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The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1899

Maitre Labori Makes an Appeal to Foreign Governments.

SCHWARTZKOPPEN--PANIZZARD

These Two May Yet Testify Before the Dreyfus Court-Martial at Rennes - A Momentous Move by the Defence

-Testimony of Reporters Shows That Esterhazy Confessed to Writing the Bordereau.

Rennes, Sept. 6 .- M. Cernuschi, the political refugee and reputed scion of Servian royalty, who appeared on Monday before the Drevfus court-martial as a witness for the prosecution, was not examined by the court during the time it sat behind closed doors yesterday. Examination of the secret espionage dossier mentioned by Captain Cuignet during Monday's sitting occupied the greater portion of yesterday's secret session of the court. When the open session of the court-martial began M. Labori presented a formal application to the court for an order upon Major Carriere, the Government commissary, to request that interested fcreign governments, through diplomatic channels, communicate to the court various documents relating to the bordereau.

M. Labori explained the purpose of the application by citing the fact that the court was now in an extremely delicate situation, and added that he had pointed out to Major Carriere Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Signor Panizzardi as witnesses he deemed necessary to summon. M. Labori said he thought this step would worry nobody and that it was in conformity with precedents.

Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi, Major Carriere replied hat he did not think the Government would ask another government for the restoration of documents. He suggested that the defence should obtain and submit the papers semi-officially to the court. He saw no objection to hearing Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Signor Panizzardi if they consented to come.

M. Paleologue said that while M. Labori's request appeared quite logical and just, there were diplomatic considerations which made it inadmissible for the Government to take such initiative as was proposed by counsel for the de-

Colonel Jouanst said the court would decide the matter later, and meanwhile proceeded with the taking of evidence. Esterhazy's Confession.

The first witness who was called to the bar yesterday was the reporter, Basset, whom The Matin sent to London to interview Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy. The witness deposed that Esternazy confessed to him that he wrote the bordereau under orders from Colonel Sandherr, who was then chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau. The order. Esterhasy said, was to catch the traitor at the headquarters of the general staff, whom Esterhazy afterwards said was Captain Dreyfus. Major Carriere here burst out with an extraordinary protest against Major Esterbazy's insinuations against Colonel Sandberr. "I protest," he (riod, "in the name and memory of Colonel Sandherr against the insinuations introduced against him."

A Ridiculous Pretention. M. Labori, however, ignored this protest, which he styled "a ridiculous pretention." M. Labori then called upon General Roget to testify regarding letters he had received from Major Esterhazy since the opening of the trial. General Roget yesterday looked the ghost of his former active self. His face was careworn and showed little of that fighting spirit which first characterized his appearance upon the stage. He rentied that he only opened one letter from Major Esterhazy, which he had forwarded to Colonel Jouaust. General Roget added that he declined to receive other letters.

The Letters Were Read. M. Labori then asked Colonel Jouanst to have the letters read.

Colonel Jouanst at first declined, but M. Labori insisted so firmly that Colonel Jouaust, after wrangling awhile, gave way and consented that the letters should be read. Colonel Jouanst explained that he opposed the reading of the letters because they only contained personal attacks upon various parties and would only lead to a prolongation of the trial

General Roget then read the one Esterhazy letter which he admitted having opened. In this letter Major Esterhazy said he could not prove the existence of the alleged syndicate organized in the interest of Dreyfus, and complained that the general staff had refused to give him a fair hearing.

M. Labori then put a series of questions intended to bring out the fact that the general staff had made use of Major Esterhazy, even after he was known to be unreliable. General Roget said he had nct considered Major Esterhazy's avowals to be of any value.

Labori and Jonaust. M. Labori sought to question the General more closely on his statement that none of the generals of the general staff had any relations with Major Esterhazy, but Colonel Jouanst declined to allow

further discussion. This led to another scene between the president of the court-martial and counsel for the defence, M. Labori delaring that General Roget, who came more as a public prosecutor than as a witness, refused ! the Lucania."

to reply to probing questions. A little later M. Labori pushed the question on General Billot, on what is known as the liberating document.

General Zurlinden then came upon the platform, dressed in the uniform of his Sept. 18 as a High Court. It is underrank, and with his inseparable eyeglass. | stood that the trial will include charges He spoke a few words respecting the general staff's belief in Major Esterhazy. M. Demange asked General Roget his

opinion of Major Esterhazy. "I have an absolute conviction," replied General Roget, amid cries of "Oh" hazy is a stranger to treason."

from the audience, "that Major Ester- at the City Hall in honor of Major Gir-General Roget then delivered a short | ner will be given at the Windsor. discourse in reply to the statement of M.

Des Fonds Lamothe on Saturday that the phrase in the bordereau, "I am going to the manoeuvres." showed that Dreyfus could not be the author of the borden General Roget maintained that M. Lamothe was wrong.

Dreyfus Insisted. Captain Dreyfus rose, and, in a clear voice, emphatically insisted that the circular of May 17, 1894, announcing that the probationers would not go to the

manoeuvres, was written in the clearest language, which the court would see if it were read. He reiterated that he had never asked to go to the manoeuvres, for he was absolutely convinced that such a request would not be granted.

M. Deffes, a reporter for The Temps, testified that he saw Major Esterhazy in London, and that the latter confessed that he was the author of the bordereau. The witness added that he raised the question of the letters of Madame Boulane, and brought away the impression that Esterhazy wrote the "Uhlan" letter. In Favor of Dreyfus.

M. Trarieux, former Minister of Justice, was the next witness called. He made a long deposition in favor of Dreyfus, reviewing the history of the case and his own part in connection therewith M. Trarieux is an excellent speaker, with a good presence. He has iron-grey hair and mustache, and a clear, resonant voice, which could be heard outside the court room. M. Tarrieux's deposition closed the public session. He made a very telling speech, describing how his original belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was first shaken, and then completely changed to conviction of innocence, by subsequent developments and the noble conduct of M. Scheurer-Kestner, formerly vice-president of the Senate. The letters exchanged between General Gonse and Lieut.-Col. Picquart also strengthened his conviction. M. Trarieux spoke of the machinations against Picquart, and said he accused nobody. He believed, however, that the chiefs were deceived. M. Trarieux recounted a convergation with a foreign ambassador, who declared, in a tone of great sincerity, that Dreyfus had never had relations with him or with any officer of his country, while, the ambassador added, he possessed documents proving the guilt of Major Esterhazy.

An Impressive Passage. M. Trarieux delivered a very impressive passage, recalling the execution on the charge of treason of the English admiral, Byng, who was afterwards found to have been unjustly condemned. M. Trarieux said that Frenchmen might well, dread to have such a bloodstain upon their history, as the execution of Admiral Byng mars the history of England. M. Trarieux said that General Roget and Captain Cuignet were wrong in the conclusion that they had drawn from the correspondence of agents "A" and "B" that Dreyfus was guilty. He reiterated that the ambassador to whom he had previously referred had claimed that Major Esterbazy was the traitor; and the former Minister of Justice declared in an emphatic tone, and made a deep impression upon his hearers, that no parallel ought to be drawn between a model officer like Dreyfus and Major Esterhazy, who had not even the soul of a Frenchman.

Carriere Interrupted. M. Trarieux, on alluding to the bordereau, was interrupted by Major Carriere. who said that while he opposed direct official application to foreign governments, yet if by a side wind the documents mentioned in the bordereau could be procured, he certainly would be personally much pleased.

This is practically an invitation to Germany to volunteer to communicate the documents in question. At the conclusion of M. Trarieux's testimony, which was a veritable speech for the defence, and which, apparently, made an impression upon the judges, the court-martial went behind closed doors

and examined the secret espionage dos-Labori's Request Refused. The court also deliberated upon M Labori's request that application be made to Germany for the documents described in the bordereau. The decision was unanimously reached to reject the application on the ground that the court was incomnetent to invite the Government to take

TEMPORARY LINE AGREED ON.

diplomatic steps to obtain the documents

in question. It was also decided to hear

M. Cernuschi behind closed doors to-day.

A Modus Vivendi in the Matter of the

Canada-Alaska Boundary. Washington. Sept. 6.-Great Britain and the United States have practically agreed upon a temporary line defining the boundary between Alaska and Canada. Negotiations now in progress relate only to minor questions growing out of the definition of the line. One of the unsettled questions relates to the status of mines owned by Americans, which may lap over into territory which has been under the control of Canada The prospective settlement of the boundary question is due to concessions made not only by Great Britain, but by this Govern-

Secretary Hay has won in the matter of excluding Canada from the Lynn Canal, but a port of entry on the canal will be given should the final settlement fail to give Canada a permanent harbor. The secretary has also been successful in keeping the British to the north of the village of Kluckwan, though it is said he has agreed to the placing of the line just above the village, instead of four miles beyond, as originally demanded. Secretary Hay laid down the correspondence in the controversy before the Cabinet at its session yesterday. It is expected that the modus vivendi will be settled in a few days, unless Canada should assume an unfavorable attitude in the matter.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE IS ON. No Serious Effect Is Visible to the Naked

Eye So Far. London, Sept. 6.—The strike of seamen continues without incident and apparently without serious effect on the shipping

industry. Masters and men both admit several days must elapse before matters can come to a head. Mr. Joseph Havelock-Wilson, member

of Parliament for Middleborough, a Radical, but who was elected more particularly as a labor representative, and who is taking a prominent part in the movement, says that the collier men at South Shields have notified their employers that they will strike upon the next return of vessels to Port Said, and that the Glasgow men are leaving their vessels. He added that two vessels were blocked on the Tyne, and that the strike reports from Liverpool were encouraging The secretary of the union at Liverpool reports: "Eleven large steamers are blocked here, including the Oceanic and

This assertion, however, is contrary to the statement issued by the ship owners.

Loubet Summons the Senate. Paris, Sept 6 .- President Loubet ha issued a decree assembling the Senate on both of conspiracy and attempts against the internal safety of the state,

Honor to Girouard. Montreal, Sept. 6 .- A largely attended reception took place yesterday afterncon ouard, and this evening a military din-

the municipal convention set for yester-

show any alacrity in gathering together

yesterday morning. Not more than a

wher's dozen were present at 10 o'clock.

of the convention. Mayor Teetzel was

the hour set forth for the commencement

unanimously chosen chairman and he

proceeded to welcome the delegates. The

the inequalities and anomalies of the

Assessment Act. Referring to the Muni-

cipal Act, which will come up for dis-

enssion to-day, Mayor Teetzel said he

was personally in favor of a lessening of

the number of aldermen, the fixing of a

longer aldermanic term and the election

of repreentatives from the city at large.

Municipal ownership would also be con-

sidered. He regressed the small attend-

ance, but drew attention to the fact that

this meeting was but a beginning, and

that in future years there would be a

greater interest scoon. Assistant City

Clerk S H Kent was appointed scoretary.

Assessment of P recoal Property.

ent at the afternoon meeting, and he

deputed Mayor Johnson of Belleville to

A. Fract assessment commissioner. of

Ottawa, introduced the following resolu-

tion, respecting the assessment of per-

assessing personal property or income is

unjust, impracticable and impossible of

equalization; that no basis is given to

the assessor upon which his judgment

can be brought to bear as in the as-

sessing of real property; that each per-

make an annual return of personal pro-

perty or income should be required to

make an annual return of personal pro-

perry or income to the assessment de-

partment, as is required in Great Brit-

ain and the United States; that all in-

corporated companies, including banks,

should be assessed as other individu its

or partnerships; that the revenue of ser-

sons from Dominion, provincial or muni-

cipal bonds should be assessed as oth r

In speaking to his resolution, Mr.

Pratt said it was in rossible, under the

present Assessment Act, to arrive at any

true estimate of the value of the person-

alty of a man, because there was no true

basis on which to work He was opposed

to the exemption of Lanks. He thought

City Solicitor Mackelean, in seconding

the motion, said he believed it would be

easy to make a personalty assessment

the exemption of goods, mortgaged or

not paid for, were removed. The tax

Mayor Walters of Lindsay agreed with

Assessor Dolson of St Catharines was

not so strongly opposed to the act, but

he thought the clause exempting from

taxation stock amounts up to \$100 ough:

The resolution was carried, and a con.

mittee was appointed to put the resolu-

tion into legislative shape and report to

Seizures of Personalty,

City Solicitor Mackelcan spoke on sele

That no sale of lands for taxes in any

city shall be invalid by reason of cher-

having been goods or chattels within the

county belonging to or in the passe-

sion of the person assessed for the land

or goods or chattels upon such hand

liable to seizure for taxes, and of no

levy by distress having been made on

such goods or chatters for the pay-

ment of taxes due in respect of said

Ex-Ald. Cluff of Ottawa introduced th

That, in the opinion of this conven

tion, the clause in the Assessment Act

by which property in each ward of a

municipality has to be separately as-

sessed should be amended so that com-

panies should have the whole amount

pany assessable against the company as

a whole, at the head office or principal

Mr. Cluff, continuing, said he wa-

opposed to exemption being granted the

Y.M C.A., which were now being incor-

porated to escape taxation. London'

association had done so, and Ottawa's

was alout to follow suit. He objected to

places of learning, which had become in

corporated, going free These were mut

ters the convention should take up An

other was that of franchises. In his opin

ion, no franchises should be allowed to

The motion was agreed to, and the con

vention adjourned until this morning at

Cause of the Cattle's Death.

mittee of the Industrial Fair yesterday

received the report of the vetering i-

appointed to investigate the cause of the

mortality among the cattle. The repor-

showed the cause of death to be entirely

local, no disease of a contagious character

existing among any of the cattle affects.

The death in each case had been cause

by toe much forcing and certain manip.

lation of the under with a view to in

proving its appearance, coupled with the

was a voluntary act by those in charge

leading to a very great loss to the owners.

Britain Has Not Weakened.

Office denies the statement cabled to a

New York newspaper that concession:

in the Alaskan boundary question bave

The Bowmanville Robbers,

Ottawa, Sept. 6 .- John Metcalfe, the

nightwatchman at the Standard Bank,

Bowmanville, who was bound and gagged

the night of the robbery at that institu-

tion, and Richard Miles, shoemaker, of

the same town, have been in Hull for

the past two days. Metcalfe positively

identified John Murray, one of the gang.

as one of his assailants, and a party to

the robbery. Miles also identified Thomas

Clifford as a man who was in his shoe

shop the morning previous to the rob-

bery. The rest of the gang they have not

Germania Day at the Industrial.

Toronto, Sept. 6 .- Germania Day was

a pronounced success at the Industrial

Fair yesterday. The early hours were

not favorable for the visitors, rain falling

steadily for several hours. Later the wea-

ther improved and the afternoon and

evening were very fine. The attendance

was very large, beyond the average of

Germania Day. Crowds came in by the

early trains, principally from Berlin, Waterloo, Goderich and all intermediate

stations en route to Toronto.

To-day is Farmers' Day.

been decided upon.

lentified positively.

London, Sept 5 .- The British Foreign

extreme beat at the time. In each case

Toronto, Sept. 6. - The cattle com-

place of business within the municipal-

following resolution, which was second

ares of personal property for taxes, and

the convention in the morning.

noved the following resolution:

The motion was carried.

by Mayor Radford:

ity as a going concern.

run longer than 10 years.

should also be based on a lower scale.

the former sceakers

to be abolished.

they should pay taxes on personalty

personal property or income.

act as chairman

Mayor Teetzei was unable to be pres-

Convention of Mayors and Alder-The Transvaal Tension Is Growing Greater in Britain. men Meets in Hamilton.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN LONDON.

The Premier, Lord Salisbury, and the The Delegates Welcomed by Mayor Secretary of State for the Colonies, Teetzel, Who Was Chosen to Preside -Personal Property and Income Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to Confer-The Latest News From Assessment The Sale of Land Cape Town, Pretoria and for Taxes A Resolution on the Subject Carried. Johannesburg. Hamilton, Sept. 6 .- The delegates to

London, Sept. 6 .- The Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, will come to London to-day from Walmer to confer with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and a Cabinet Council has been summoned for Friday, urgent messages having been sent to all the Ministers requesting their attendance. There is great activity at the Admiralty. the War Office and the Colonial Office. Gen. Lord Wolseley, field marshal and

commander-in-chief, is in daily communication with the War Office, as are also Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant-general of the forces, and Col Hector Archibald Macdonald, aide-de-camp to the Queen.

officers of the Highland Light Infantry at Davenport notified their men last evening to prepare for departure probably on Thursday. The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the next move will be an ultima-

tum, unless President Kruger yields. It

Soldiers Notified.

The Press Association asserts that the

declares that 15,000 men is the outside number that the Transvaal Government can put into the field. The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "I learn from Boer sources that reliable news has been received from The Hague from Pretoria to the effect that President Kruger will not give Mr. Chamberlain time to send an ultimatum,

but will take advantage of the first sus-

picious move of the British troops on the

border to assume the offensive.' The Morning Post has the following from its Johannesburg correspondent, who is now at Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal: "I inspected the country carefully on the way from Johannesburg. The Veldt is not yet in condition for war operations. To seize it would assure the Boers possession of Laing's Nek, and compel the British to do 20 miles of fighting over rough country, peculiarly suited to Boer tactics, before they could begin the first real action. The War Office wants waking up."

Kruger's Dilatory Tactics.

The Times, which comments editorialthis morning upon the gravity of the situation that necessitates a Cabinet Council at such an unusual period, says: It would be unpardonable folly to shut our eyes to the suspicious dilatory character of Kruger's diplomacy, and to the energy with which he is simultaneously preparing for war. It is well known that Gen. Sir Henry Redvers Buller has been selected to command the British forces, should war unfortunately come, but it is the clear duty of the Government to take other steps besides the choice of a com-

Afrikanders Will Not Help Kruger. Cape Town, Sept. 6 .- It is reported that the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyer, the Afrikander leader, has telegraphed President Kruger that he cannot expect help from the Cape Colony in the event of hostili-

The excitement in Cape Town is at fever heat. Every edition of the papers is eagerly snapped up, the general feeling being that war is not far distant. It is impossible, however, to ignore the existence of sharp divisions among the colonists for and against the Transvaal. The newspapers protest vigorously against

The latest information is that, owing to pressure brought to hear by leading Afrikanders here, the Transvaal Government will probably agree to the proposed conference. Official reports are being received that the natives in the colony and the varies territories are restless.

Troops on the Border.

Pretoria, Sept 6 .- The Volksraad yesterday accepted Mr. Coester's motion to fix the debates to grow out of the interpellation of the Government as to the assembling of British troops along the Transvaal borders for Thursday next. In presenting his motion, Mr. Coester referred to "the Jameson raid and other outrages and murders committed by British troops," as leading him to distrust the present concentration. He declares that the convention of 1884 did not contain the suzerainty stipulation, and he maintained that Mr. Chamberlain had broken that convention by interfering in the internal affairs of the republic. Other Burghers supported Mr. Coester,

saying that, while negotiations were proceeding, all the British colonies were offering armed assistance, "and must the Transvaal remain silent?" exclaimed a Burgher. "It is opposed to Christianity to conduct friendly negotiations and yet mobilize troops. We must know why the British troops are on our borders." The motion to wait until Thursday for

the Government's reply was agreed to unanimously.

An Opportunity of Settlement. In the course of an interview yesterday, State Secretary Reitz said the Transvaal Government was waiting until Saturday's despatch reached the Imperial authorities before making its contents public. Without, however, entering into details, he could say that, in his judgment, the proposals of the Government offered Mr. Chamberlain an opportunity of coming to a settlement regarding the franchise and other outstanding questions. He could also say that the Transvaal would take part in the suggested conference and was now awaiting the Imperial Government's reply in order to arrange the details as to a place of

The Exodus Continues.

Johannesburg, Sept. 6 .- Public anxiety shows no abatement and the exodus of the population continues. The staffs of several large financial houses left last night with their books for Cape Town. Queen Appeals to Queen.

Magdeburg, Sept. 6 .- The Magdeburg Gazette says Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has written to Queen Victoria appealing to the British sovereign to intervene in the interests of peace in

Police Selzed Papers. Paris, Sept, 5 .- The police yesterday seized a number of papers, prospectuses and other documents at the offices of La Croix, which are the headquarters of Assumption Fathers, and made a similar seizure at the offices of the Le Nouvelliste of Bordeaux, and organ of the Jeaunesse Royalist (Royalish youth).

Will Not Satisfy Itely.

Pekin, Sept. 5 .- The Tsung Li Yamen (Foreign Office) has offered the Italians mining rights in the Ninghal district, but the grant is entirely unsatisfactory to Italy and is likely to cause complicaA TRUMP CARD.

Hop. Mr. Fielding Delivers a Masterly Address at Parrsboro, N.S., Before Five Thousand People Parrsboro, N.S., Sept. 6 .- Parrsboro-

a picturesque town at the head waters of

the beautiful basin of Minas-was the scene on Monday of a Liberal demonstration, and one almost unparalleled in the history of Cumberland. It was a tribute to the young and brilliant member, Hance J. Logan, who wrested this great county from the grasp of the Tories. Five thousand people from all parts of the county attended the gathering, which was marked by enthusiasm unprecedented in the old stumping ground of Sir Charles Tupper. Parrsboro was for many years a stronghold of the Conservative leader, and stood by him and his party with fidelity until Mr. Logan's victory in 1896. This magnificent meeting is an day and to-day in the City Hall did not earnest assurance that the old spell is forever broken, and that Cumberland will be again found in the Liberal columns after the next election. Mr. Logan was given a great ovation and highly complimented by the speakers, who made masterly addresses in exposition of the Liberal policy. Among the speakers Mayor spoke at some length, discussing were: Premier Murray of Nova Scotia; Premier Emmerson of New Brunswick; Messrs. McClure, M.P.P.; E. M. Mac-Donald, M.P.P., of Pictou; C. W. Robinson, M.P.P. of Westmoreland; T. R. Black, M.P.P., of Cumberland, and W. T. Pipes, M.L.C.

> The Finance Minister. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, was introduced by Mr. Pipes, who said he would lead his trump card and present a gentleman who was able to refute all the arguments of the Opposition. Mr. Fielding was greeted with cheers as he commenced his splendid address, in which he passed over in rapid review the issues which have been in controversy between the two political parties in Canada during the past few years. As he scored point after point and triumphantly vindicated the policy of the Liberals and exposed the insincerity and hollowness of the Tory cries, he was frequently interrupted by applause, showing that the large audience was in complete sympathy with his line of argu-

In closing, Hon, Mr. Fielding referred to the desperate methods the Tories used to attack the Administration, and their signal failure to find a blot on the escutcheon of any of its members. There was a rigid Parliamentary investigation in respect to the Drummond Railway purchase in connection with the Intercolonial Railway extension to Montreal, and it was on record that at the close of it Hon. John Haggart, ex-Minister of Railways, said: "We never intended to charge any corruption " Then there was the Yukon charges. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper formulated these in a seven-hour speech. Mr. Fielding laid it down as a principle that if a man had any really important thing to say he did not need to taken seven hours to say it. He thought by a multiplication of words to create an impression that there was a very serious state of affairs in the Yukon. After his first deliverance Sir Hibbert had hied himself away to British Columbia. Next time he came to the attack he spoke for nine hours. He would not say there were no irregularities in the Yukon; it was a marvel that there were not more of them when you consider that the Yukon was isolated from the rest of the world for six months of the

A Short Lesson on the Meaning of a Familiar Word.

Disease is the opposite of ease. Webster defines disease as "lack of ease, uneasiness, trouble, vexation, disquiet.' It is a condition due to some derangement of the physical organism. A vast majority of the "dis-ease" from which people suffer is due to impure blood. Disease of this kind is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies enriches and vitalizes the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilia cures scrofula, salt rheum pimples and all eruptions. It tones the stomach and creates a good appetite, and it gives vigor and vitality to the whole body. It reverses the condition of things, giving health, comfort and "ease" in place of "disease."



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scription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. y. telling

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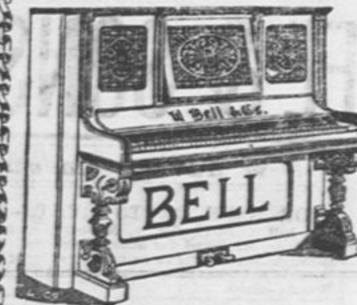


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