Right

If, when thinking of your Spring Suit, you fancied you would have to shell out twenty good dollars, you didn't figure right -you failed to tak us into your calculations.

We can turn you out as good a Suit for \$15.00 as you probably fancied would cost you \$20,00, and for \$18.60 the garments we offer cannot be duplicated in value in the broad Dominion. We have an immease range of Colorings at these prices, and guarantee perfect fi Call and see us when in town.

The MERCHANT TAILORS.

Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 25, 1899. HOUSE SERVANTS AND SHOP GIRLS.

The silly season and the servant girl problem are here again together. The London News makes an effort to glorify the mission and station of the hired girl by attempting to show how much better off she is, if she only knew it, than are the shop and factory girls, and the Hamilton Times offers proof in rebuttal. Servant girls may be, and in some respects are, better off than those mentioned, but the main trouble seems to lie in the fact that, unlike the shop and factory girl, estic servant has no regularly

s of labor. The others At a specified time in the d quit at a specified time ning. The remainder of the ur hours is their own to do as they like. In short, they know Mactly what they have to do for the remuneration they receive.

Now, why cannot a girl hire out for domestic service under similar conditions? Why not go to work at a certain hour in the morning and leave at a certain hour in the evening? Some leading city hotels hire cheir waitresses in this way. This proposition may be met by the objection that the services of a girl are likely to be required at any hour of the day or night. That is so, but then those who require such service should pay extra for it, or if they can afford it have a night and day service. It is coming to something like that, unless, in the meantime, somebody invents or discovers an autmatic domestic servant that will require neither board nor wages nor a night off.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

At the municipal meeting in Toronto the other night the Chairman wanted to thrash Controller Woods. The bad example set by some members of parliament during the session seems to be having its effect.

It is exceedingly pleasing to note the increase of Canadain butter and cheese shipments to Britain. Over 112,200 boxes of cheese went out the past week from Montreal as compared with 77,102 boxes in the corresponding week of last year. The total, since the opening of navigation, is 806,018 boxes against 637,344 last year. In butter the increase is more striking, being 23,741 packages for the week, against 2,449 packages a year ago, and 128,255 packages for the season, against 57,405 packages last year. Canada ought to send twenty million dollars worth of cheese and forty million dollars worth of butter annually to the mother land.

Paris has set the example in many absurd and some vicious fashions, but perhaps most curious is the present craze for drinking petroleum. One would think that the stuff was to

nauseaous to tempt anyone's appetite, but it seems to be possible to acquire the taste for the satisfaction of an abnormal craving. Its effects are too dull and deaden the senses, feelings and emotions till the drinker becomes utterly oblivious to all sensation. It gives no exhilaration, nor is it accompanied by such extravagances of conduct as may be seen in drinkers of alcohol. It is simply a deadener, and | ville, N.S. Her father, Mr. O'Key, was must, like all drugs which have the effect, produce destructive consequences both physically and mentally. The centralization, over-crowding and unnatural excitements and excesses of life in a great city probably account for this new vice, for many people, when their nervous system has been overstrained by indulgence or excitement, are wont to seek relief in anything which promises rest. An arti-

ficially aroused craving is thus creatoften the reverse of a cure, they would only consider that temporary ralief is often the reverse of a cure, bey avoid so dangerous and disgusting remedy as petroleum.

Calling Cards.

Are your cards strictly in accord with fashion's demand? The Post has the latest in both cards and style, and prices are reasonable.

The Fall Fairs.
Industrial, Toronto, Aug. 28, Sept 9
Western Fair, London Sept. 7-16
Kingston, Kingston Sept 11-14
Central Canada, Ottawa Sept 11-23
Durham West, Bowmanville Sept 14-15
Eldon, Woodville Sept 14-15
N. Victoria, Victoria Road Sept 19-20
Central, Guelph Sept 19-23
Scugog, Port Perry Sept 20-23
Central, Lindsay Sept 21-2
E. Simcoe, Orillia Sept 26-2
Central Peterboro Sept 26-2
Simcoe Central, Barrie Sept 21-2
Brock, Sunderland Sept 28-2
York East, Markham Oct 4-6
Peterboro, E. Norwood Oct 10-11

Mariposa, Oakwood, ... Oct 3-4

Use Deadly Means to Save Mercier From Cross-Examination.

M. LABORI SHOT IN THE BACK.

Dreyfus' Leading Counsel Very Near Death's Door-Condition Is Precarious, Although at 10 o'Clock Monday Night It Had Improved-Friends Pursue Assailant,

Who Escaped.

Rennes, Aug. 15 .- The following bulletin has been issued: "Maitre Labori was shot from behind, the ball penetrating the posterior region of the thorax on the right side, at the height of the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebra. The heavy flow of blood prevents for the moment exploration of the depth of the wound. The undersigned doctors hope that the ball is lodged in the muscle enveloping vertebral column. They must, however, maintain to-day full reserve respecting the integrity of the lung and spinal cord."

The bulletin is signed by four doctors, Renaud, Reichis, Brissaud and Vidal, and is timed 8.20 o'clock yesterday morn-

Maitre Labori left his house for the court at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Lycee, the route being along a solitary road beside the River Vilaine. He had reached a point half way on his journey, when two men. volver. The murderers were only a couple of yards behind their victim, and the bullet struck Labori in the back. The wounded man uttered an agonized cry and fell flat on his face. The murderers immediately fled through the lane from which they had emerged, and both

Colonel Picquart and his brother-inlaw, M. Gast, who accompanied M. Labori on his way to the Lycee, pursued the murderers for some distance, but as they were both heavy men they were unable to continue the pursuit, and so returned to the side of the wounded man, leaving the chase of the murderer to a number of laborers and peasants, who declare they heard the murderer say, when crossing the marshy fields before he reached the road: "If I can't get away

I will go for them.' Madame Labori, wife of the wounded lawyer, was promptly notified of the crime and rushed to her husband's side. She found him with his head on the sidewalk and nis body in the roadway. She threw herself by his side and took his head in her lap and fanned him with a colored paper fan, which she had evi-

dently snatched up as she left the house, M. Labori was perfectly still. Not a groan came from his lips as his head rested on the lap of his wife who, by the way, is an American. As she fanned him with her right hand she caressed him with her left, and gazed lovingly on his upturned face. He tried to smile back the tears which glistened in his wife's eves, and she, mastering her feelings heroically, did everything possible to ease her husband's agony.

It is reported that the famous lawyer said, as he lay wounded on the ground "I may die from this, but Drevfus is

Emily Crawford's Account. Rennes, Aug. 15 .- Writing of yester day's events Mrs. Emily Crawford says. The drama at Rennes grows tragical. That long becalmed place is being stirred into a more violent passion than Paris. Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, a wellnigh successful attempt was made to shoot M. Labori, who defended Zola last year, and who came here to defend Drevfus, with Maitre Demange. The would be assassin was evidently a crank, and l'oked a workman. His weapon was a revolver, the theatre of the crime the Quai Pichemont. It was while Labori was going to the court with Colonel Picquart and his cousin, M. Gast.

When Madame Labori came up she was At last she thought of going to the court | its enemies." (Profound sensation.) and asking there for a military surgeon. Doctors Vidal and Reichis were at band and at once accompanied her. They had the presence of mind to send gendarmes to the barracks for an ambulance, with

a stretcher and bearers. With deep mankfolness they found that M. Labori could move his limbs at will, the spine therefore was not injured. The ball had entered at the sixth vertebrae, behind the thorax. It might be embedded in the muscles of the back or have penetrated deeper, injuring the

Colonel Picquart describes the wouldbe murderer as swarthy and thick-set. resolute and intelligent-looking. He thinks the man might be a southron. Rennes, France, Aug. 15 .- The following bulletin regarding the condition of Maitre Labori was issued at 10 o'clock last night: Temperature 31.05, no fever

condition stationary. There has been, therefore, a slight improvement during the last few hours. Mme. Labori a Canadian.

The statement in the cable service vesterday morning that Mme. Labori, wife of the talented counsel for Dreyfus, who was shot, is an American woman, is only true in a partial sense. Mme. Labori is a Canadian woman, born near Kenta wealthy Englishman, who settled years go in Nova Scotia. When Miss O'Key urst met M. Labori in Paris she was studying music, and he was a youthful

London, Aug. 15 .- In the Evening News yesterday Major Court Esterhazy again telly the "real truth" in regard to the bordereau in the Dreyfus case saying that he wrote it. The document, he alleges, was intended to serve as a substantial basis for an accusation against Dreyfus, who had been suspended a long time and against Weom there had already existed a number of grave proofs of guilt, which, however, coult not be used withut compromising certain personages When it was imperiously necessary to keep a the background altogether.

The Old Ground Traversed - Madame Menry Tells the Story of Her Suicide Rushand - Record of Hh Hardships on Bevil's Island Draws Tears

for Dreyfus - Wonderful

Self-Control. Renn, Aug. 17 .- The second trial by court-metial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus ing, Majo Carriere, the representative soldier. It is a trightful thing, frightful, of the Government, having refused to frightful!" of the Gov ment, having refused to agree to the adjournment of the case until Monda applied for by M. Demange, count for the prisoner, and Captain Dreyfo wing to the murder-ous attack upon sitre Labori, leading counsel for the dear agree to the day's proceeding ce. The feature of the angle of Dreyfo on Devil's Island, his prison off the condition of French Guiana. Dreyfo wept in the clerk read a document record ting the details of his incarceration.

The proceedings ope.

This outburst caused a great sensation. The audience, profoundly stirred, began to applause was quickly suppressed.

M. Demange announced that he would question General Roget to-day. The court then adjourned.

Colonel Jouaust pointed out to Dreyfos that he had been given an opportunity to speak at the end of every deposition, and that the court would continue to do so. As the prisoner passed out in front of the

The proceedings ope.

of Justice, who, however, only repeated the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation.

Dreyfus' Suffering at Devil's Island. M. Lebon, the former Minister of the Colonies, a big red-bearded man, then testified in justification of his instructions to treat Dreyfus rigorously, declaring that the extreme stringency only dated from the time he thought an attempt would be made to resoue the

At this juncture some time was occupied in reading a long report from the Minister of the Colonies to the Minister of War, giving the various reports of the Governor of French Guiana. Passages describing the dread the prisoner expressed to the doctors when he feared he was losing his reason caused an immense impression. Tears were even seen to glisten in the eyes of General Billot, the former Minister of War.

At the conclusion of the report M. Lebon asked leave to explain. He said: "I do not dispute the accuracy of the report, but it is partial. Reference has been most carefully made to the precarious health of the prisoner. But the doctor never made a communication to me on the subject. I do not hesitate to say that if he had done so I should have given orders to have the prisoner treated as all invalids should be treated. It is with deliberate intent that I have been treated

M. Demange here asked that the official rowing tale of Dreyfus' mental and phy- relief came from the audience. sical sufferings, and inhuman treatment

Deep-drawn breaths of indignation

The Prisoner Overcome. Drevfus at first watched the faces of the judges with his usual composure, but gradually, as the story proceeded and incidents of his awful existence were brought up before him, his eves grew din, and tears glistened in them. Then they slowly trickled down his cheeks. Dreyfus could stand it no longer, and, for the first time during his trial, gave way to such emotions and silently went,

The faces of the audience expressed sympathy with the prisoner's emotion. and even the captain of gendarmes sitting beside Dreyfus turned, and gave him a look of unconcealed compassion. General Mercier, who, with M. Lebon. was seated in the front row of the wit-

nesses' seats, listened to the reading of the report unmoved, while Colonel Jonaust followed it with an air of bored Madame Henry.

All eyes were turned to the door on the right of the stage, and a moment later the form of a woman, dressed in and, accompanied by a non-commissioned officer, advanced to the platform. It was officer who committed suicide in prison after confessing to forging certain documents in the case. With pale face and hand upraised before the crucifix, she is well disposed towards the prisoner. took the oath to tell the truth. Mme Henry is of medium height, and has a common cast of features, and certainly could not be described as attractive. She at once put herself at ease, leaning forward with both hands resting on the rail of the witness stand. In an attitude of complete self-possession she gave her evidence, accompanying the words with frequent gestures. Her evidence, however, was of little weight.

She admitted the frequent visits of marked: "You know his sentiments. gentlemen. He committed forgery on account of Colonel Picquart's proceed-

Gen. Roget's Bitterness. General Roget, in uniress uniform, followed. His evidence was a vitriolic diatribe against Dreyfus from beginning to end. He constantly turned towards the prisoner, to see the impression made by his deposition, which was, virtually, a speech for the prosecution. During great uneasiness in regard to the document containing the words, "Cette Can-

ille de D--. A certain military attache said the Colonel informed Col. Sandherr that there was someone who imitated his handwriting perfectly. The name of "Dubois," the witness said further, was found in the correspondence of the military attache. "Dubois," the General explained, was an "unfortunate," who futilely tried to sell the secret of the smokeless powder used in the French army, "If." said General Roget, "no other person can be found to whom the initial 'D' can apply, to whom then does

A French Shoulder Shrug. As he made this remark, the witness faced about and looked fixedly at the prisoner, who, however, merely shrugged his shoulders.

"Now," continued the General, "the explanations furnished on this point by M. Trarieux (former Minister of Justice) troubled me somewhat, but I do not

Here General Roget paused, the excitement under which he was laboring being almost uncontrollable. In a thick, choking voice, he continued: "And yet, in the presence of disinterested testimony, Are mine, you will not allow preference to be shown to the evidence of persons who have benefitted by treason."

At this point the General broke down. and tears streamed down his cheeks. Resuming his testimony, the General set to work in the effort to prove the guilt of Dreyfus. He declared there were traces of treason in every paragraph of the bordereau, and that Dreyfus alone, not Esterhazy, could be acquainted with the plans it contained. He accused Colonel Picquart of suppressing documents tending to compromise Dreyfus.

Torture of an Innocent Man.

Colonel Jouanst then addressed the prisoner, asking him if he had anything to say in reply to General Roget. Dreyfus replied: "No my Colonel. It is frightful that day after day, for hours, I should thus have my heart, my soul and my very entrails torn without being perof the ench Artillery, charged with mitted to reply. It is a terrible torture treason, we continued yesterday morn- to impose upon an innocent and loyal The man who actually fired the shot,

As the prisoner passed out in front of the with the appli- seats assigned to the representatives of made the announcement that Maitre

cation of M. Demange for an adjourn- | the press his face was pale but animated. ment. This was followed by the deposi- He seemed to be in a state of great nervtion of M. Guerin, the former Minister | ous excitement and in a furious temper.

Roget Was Passionate. General Roget spoke for three hours without adducing any new facts, only reiterating in the most forcible terms what has been bandled about in the anti-Dreyfusard press for a year past. The most interesting part of his testimony was his attack on Colonel Picquart, which will undoubtedly lead to the confrontation of the two men. He treated Dreyfus without mercy both in words and attitude. In fact, it seemed at times as though he would provoke the prisoner into striking him. The General's manner was most passionate. In his outburst at the end of his testimony he uttered the most ruthless attacks with the air of one delivering a pleasant Sunday school address, leaning over the front of the witness rail, sipping from a glass of water, wiping his lips and mopping his brow, with perfect self-satisfaction. But again and again he would half turn in his chair, and, pointing his finger at Dreyfus, would repeat some cruel accusation, at the same time fixing his eyes on the accused man. He inclined forward like a cobra, awaiting the moment to strike.

Dreyfus' Mastery of Himself. Dreyfus, however, was not a hypno-Roget seemed purposely to prolong the report of the treatment of Drevfus on sion. It was a perilous moment. But the He du Diable, which was published | Dreyfus won the battle over his passions, in the newspapers last week, should be and when Roget's voice was at length read. The clerk of the court did so, and, heard again, everyone knew the danger in a sympathetic tone, recounted the har- was past, and a deep drawn sigh of

Dreyfus' Friends Grave. M. Demange had a long consultation with M. Matthew Dreyfus yesterday came from the hearers as the reading afternoon respecting yesterday's session of the court-martial, the gravity of which is fully recognized. M. Demange is much upset by the loss of the assistance of his colleague, M. Labori, particularly as the latter had prepared a special set of questions for General Roget, and the absence of this, together with the fact that M. Labori's secretary was compelled to be away, put M. Demange to a great disadvantage. Counsel for the defence, however, will take General Roget in hand the first thing to-day. The great preoccupation of the Dreyfus family and M. Demange, however, is the refusal of the court to adjourn when applied to in the morning. This is considered of grave portent, and is taken to be an indication that the members of the court-martial have already made up their minds unfavorably to Dreyfus.

Judges All Against Dreyfus. M. Hill, secretary of Labori, said it had not been thought advisable to inform the patient vesterday of the refusal of the president of the court-martial to adjourn the sessions in view of counsel's condition. The decision of Colonel Jouaust not deep mourning, appeared in the doorway, to adjourn the court has created a very bad impression in Dreyfusard circles, and pessimistic predictions are being made as the widow of Colonel Henry, the French to the outcome of the trial. It is pointed out that the decision of the members of the court not to adjourn being unanimous, shows that not one of the judges

Dreyfus Writes Letters to His Wounded Counsel Labori Moved to Another House - Wounded Man's Pockets Rifled-Evidence of a Plot-A New Forgery in the

Dossier. Rennes, Aug. 16 .- At 8 o'clock last evening Maitre Labori was removed in an ambulance to the residence of Prof. Esterbazy to her husband, and then re. Basch, in a suburb of Rennes. He stood the journey well, although naturally fatigued The doctors are extremely hopeful of a speedy recovery, but consent to fetch a doctor, but, not knowing | ings, and it was in order to save the | sider it would be unwise for him to rethe town, she lost a good deal of time. army, compromised by the dishonesty of turn to court until there is absolutely no

Maitre Demange has decided, therefore, to ask for an adjournment, which has necessitated a written application by both Maitre Demange and Captain Dreyfus, who have already sent letters to the president of the court martial. Colonel Jonanst will undoubtedly accede to the request, but he cannot grant

its | an adjournment for more than two days, delivery the witness said he had felt | when the application must be renewed. Captain Drevfus wants the sessions postponed until Monday next, when it is hoped that M. Labori will be able to be present.

Two Letters From Dreyfus. Drevfus has written two letters to Lubori. The first, on hearing the news of the attempt to murder the lawyer, is a spontaneous expression of his shocked feelings. The second is a touching epistle expressing the prisoner's keenest regrets at the outrage, profound gratitude to Labort for his heroic championship and heartfelt wishes for his speedy recovery. Labori's Pockets Rifled.

The correspondent of the Associated Press here obtained yesterday complete corroboration of the statement, exclusively cabled to the Associated Press Monday, that the pockets of Labori's coat were rifled while be was lying on the ground. Not only were the pockets of his coat emptied, but an attempt was made to steal the wallet, in which were important papers referring to the courtmartial, including his notes for the

cross-examination of General Mercier. M. Labori has himself related the incident He had just fallen, and saw one of two men run to his side. One of these said: "His coat must be taken off. He will be too hot." The speaker then took the wounded lawyer's coat off, and the other took the wallet M. Labori, however, retained his presence of mind, and refused to allow the wallet to be taken out of his bands, putting it under his head for a pillow, and holding it with one band. The coat was shortly afterwards put on again.

Evidence of a Plot.

On arriving at his residence, M. Labori asked his wife to look in his pockets and see if their contents were safe. Mme. Labori found the pockets completely emptied. Luckily, no papers of import ance were in the pockets, which cortained personal letters, including menacing letters received on the previous day. The rifling of the lawyer's pockets of the papers, and the attempt to steal his walet, while no effort was made to appropriate his watch or money, are regarded as clear evidence of a plot, in which sev-

it appears, was only one part of the machinery of the conspirators. In spite of the extensive search made for the wouldoe assassin, he is still at large, and the impression is gaining ground that he is being aided by the anti-Dreyfus country people, who are concealing him some-where. The doctors in attendance upon M. Labori have sent to Paris for an Xrays apparatus, in order to locate the

A New Forgery in the Dossler. Paris, Aug. 16.—The Matin yesterday

Labori, after he was shot, declared, as the outcome of his injury appeared doubtful, that he wished to make known the fact that M. Chanoine, who has charge of the secret documents in the Dreyfus case, has discovered a new forg-

ery in the dossier. The Anarchist organ, Le Journal du Peuple, says that in retaliation for the outrage upon M. Labori, the Anarchists will hold General Mercler and MM. Droumont, Rochefort and Judet as hostages, and personally responsible for anything done against the Anarchists.

The Session on Thursday Was Favorable to Dreyfus.

GIVES EVIDENCE.

M. Demange Fairly Drives Gen. Roget Into a Corner-M. Bertullus Makes a Profound Impression for the Prisoner at Rennes-A Figuro Revelation of a Fresh Forgery.

Rennes, Aug. 18 .- With the usual attendance and without any noteworthy tized rabbit, and steadily returned his incident, the second trial by court-martial gaze, sometimes throwing a glance at the of Captain Alfred Dreyfus was resumed president of the court, as though appeal- yesterday morning in the Lycee Previing for permission to reply. Once, when ous to the opening of the proceedings it General Roget had flung one of these became known that Maitre Labori, lead-Colonel Jouanst, president of the court- darts, he stopped and deliberately paused. ing counsel for Dreyfus, who was shot in martial. asked Drevfus if he had any One could see the fire in Dreyfus' eyes the back from ambush Monday, was questions to put to the witness, and he and in his tightly-clenched jaws could be slightly worse. His physicians have not replied, in an emotional voice "No, I devined the struggle that was going on yet extracted the bullet; his fever conam here to defend my honor. I do not within him. The captain of gendarmes, tinues to increase, and it is not believed wish to speak of the atrocious suffering | seated beside Dreyfus, watched him close that he will be able to attend court Monwho had evidently been lying in wait | which, for five years, I, a Frenchman | ly. The seconds passed like hours and the day. Consequently Maitre Monard, counand an innocent man, suffered on the He spectators held their breaths. General sel for the Dreyfus family before the silence in order to make a deeper impres- has been summoned to replace M. Labori until such time as the latter is able to resume conduct of the case. M. Monard is expected to appear in court to day.

General Roget was unable to conceal his annovance and anger when M. Demange scored. The witness' fingers twitched nervously, and he frequently turned for consolation towards Generals Biliot and Zurlinden, former Ministers of War, who were scated on the witness seats behind him. The General also threw clances of savage resentment at the audience when, as happened several times, suppressed titters went around the room when M. Demange cornered him. Finally. General Roget became quite red in the face and answered M. Demange in a hollow voice, contrasting strongly with his confident tone of Wednesday.

Then came a witness who proved to a splendid reinforcement for Dreytus. It was M. Pertullus, the examining magistrate who received the late Lieut.-Col Henry's confession of forgery. In almost inaudible tones, owing to hoarseness, M. Bertullus gave his testimony, which was a veritable speech for the defence. Coming from a man of the high legal reputation of M. Bertullus, this evidence raised the hopes of the Dreviusards immensely.

The Flaw in the Dossier. M. Bertullus described how Major Ravary asked his assistance in examining the secret dossier at the Cherche Midi prison, and how, after he had learned the contents of the documents, he declared to Major Ravary that there was a flaw in the dossier which would occasion the collapse of the whole The witness explained that he meant

the petit bleu. It must be proved, he told the Major, that the petit bleu was a forgery, and was the work of Col. Pioquart, and that as long as that was not proven, the case could not hold. Continuing, M. Bertullus recapitulated the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation, his investigation into Paty de Clam's connection with the "Speranza" and "Blanche" telegrams, and the favorable impression he had acquired of Col. Picquart's dismissal from the army. and Picquart's denunciation of Esterhazy and Paty de Clam, and dwelt exhaustively on his laborious inquiry into the charges against Esterhazy, describing the papers found at the residence of Mademoiselle Pays, where Esterhazy sought refuge.

M. Bertullus then related the notable interview between himself and Lieut .-Col. Henry, July 18, 1898, shortly before he committed suicide. This naturally was a painful recital for Mme. Henry, the wept silently as the dramatic when Bertullus and Henry proceeded to seal up the seized papers, was depicted. The magistrate repeated the whole story with emphasis, and it had a great effect upon the audience. After recapitulating his other evidence before the Court of Cassation, M. Bertullus energetically affirmed his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. He declared the bordereau was in three pieces, and not in little bits. He also said it did not reach the War Office

by the ordinary channels. M. Bertullus also said his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus was also based on documents in the secret dossier, which he had seen. But what, above all, persisted the witness, was the entire absence of a motive which could have tempted

Drevius to commit such a crime. The earnestness with which M. Bertul Jus insisted upon the innocence of the accused created a profound impression upon his hearers. "You have been told." he said, "that Dreyfus is guilty. For myself. I believe, and believe profoundly, in his ianocence. If I come here to tell you so, you will understand that it is because my conscience tells me that in doing so I am performing a duty, an absolute duty. The Court of Cassation has declared the bordereau to be the work of Esterhazy. Now the Court of Cassation is the supreme authority in all matters of justice in France." (Sensation.) Mme. Henry Again.

Mme. Henry then ascended the plat-

form, and, standing beside M. Bertulius, she said: "On July 18, the day my hushand called on M. Bertullus, the Colonel, in the course of a conversation that evening, told me he had a friendly and charming reception. He described how the magistrate advanced to meet him and held out his arms. I said to my husband: 'Are you sure of this man? Are you sure he is sincere? I am very much afraid his kiss was the kiss of a Judas." There was a great sensation in court at this statement of Mme. Henry. "I was not wrong," she continued, amid the breathless interest of the court, "this man was indeed the Judas I imagined." Referring to the papers which arrived at the same time as the bordereau. Mme. Henry said: "These papers were not all torn in a thousand pieces. I was able to note that ersonally. Letters often come entire. M. arrived in pieces. That is false," The court here resounded with exclamations of surprise, and Mms. Henry con-

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more to say." M. Bertullus said he did not desire to reply to Mme. Henry, adding: "She is only a woman." "I am not a woman," exclaimed Mme.

Henry, furiously; "I speak in the name of my husband.' "How shall I reply to madame?" asked M. Bertullus. "She is defending the name of a dead man and that of her

child." (Renewed sensation.) After gazing steadfastly at M. Bertullus, who was greatly moved, Mme. Henry descended from the platform, and took a seat beside General Zurlinden. M. Bertullus forthwith left the court.

Picquart's Story Teld.

Colonel Picquart was magnificent as he marched into court at the Drevfus trial; tall and strongly built, dressed in a frock cost, and wearing the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole. His first words sounded through the court room like a trumpet blast, as he replied to the questions of the president. Colonel Picquart protested most formally against all suspicion of having caused the disappearance of any document relating to Dreyfus. Documents, he added, had disappeared, but he was not connected with their disappearance. He also repelled with soorn the assertion that he had endeavored to put another officer in the place of the real author of the bordereau. "It is true," the witness continued. "that the name of Captain Dorval being mentioned to me as a dangerous man, l had him watched, and, do you know, gentlemen, by whom Dorval was denounced? By his own cousin," continued Picquart, "Major du Paty de Clam." (Sensation.) Colonel Picquart then proceeded to reply to various attacks made upon him. "These tactics," he said, "are evidently pursued with the object of

lessening the value of my testimony." The Colonel next outlined his conneclege, and afterwards at the Ministry of War, where, owing to the anti-Semite prejudices of the general staff, he first appointed Drevfus to a department where probationers had no cognizance of the secret documents. He then described the consternation in the War Office when the treason was discovered, and the relief experienced when it was thought the guilty person had been discovered. It was then the witness discovered the similarity between the handwriting of Dreyfus and that of the bordereau, and he had recourse to Du Paty de Clam, "who was supposed to have graphological knowledge." (Laughter.)

Then the witness described what he characterized as "the irregular steps" taken by General Mercier to accomplish the arrest of Drevfus Referring to the dictation test, the witness earnestly and emphatically affirmed that he saw no signs of perturbation in the handwriting of Dreyfus on that occasion, and, moreover, shortly afterwards Du Paty Clam admitted he had not found a fresh charge against Dreyfus. "Beyond the bordereau," added the witness, "there was nothing against Dreyfus-absolutely

His impression during the investigation, continued Colonel Picquart, was that the accused's acquittal was probable, as the evidence was insufficient. Witness believed he had even told the Minister of War that the condemnation of the accused could not be secured, unless the courtmartial had shown the secret document which it had been agreed to submit to the court.

The Colonel next declared that in 1894 he did not know the contents of the secret dossier, but he believed, like all other officers, that it contained frightful proofs against the prisoner. But when he became acquainted with its contents he found that his "earlier impressions were entirely wrong. ' (Prolonged sensation.) Picquart then recalled the vehement protestations of innocence which the prisoner had not ceased to make during all phases of the degradation. The witness declared he was quite ignorant of the confessions Drevfus is alleged to have made to Captain Lebrun-Renault.

Continuing, Col. Picquart defended himself against the charge that he had always directed his efforts towards the rehabilitation of Drevfus. He said he had only directed the investigation made to that end, when he became aware that the writing of Esterhazy and the bordereau were identical, and that, consequently, the charges against Dreyfus no longer

During the course of his deposition widow, who was much distressed, and Col. Picquart asked to be confronted Readers. Conv Rooks. Trawing with Major Du Paty de Clam and to be permitted "to deal with some of his peculiarities" when Du Paty de Clam Books, Scribblers, also was in the witness box.

Examined the Bordereau. Next the Colonel examined the bordereau and declared Dreyfus could not have disclosed part of it. Regarding the Madagascar note, the witness disputed its value, and said he did not believe it was a confidential note. He added that if Dreyfus, in his capacity of probationer, had asked the witness for the note he Big Variety to choose from would have handed it to him immediate ly, therefore, he (Picquart) was unable to understand the sentence in the bordereau reading, "This document was very

difficult to obtain." Colonel Picquart then declared he had never seen Dreyfus copy the smallest document in the War Office. In the opinion of witness the department where the bordereau was discovered ought to have been searched when the discovery was made. This, he explained, was the department in which Du Paty de Clam worked and that was the department which was working on the plan of the concentration of the troops and the Madagascar expedition. He added: "It was in Major Du Paty de Clam's department that the search should have been made, or rather in his private room, where he worked quite alone." (Sensation.)

Paty de Clam, continued the witness, had been guilty of grave imprudence in having, contrary to regulations, had confidential documents copied by simple secretaries, non-commissioned officers, and even private soldiers, whereas the custom was that such work was done solely by Cheese Factory and Dairy Supplies,

if it was not to acvid the risk of punishment that Du Paty de Ciam advanced the date of the reception of the bordereau at the Intelligence Department, so as to make it prior to the date of his (Paty de Clam's) arrival in the third department.

A few minutes later the court adjourn ed for the day.

Co-Operation a Success in England. London, Aug. 21 .- The progress of industrial co-operation among workingmen is vividly illustrated by the figures given at the co-operative festival at the Crystal artulius has maintained that everything | Palace last week. Fifty-five years ago the co-operative movement was begun by a few Lancashire weavers. The organization now numbers 1,640 societies, with over 1,500,000 members The business done in the past year was \$325,000,000 and the profits \$35,000,000.

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For the accommodation of our farmer friends, we have placed in stock quantity of the celebrated Crystal Brand Vegetable Parchment Butter Paper, cut in size to wrap pound rells of butter. The price will be 15c per hundred sheets, or 60c for ! Autter marketed in ne

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Cambridge-st. Methodist. - Roy. Manning, pastor. Sabbath ser. at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 7.30. Y.P.S.C.E. meet Monday nights at 7.30.

B. D., pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meets Monday 8 p.m.; midweek service Wednesday 8 p.m. AH seats free.

Baptist Church-Rev. L. S. Hughson

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.—Rev. J. W. Macmillan, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Sunday night at 9. General prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

St. Mary's (Roman Catholic). - Very Rev. P. D. Laurent, V. G., pastor; Rev. Father Phelan, curate. Week days low mass is celebrated at 8 a.m. Sundal, low mas at 8 am, high mass at 18:30. Vespers and benediction, 7 p.m. Sundays.

New Advertisements

CTRAYED-From the premises of the ter on right hind leg and over on left knee; about the undersigned, P. J. McDONALD, Kirkfield -

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