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The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1899

AID OF FOREIGNERS.

Maitre Labori Makes an Appeal to Foreign Governments.

SCHWARTZKOPPEN--PANIZZARDI

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 son of Servian royalty, who appeared on Monday before the Dreyfus court-martial as a witness for the prosecution, was not examined by the court during the time it sat behind closed doors yesterday.

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 Carrière Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Signor Panizzardi as witnesses he deemed necessary to summon.

Major Carrière replied that 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.

M. Labori said that while M. Laborige said that while M. Laborige's request appeared to be a diplomatic consideration which made it inadmissible for the Government to take such initiative as was proposed by counsel for the defence.

Colonel Jonast 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, Basse, whom the court ordered to interview Major Count Ferdinand Wald Esterhazy. The witness deposed that Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the bordereau under orders from Colonel Sandherr, who then obtained the Secret Intelligence Bureau. The order Esterhazy said, was to catch the traitor at the headquarters of the general staff, whom Esterhazy afterwards said was Captain Dreyfus.

A Ridiculous Pretension. M. Labori, however, ignored this protest, which he styled "a ridiculous pretension." M. Labori then called upon General Rogot to testify regarding letters he had received from Major Esterhazy since the opening of the trial.

The Letters Were Read. M. Labori then asked Colonel Jonast to have the letters read. Colonel Jonast as first declined, but M. Labori insisted so firmly that Colonel Jonast, after wrangling awhile, gave way and consented that the letters should be read.

General Rogot 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 Rogot said he had not considered Major Esterhazy's avowals to be of any value.

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 Jonast declined to allow further discussion.

This led to another scene between the president of the court-martial and counsel for the defence, M. Labori declaring that General Rogot, who came forward as a public prosecutor than as a witness, refused to reply to probing questions.

A little later M. Labori pushed the question on General Bilot, on what is known as the liberating document.

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

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. 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. Trarieux spoke of the machinations against Piquart, and said he accused nobody. He believed, however, that the chiefs were deceived. M. Trarieux recounted a conversation with a foreign ambassador, who declared in a great sincerity that Dreyfus had never had relations with him or with any other officer of his country, while the ambassador added, he possessed documents proving the guilt of Major Esterhazy.

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 Rogot also mentioned here, was that 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 in the fact that Major Esterhazy was the traitor; and the former Minister of Justice spoke in an emphatic tone, and made a deep impression upon his hearers, that no general ought to be drawn between a model officer like Dreyfus and Major Esterhazy, who had not even the soul of a Frenchman.

M. Trarieux, on alluding to the bordereau, was interrupted by Major Carrière, who said that while he opposed the 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 verbal, spoken for the defence, and which, apparently, made an impression upon the judges, the court-martial went behind closed doors and examined the secret espionage dossier.

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 incompetent to invite the Government to take 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.

Secretary Hay has won in the matter of excluding Canada from the Lynn Canal, but part of entry on the canal will be given should the final settlement fall to give Canada a permanent harbor. The secretary has also been successful in keeping the British to the north of the village of Klukwan, though it is said he has agreed to the placing of a line just above the village, instead of four miles beyond, as originally demanded.

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 masters 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 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.

Loubet Summons the Senate. Paris, Sept. 6.--President Loubet has issued a decree assembling the Senate on Sept. 18 as a High Court. It is understood that the trial will include charges both of conspiracy and attempts against the internal safety of the state.

Honor to Giroud. Montreal, Sept. 6.--A largely attended reception took place yesterday afternoon at the City Hall in honor of Major Giroud, and this evening a military dinner will be given at the Windsor.

THE CABINET MEET MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The Transvaal Tension is Growing Greater in Britain. Convention of Mayors and Aldermen Meets in Hamilton.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN LONDON. MANY REFORMS PROPOSED.

The Premier, Lord Salisbury, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to Confer--The Latest News From Cape Town, Pretoria and Johannesburg.

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.

The Press Association asserts that the officers of the Highland Light Infantry at Durban notified their men last evening to prepare for departure probably on Thursday.

The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the Transvaal men are at a minimum, unless President Kruger yields. It 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 have just 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 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. Theveldt 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 incur the cost of fighting over rough country, peculiarly suited to Boer tactics, before they could begin the first real action. The War Office wants waking up."

The Times, which comments editorially this morning upon the gravity of the situation that necessitates a Cabinet Council at such an hour, says that it would be unparliamentary to shut our eyes to the suspicious dilatory character of Kruger's diplomacy, and to the energy with which he is simultaneously preparing the British to do 20 miles of the Transvaal border, and to be 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 commander.

Cape Town, Sept. 6.--It is reported that the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyer, the Afrikaner leader, has telegraphed President Kruger that he cannot expect help from the Cape Colony in the event of hostilities.

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 delay.

The latest information is that, owing to the delay in the Transvaal, the Afrikaners here, the Transvaal Government will probably agree to the proposed conference. Official reports are being received that the natives in the colony and the various territories are restless.

Pretoria, Sept. 6.--The Volksraad yesterday adopted a resolution to fix the debate 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 necessary 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 it is well known that 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 Sunday's despatch reached the Imperial authorities before making its contents public. Without, however, entering into details, he could say that, in his judgment, the proposal 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 meeting.

The Exodus Continues. Johannesburg, Sept. 6.--Public anxiety shows no abatement and the exodus 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 South Africa.

Police Seized Papers. Paris, Sept. 6.--The police yesterday seized a number of papers, prospectuses and other documents at the office of La Croix, which are the headquarters of Assumption Fathers, and made a similar seizure at the office of Le Nouvelliste of Bordeaux, and organ of the Jeune République (Rouge) youth.

A TRUMP CARD.

Hon. Mr. Fielding Delivers a Masterly Address at Parrboro, N.S., Before Five Thousand People.

Parrboro, N.S., Sept. 6.--Parrboro--a picturesque town at the head waters of the beautiful Bay 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, Hanes 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 stump ground of Sir Charles Tupper. Parrboro 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 earnest assurance that the old spell is forever broken, and that Cumberland forever belongs to 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: Premier Emmerson of Nova Scotia; Messrs. McClure, M.P.P.; E. M. MacDonald, M.P.P.; of Pictou; C. W. Robinson, M.P.P. of Westmorland; T. R. Black, M.P.P. of Cumberland; and W. T. Piper, M.L.C.

The Finance Minister. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, was introduced by Mr. Piper, who said he would lead his trump card and present a gentleman who was able to attack 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, an ex-posed the insincerity and hollowness of the Tory crew, he was frequently interrupted by applause, showing that the large audience was in complete sympathy with his line of argument.

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 right Parliamentary investigation in respect to the Drummond Railway purchase in connection with the International 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 them 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 talk 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 hid himself away to British Columbia, but when 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 year.

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, disgust." It is a condition due to some derangement of the physical organism. A vast majority of the "disease" 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 Sarsaparilla cures scurf, 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."

That, in the opinion of this convention, the clause in the Assessment Act relating to the holding of the whole amount of the property belonging to the company assessable against the company as a whole, should have been amended so as to place of business within the municipality as a going concern.

Mr. Clark, continuing, said he was opposed to exemption being granted the Y.M.C.A., which were now being incorporated to escape taxation. London's association had done so, and Ottawa's was about to follow suit. He objected to places of learning which had been incorporated, going free. There were matters the convention should take up. In his opinion, no franchises should be allowed to run longer than 10 years.

The motion was agreed to, and the convention adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Cause of the Cattle's Death. Toronto, Sept. 6.--The cattle committee of the Industrial Fair yesterday received the report of the veterinarian appointed to investigate the cause of the mortality among the cattle. The report showed the cause of death to be entirely local, no disease of a contagious character existing among the cattle affected. The death in each case had been caused by too much forcing and certain manipulation of the under with a view to improving its appearance, coupled with its extreme heat at the time. In each case was a voluntary act by the exhibitor, leading to a very great loss to the owners.

Britain Has Not Weakened. London, Sept. 6.--The British Foreign Office denies the statement cabled to a New York newspaper that concessions in the Alaska boundary question have been decided upon.

The Bowmanville Robbery. Ottawa, Sept. 6.--John Metcalfe, the nightwatchman at the Standard Bank, Bowmanville, who was found and gagged the night of the robbery at that institution, and Bowmanville, who was in the same town, have been in jail 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. Mrs. also identified Thomas Clifford as a man who was in his shop the morning previous to the robbery. The rest of the gang they have not identified positively.

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 weather 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.

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Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children. Dr. C. C. OGDON, Lowell, Mass.

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