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The Weekly Post.

INDSAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 25, 1899.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Cricket is peculiarly an English game, and golf a Scotch one, yet it is somewhat strange to note that the supremacy of England at the one is seriously endangered by Australia, and Scotland's ascendancy at the the other has passed from her to England.

It is to be feared that the horribly timely shooting of Dreyfus chief counsel was the result of a plot in which-if not Mercier, Cavaignac, Zurfinden and Billot themselves-enemins of Dreyfus, who thoroughly understood the importance of saving them from Labori's exposure in cross-examination, were concerned. The immediate effect on the court proceedhas been to weaken Dreytus' case. bether the general result will tell against him or, not it is hard to pre-

Again the bucket shop scores and young Tossell, cashier of the Toronto Freehold Loan & Savings Company, is behind the bars charged with felony, he having confessed to stealing \$4,000 with which to gamble in stocks. As most such cases the crime brings sorrow and suffering to more than the guity one whose life it blights, Young man, when tempted to "speculate," the current eupnemen for "gamble," don't! No man who "bucks the tiger" or "plays the horses" is safe in a position of trust.

With the completion of the Sour langes caual, Canada will possess fourteen-toot waterway from Lake Erie to Montreal, which will admit of the passage of vessels of 2,000 tons burden. This will be an economic fact of much importance, and is so regarded by the great rival ports of the Bnited States. It was the intention of the government to have had the fourteen-root system system ready for the opening of navigation this year. but the work on the Soulanges canal ofiered unexpected difficulties, and it is now doubtful whether vessels drawing fourteen leet will be able to pass through this canal during the present season of navigation.

The London Times' correspondent at New York loses no opportunity, says the Canadian Gazette, of belitting Canadian interests. The present deadlock in the Alaskan negotiation has enabled him to preach from his favorite text-the necessity for suppressing the precocious Canadian boy of the British family, and generally spanking him into good behaviour. Sir charies Tupper stated in the house of commons in the session of 1897 that the London Times was chronically and badly informed on Canadian affairs. The Times will not improve its knowledge by paying large salaries men who misrepresent Canadian affairs in the manner its New York coirespondent is represented as doing.

The sworn statement of James Farr, the man so much talked of since the West Huron election inquiry was begun, published in Wednesday's Globe, makes good reading, and explains much that needed explanation. Farr was supporting the tory candidate, voted for him, and was kept away from Ottawa by tory threats that he put in an appearance he would get into trouble. Instead of hiding him, the liberals tried to get him to come forward, but his friends scared him out of going. The light it lets in on this detestable conspiracy to defame the liberals and destroy the reputation of several honest men makes it clear why the tories would not trust their case to the courts.

The New York Scottish American, referring to the Alaska boundary matter, says: "No one can deny that Canada's demand is both just and reasonable. The Joint High Commission found it impossible to effect any agreement or compromise regarding that Alaska boundary, and Canada said, Well, let us refer it to neutral arbitration-the same kind of arbitration as you (the United States) insisted upon in the case of Venezuela. But the United States would not agree to that, but wanted a reference to six persons mutually appointed with an umpire of assured friendly feeling and leaning to it (the United States), and, no matter what the arbitation might decide to the contrary, it should be conceded that Skaguay and Dyea belonged to this country, Now, Canada could never be expected to agree to

Lord Roseberry, in a recent address to the students of Epsom College, England, said that some nations owe almost everything to their schools. Scotland, Switzerland and Prussia owe to matic incident concerning Germany. It schools that place they hold in the pains me not to be able to second the race of the world. In England, he court in the work of justice confided to said, the schools have turned out men. it, for from this place must emerge at They have been the best schools of ciliation and peace. I can do no more manhood that the world has ever seen, than tell the truth, the whole truth and Labori's invaluable services to the priand if they have succeeded in that, nothing but the truth, as chief of state he, for one, put all his studies of the or when a citizen." sciences, classics and mathematics in a secondary position. Addressing the students directly, he said, "From word uttered, which inspired confidence the very moment you leave the nur- in his words. sery you can exercise some of the qualities of manhood. They can be exnial and that which, perhaps nial and that which, perhaps sayle e most 'manhood in a boy, the

to doubt there is a good deal

to., is of less is

all this. The teaching of

Leading Dreyfus Counsel Ambushed and Struck in the Back.

TIDE TURNING FOR DREYFUS.

Gen. Mercler, Former War Minister, Cowed by His Victim's Challenge in Rennes Court Room - Casimir-Perier Also Denounces Mercier -The Crowd Likewise Curses and Hisses Him.

Rennes, Aug. 14.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, and one shot was fired, hitting Labori in the back. M. Labori fell in the roadway. He is still alive.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL

Thrilling Scenes in the Rennes Court Room on Saturday.

Rennes, Aug. 14.—The second public session of the second court-martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus of the 14th Artillery opened at 6.30 on Saturday morning. The surroundings were the same as on the Monday when the trial began.

A Souvenir of the Bordereau. Col. Jouanst, immediately after the court had settled down, opened the proceedings by asking Dreyfus the following

course of duty, searched the clothes you brought from the prison. He found this M. Casimir-Perier. Seated in front of a document in an inside pocket of your row of private seats, he leaned forward,

paper, and said: "Do you recognize it as hands up in an expressive gesture of dishaving belonged to you?" Dreyfus-Yes, my colonel.

Jouaust-Whose was it? Dreyfus-Mine. Jouaust-Will you tell me how and under what circumstances this document Dreyfus—It is a document I used during my trial. In order to discuss the

value of the bordereau I wished to keep Jouaust-The military code gives you the right to have a copy of the documents in your case. This document, therefore, was legitimately in your possession. Why did you wish to keep it? Dreyfus-As a souvenir of the text of

Jouaust-That was not proper and therefore it was taken from you. I merely wished to elucidate this point. That

After the reading of Dr. Ransom's report on Dreyfus during the voyage to Cayenne, M. de la Roche-Vernet, secretary attached to the French embassy at Berlin, and M. Paleologue of the French Foreign Office, agreed that never in any translation were there any questions of relations with Germany.

Ex-President Casimir-Perier.

M. Casimir-Perier, formerly President of France, dressed in a black frock coat with the rosette of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole, was the next witness. In response to the usual questions he said: I am 52 years old. No profession. I was formerly President of the Republic. Did you know the accused prior to the acts of which he is charged?

M. Casimir-Perier-No. Jouanst-You were President of the Captain Dreyfus. In this position you were able to have many particulars upon the circumstances and causes of his arrest. I beg you to kindly communicate them to the court.

A long pause ensued. Then M. Casimir-Perier, in a loud voice, said: Monsieur le President. You ask me to speak the truth and all the truth. I have sworn to do it. I will speak it without reticence, without reserve in its entirety.

A Denial From Germany. The former-President then, in a loud and distinct voice, repeated the evidence had given before the Court of Cassation. He read the text of the despatch received by Count von Munster Ledenburg, the German ambassador at Paris, from Prince Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, which the former communicated to M. Casimir-Perier during a visit to the Elysee Palace. It ran: "His Majesty the Emperor, having every confidence in the loyalty of the republic, begs Your Excellency to tell M. Casimir-Perier that it is proved the German embassy was never implicated in the Dreyfus affair. His Majesty hopes the Government of the republic will not hesitate to declare so. Without a formal declaration, the legend which here continues to spread regarding the German embassy would compromise the position of the representative of Germany. (Signed) Hohenlohe."

M. Casimir-Perier then recounted how he had expressed to the then Premier and Minister of War his astonishment and indignation at the interview which Captain Lebrun-Renaud gave The Figaro on

the subject of Dreyfus. He added: "All that was done and said among the Ministers was done without

Made No Compact With Dreyfus. Various questions were then asked M. Casimir-Perier by the assistant judge, and M. Demange on the subject of Captain Lebrun-Renaud's statement that Dreyfus had confessed to him, and the witness said emphatically that he never had from Captain Lebrun-Renaud any communication such as a confession during the Captain's visit to him. He added that he was not prepared to deny that General Mercier had told Captain Lebrun-Renaud to communicate this alleged confession, but he affirmed that

the captain did not speak of it to him. M. Demange then introduced the quesards asserted Dreyfus wrote to M. Cas. mir-Perier, and in which it was claimed M. Casimir-Perier respecting him.

The witness emphatically replied than he had never entered into any such engagement as alleged, and he asked that the letter, which was published by The Eclair of Paris, should be produced in court and that the whole matter be cleared up. The former President ended his statement by saying: "I affirm, before this tribunal of soldiers, that my resignation was not connected with the diplo-

M. Casimir-Perier gave his evidence with a blanched face, but in the determined tone of a man who means every

Dreyfus Given a Chance. Col. Jouanst then asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say. Thereupon the pri-

recollection of such a low Who

undertaken by him and that he had not held thereto. I can well understand the indignation of M. Casimir-Perier, but such an idea never crossed my mind. "Will you allow me to explain: M. Demange had asked me at the time of the trial, in conveying through M. Waldeck-Rousseau, my request for a public trial, that this publicity should only be on condition that the question of the origin of the documents remained secret. I gave my word of honor not to raise this question and that I bowed before the superior interests of my country. I never had an idea that an engagement was made between the President and myself,

never, never, never." Jouaus Then you declare false these letters in which it is said the President of the Republic entered into certain engagements with you. Dreyfus repled: "In any case, the sense has been completely distorted."

Gen. Mercier. General Mercier, who was the next witness, wore on his breast the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. He was on the stand four hours, and he delivered an almost continuous tirade against the prisoner. While he was under examination, General Mercier asked Col. Jouanst to allow him to present a document showing how an espionage system was organized in France by Col. Schwartzkoppen, the former German military attache at Paris. The document referred to the fortifications of the Meuse. General Mercier then entered into an explanation tending to prove Schwartzkoppen was at the head of the German espionage in France, and afterwards had the favored letter containing the words

"Cette Canaille de D___' read. In the meanwhile Dreyfus watched "In January, 1895, the director of the Mercier through his eyeglasses, but appenitentiary of the Isle de Re, in the parently quite unmoved. The witness with his hands on his knees, except when very excited, when he lifted his

Gen. Mercier Startled. Mercier, who had his back turned to the former President, saw nothing of this, but after he had completed his testimony and reiterated all the charges contained in M. d'Ormescheville's bill of indictment, Mercier presented a document to be read by the clerk, which proved to be the alleged Dreyfus letter concerning the engagement entered into with Casimir-Perier, which the latter had so hotly denounced. The last breath had barely left the clerk's lips when M. "That's the letter I read in the news him to go to the President of the Repub-Casimir-Perier jumped up and shouted:

Gen. Mercier started, turned round and muttered excuses, saying he did not believe a President of the Republic would enter into such an engagement. To this M. Casimir-Perier retorted, in a tone of the bitterest sarcasm: "Thank

you, General, for this testimonial." At the end of his evidence, General Mercier said he believed that the only motive of Dreyfus' treason was that Dreyfus had no feeling of patriotism.

The Audience Hissed. This cruel utterance brought forth hisses from the audience, whose blood had been sent up to fever heat by the witness' savage attacks on Dreyfus.

General Mercier, not heeding the hisses, terminated with remarking: "If the least doubt crossed my mind, Messieurs, I would be the first to declare it to you and say before you, Captain Dreyfus, I am mistaken, but in good faith-Then Dreyfus electrified his hearers. He jumped to his feet as though the words had galvanized him into new life, and shouted with a voice which resounded through the hall like a trumpet note: "That is what you ought to say."

The Audience Cheered. The audience burst into a wild cheer, whereupon the ushers called for silence. General Mercier then stammered: "I would come and say: Captain Dreyfus, I was mistaken in good faith, and I come with the same good faith to admit it, and I will do all in human power to repair the frightful error."

The prisoner then shouted: "Why don't you do it, then?" At this there was another burst of ap-

General Mercier, after a pause, when "Well, no. My conviction since 1894 has not suffered the slightest weakening. It is fortified by the deepest study of the dossier and also by the inanity of the means resorted to for the purpose of producing the innocence of the condemned man of 1894, in spite of the evidence accumulated, and in spite of the millions of money expended." Col. Jouanst then said: "Have you

General Mercier replied: "Yes." Col. Jouaust then announced that the sessions of the court-martial would be

resumed Monday morning. M. Casimir-Perier thereupon arose and said: "After the deposition of General Mercier, I shall ask the court to hear me, and I would prefer it to be in confronta-

This announcement caused a sensation.

People Cursed Mercier. Then followed a thrilling demonstration against General Mercier. As he turned to leave the court the audience arose en masse and hissed him and cursed him. The gendarmes placed themselves between the General and the audience, which showed a strong disposition to maltreat the former Minister of War. On emerging into the street the crowd

outside cheered the General and cried "Vive l'Armee!" "Ah," cried a spectator of the scene in court, "if they had heard the human monster speak they would not cheer him

Counter shouts of "Vive Republique!" and "Vive la Justice!" Were raised by those leaving the court room, but the gendarmes quickly cleared the streets on both sides and dispersed the crowd

GIVEN

Generals Billet, Cavaignac, Hanetaux, demn the Prisoner - Casimir-

Perier Confronted by Mercier, Who Was Argressive.

Rennes, Aug. 15 .- The shooting of Labori, leading counsel for Captain Alfred Drayrus, took all the life out of yesterday morning's session, and, but for the sympathy the attempt is certain to excite through the country for M. Labori and Dreyfus, the deprivation of M. ter's prospects. The murderer, apparently, chose the day for the attempt because it was known M. Labori would crush General Mercier, the former Minister of War, with his cross-questioning. The news caused an immense sensation in the court room, where the usual audience had assembled, and they excitedly discussed the crime and vigorously denounced the author. Col. Jouaust, president of the court, when the news reached him, suspended the sit of the court-

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day, of the imminence of war between Germany and France in 1894, was grossly exaggerated, and complained of the action of the then Minister of War (Mercier) in moving 60,000 troops to the frontier without consulting him. When General Mercier was recalled, in

reply to the president of the court, he reiterated his belief that Major Count Esterhazy, in spite of the latter's own declaration, was not the author of the bordereau, which, the witness claimed, was written on tracing paper and was

fession Dreyfus is alleged to have made that while in power he was obliged to to Captain Lebrun-Renault. M. Casimir- devote most of his time to Dreyfus' Perier persisted in his statement of Sat- affairs, which time, he added, ought to urday that he had never received any have been given to the guardianship of confidence of this character from Captain , the national defence. Lebrun-Renault. He added that M. Du-Captain Lebrun-Renault called at the Barthou and Poincaire, former Ministers,

"Moreover," said M. Casimir-Perier, "bere is a letter from M. Dupuy, which I ask may be read."

Lebrun-Renault, when questioned by M. Dupuy, replied that General Mercier had sent him to the President to receive a dressing down for his indiscreet disclosures to The Figaro.

General Mercier here interposed, saying: "Captain Lebrun-Renault spoke to me in regard to the confessions in the presence of General Gonse, who will testify thereto. It was then that I ordered

Regarding General Mercier's declarastand, M. Casimir-Perier said: "General Mercier had no right whatever to intervene in a diplomatic conversation. I would have prevented such interference. It was I alone who conferred with the Minister, and I declare that the impression I derived from that conversation was one of complete calm; otherwise, the incident would not have been closed by the framing of a note. We had no telegram from Berlin that evening It was in regard to a note that the Minister referred to Berlin. If there had been any news in regard to the matter on the even ing of the sixth, we should not have waited until the eighth to publish the note. There was not a despatch addressed to a friendly power relative to the incibesides, in the event of diplomatic complications, the President would have communicated with the Minister of For-

eign Affairs." General Mercier replied that he went to the Elysee Palace as Minister of War. He recalled that General de Boisdeffre could testify in regard to the orders re-

M. Demange seized upon this declaration, and insisted that General Mercier repeat the statement that he had given orders to General de Boisdeffre on the 6th relative to mobilization.

M. Demange asked M. Casimir-Perler if on the 6th an understanding had not been reached between France and Germany on the subject of Dreyfus.

M. Casimir-Perier replied that before his interview with the Minister on the 6th the question of Dreyfus had never been raised between them and Germany. M. Demange asked General Mercier why he had not include in the dossier of 1894 the doubtful translation of telegram of agent "B" to his Government under the date of Nov. 27. In reply General Mercier said not one

of the translations of the telegram was communicated to the judges because there still existed doubts in his mind. M. Demange remarked that the text created lively excitement was communicated to Sandherr official, and therefore doubts were impossible. In communicating the official text Nov. 2, Sandherr emphasized its

Counsel next asked General Mercier why the explanations of the secret dossier were not included in the dossier relating

The General replied that he considered these explanations were given for his stroyed the document. At this M. De- got General Zurlinden to admit that it and asked General Mercier if he did not

have reason for suppressing the document. The witness repudiated the suggestion. Dreyfus at this point rose from his seat and asked leave to explain in regard to the assertion that he had traced on a card the itinerary of a certain journey of the general staff. Both the itinerary and the journey, he asserted, were purely ficti-

M. Casimir-Perier then said he desired anything to Dreyfus, adding that it was with M. Waldeck-Rousseau alone that he had spoken in regard to the condemned man. Therefore M. Casimir-Perier This caused M. Demange to explain

how Dreyfus came to say M. Casimir-P for had promised him a public trial. After M Demange had asked M. Waldeck-Rousseau to intervene with M. Casimir-Perier (then President of France), to obtain publicity, M. Waldbek-Rousseau reported that the President appeared sel therefore thought he might communicate the fact to Dreyfus.

lection of the facts naturally lacked precision. M. Demange expressed regret at ed and apologized to M. Casimir-Perier, who thanked counsel for his expression

of regret and explanation. General Billot, former Minister of War, was the next witness. He was in uniform, sat with crossed legs and gave his ought not to investigate the Dreyfus yesterday:

affair. He recommended prudence. M.
Schurer-Kestner finally communicated to gross fabric of falsehoods The incident onel Picquart, whom, he said, he holds account of the Dreyfus affair." in the highest esteem. He referred to Coionel Picquart's proposition to entrap | Esterhazy, whom he suspected, but General Biliot forbade this. He added that

ferred to the eminent services Colonel Picquart rendered to the army, leading to his being entrusted with a confidential mission to the East and afterwards to Tunis. He energetically protested against the allegation that he had desired to send Colonel Piequart to a place from which he would never return. After justifying his course towards Colonel Picquart, General Billot explained what he had done in connection with Esterhazy and then renewed his protest against the attack of the defenders of Dreyfus made The president asked M. Casimir-Perier upon bim during the trial of M. Zola, to explain the circumstances of the con- and concluded with expressing a regret

Billot to explain the statements of Mi that the General was once so doubtful of the guilt of Dreyfus that he did not sleep for several nights.

General Billot acknowledged that the statements were true. Answering questions of counsel, the General said Colonel Picquart's revelations produced doubts in his mind, but, all the same, his conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus remained un-

M. Cavaignae, former Minister of War, was the next witness called. Replying to the president of the court, he said he was the first Cabinet Minister to assume responsibility to Dreyfus. He was conwinced of the guilt of Dreyfus because his accusers were so entirely in agreement in their testimony. The witness also said he found additional proofs of the prisoner's guilt in the technical character of the bordersau. He next discussed the denial of Droyfus, and said his excuses of lapse of memory were inadmissable. It was impossible, he said, to credit that Esterhazy was a traitor, even admitting

the bordereau was written by him. Colonel Jouanst asked M. Cavaignac to explain the discovery of the Henry

"The Henry forgery," replied M. Cavaignac, "as alleged, was in order to secure a revision of the case by the Court of Cassation, and was not even alluded to. This forgery, therefore, should remain outside the scope of the questions submitted to this court-martial. That is my opinion." Replying to another question, M. Cavaignae said his statement that Dreyfus went to Brussels in the middle of 1894 rested on hearsay.

Counsel for the prisoner then questioned Cavaignac in regard to his statement that General de Boisdeffre was absent from Paris Nov. 6, when General Mercier declares he was there. The witness replied that General de Boisdeffre was certainly absent on that date.

Colonel Jouanst then told Dreyfus to rise, and asked him if he had any remarks to make upon the evidence. The prisoner, in a low voice, replied: "I am astounded that the man who produced in the tribunal of the chamber the Henry forgery can come here and base his convictions of my culpability on matters which the Court of Cassation has already disposed of." (Great sensation.)

General Zurlinden, also a former Minister of War, was the next witness. He declared that he still regarded the bordereau as being decisive proof of the guilt of Dreyfus, and said nothing, not even Esterhazy's confessions, had occurred to of Dreyfus, the witness asserted, was of machinations was unterable. The reiteration by General Zurlinden of his firm belief Dreyfus wrote the bordereau

M. Demange suggested that if Colonel Fabre had not thought of examining the handwriting of the probationers, the bordereau would then have been eternally buried in the archives of the Ministry of War, "and," he remarked, "if this is the case, it must be evidence there was nothing in the borderesu which implicated Dreyfus."

General Zurlinden, in a troubled voice, acknowledged this fact conclusively, and

General Chanoine next testified. He

former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who private individual, of any secret dossier. The former Minister of Foreign Affairs Monod that he believed Dreyfus was statement, but the latter was evidently

Major Carriere, having excused M. Casimir-Perier, General Mercier and M. Hanotaux from further attendance, unless adjourned until Wednesday.

right arm, naturally left an impression unfavorable to the prisoner.

of the Senate), asked him whether he made the following official declaration

General Billot his conviction of the inno- between Casimir-Perier and Count von cence of Dreyfus, but the General found Munster did not cause strained relations the evidence insufficient and asked him between Germany and France. The Gerto investigate the matter further. The man Government at no time thought of General then dealt with the role of Col- the possibility of war with France on

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