatively light, and therefore the assortment not exactly what might be desired. Realizing this fact we have been and are still rearranging our store so as to give us almost double the space in this department, and it is our intention to carry a stock that will be a credit to our town.

Our trade in this department for the year '98 was double that of any preceeding year, and by strict attention, polite service, and by giving in every case the best goods for the least money, we anticipate a similar increase for the year '99.

At present we are offering special value in

DINNER SETTS, 97 and 104 pieces, Dainty Prints, every piece gilded. SETTS, 3 and 10 pieces,

Large roll top basins New designs in almost every shade. We respectfully solicit a call, when an experienced salesman will

a pleasure to display goods.

Established a Quarter Century.