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THE ADVANCE.

FLESHERTON, ONT.

Pointed Paragraphs.

The hog pen is mightier than the fountain pen.

It doesn't make a miller dyspeptic to bolt his meals.

The fox makes his best time when he travels for his health.

The inside of an airship should be decorated with fly-paper.

There is always an ill-feeling between the doctor and the patient.

In time of peace prepare for war; the honeymoon can't last forever.

Judging from their conversation, some people evidently have pneumatic brains.

When a woman loses all interest in the fashions she needs some kind of a tonic.

A monkey may be brainless but he gets a lot of cents by traveling with the hand organ.

A man thinks himself superior to a hen, yet a hen can sit on an egg without getting mad.

No man, woman or child who whines is deserving. Dogs are excusable—they don't know any better.

Notwithstanding the watchfulness of the attendants the rain sometimes beats its way into the circus tent.

There never was, and never will be, a universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grevious ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailest systems are led into convalescence and strength, by the influence which Quinine exerts on Nature's own restoratives. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid despondency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and, by tranquilizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep—imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which, being stimulated, courses throughout the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby making activity a necessary result, strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance—result, improved appetite. Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the public their superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate, and, gauged by the opinion of scientists, this Wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it.

Fungi Destroying Trees.

It is not only cultivated plants and trees which are subject to destruction from insects and diseases. Some of the fungi which attack the southern species of pines are causing great damage among these trees. One of these kinds of fungi attacks only the older trees, entering through a knot, and causing disintegration of the heartwood and eating it full of holes. Another fungus enters the tree through the roots, passing up into the trunk and destroying it.

Your friend, Mrs.——, is looking much improved in health. Yes, she is a different woman. We persuaded her to try Miller's Compound Iron Pills, with the result you observe.

The Wheelwoman's Wants.

Every woman who rides a wheel thinks it would be perfectly heavenly to have half a dozen of them, like so many shirt waists. While one is being furnished with a new saddle and another is having its tires darned and mended, and the third is being cut down to suit the newest fashions, she would still have several others to fall back on in case her best young man called for her to go biking through the parks.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Dogs' Cemetery Company.

The latest thing in company promoting comes from Paris, where a dogs' cemetery has been floated with a capital of £14,000. The promoters are ladies, who have already entered into a contract for the laying out of land suitable for the purpose of a canine burying ground.

Street Car Accident—Mr. Thomas Eadin, says: "My eleven year old boy had his foot badly injured by being run over by a car on the Street Railway. We at once commenced bathing the foot with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, when the discoloration and swelling was removed, and in nine days he could use his foot. We always keep a bottle in the house ready for any emergency."

The Australian Statistical Society estimate that the population of Australia, including Tasmania and New Zealand, was last June 4,392,756.

A dose of Miller's Worm Powders occasionally will keep the children healthy.

Special courses of lectures on railroad ing as a science will be delivered in Berlin and Breslau this summer.

Would you be willing to have the public judge you by the character of the road in front of your house?

That tired, languid feeling, and indisposition to effort of any sort will be rapidly removed by the use of Miller's Compound Iron Pills.

Taking After Pa.

The Wife—The baby has been jabbering away there for about an hour, and I can't understand a thing she says.

The Husband—I've noticed, dear, the little thing grows more like you every day.

New life for a quarter. Miller's Compound Iron Pills.

PLAYED BY WOMEN.

SOME OF THE GREAT MALE CHARACTERS OF THE DRAMA.

In Their Presentation Several Women Have Won Success on the Stage. Charlotte Cushman Was Probably the Greatest of Them All.

Since the days of Mrs. Siddons actresses have won fame by their impersonation of the great male characters of the drama. Mrs. Siddons appeared in "Hamlet," but was not successful, as we learn from the critics of her day. Before Charlotte Cushman, Ellen Tree (Mrs. Charles Keen), had played Romeo, and most acceptably, too, while her lon, of which she was the original, of Talford's beautiful play of that name, was one of her most famed impersonations. Mrs. Shaw (Mrs. Hamlin) made a charming Romeo and added to her fame as a great actress. Above all these and indeed beyond all doubt Charlotte Cushman stands without a rival in male personations. The appearance of Sarah Bernhardt in "Hamlet" awakened an interest which had died out of the public mind in regard to these great personations by females. The Parisian press teemed with commendations of Bernhardt's Hamlet. I am unwilling, however, to admit that the stage has ever had the equal of Charlotte Cushman, and, to sustain me in that opinion, I have sought the opinions of those whose judgment cannot but be admitted.

On the night of Dec. 30, 1845, Charlotte Cushman appeared in London as the Princess theater as Romeo to her sister's Juliet. James Sheridan Knowles, dramatist and critic, says of her performance: "Charlotte Cushman's acting of the passage in which Romeo throws himself upon the ground, 'taking the measure of an unmade grave,' was equal to the finest outburst of passion and grief in Edmond Keen's Othello, yet it had never expected to see anything as fine as Keen's Othello. It was a scene of topmost passion—not simulated passion—no such thing; real, palpably real; the genuine heart storm was on in its wildest fitfulness of fury, and I listened and gazed and held my breath while my blood ran hot and cold. I am sure it must have been the case with every one in the house, but I was all absorbed in Romeo till a thunder of applause called me to myself."

Justin McCarthy, in his delightful reminiscences, issued by the Harpers, says: "For myself I can say I have never heard greater expression given to the very soul of human feeling than was conveyed by Charlotte Cushman in the few words spoken in the churchyard scene, where Paris breaks in upon Romeo as he is about to force open the door of the Capulet monument. 'Obey and go with me,' says Paris, 'for thou must die,' and Romeo, looking around upon him, makes answer, 'I must indeed, and therefore came I thither.' The whole tragedy of the hour was told by these words spoken in that tone."

No one, I think, who heard Miss Cushman speak that line will ever forget the magic of the impression wrought by her full interpretation of its poetic human meaning. Mr. McCarthy says "he has seen only one Romeo, Mr. Robertson's, which was the equal of Charlotte Cushman's. As to Cushman's Claude Melnotte, Mr. McCarthy insists that it was not only unapproached, but was the only endurable rendition of the part. "She created for me the only human, the only passable and the only endurable Claude Melnotte I have ever seen."

I read a few days ago an incident which occurred in the National theater, Boston, in 1851-2. Charlotte Cushman was playing Romeo, and in one of the most impassioned scenes with Juliet some fellow startled the audience by a sneeze so loud and so unnatural as to convey an insult. Miss Cushman led Juliet from the stage and returned to the footlights, and in a clear, firm voice said, "Some man must put that person out, or I shall be obliged to do it myself." The fellow was ejected, the audience rose en masse and gave three cheers, and Miss Cushman proceeded with the play.

A long forgotten actress who appeared in male parts with wonderful success was Charlotte Crampton. She was a woman of genius and of decided talent, but for some reason—probably a wayward disposition—she was not properly appreciated. Mr. Macready said of her, "There is a woman who would startle the world if she were but two inches taller." She was rather small, but despite that drawback her graceful person, expressive features and her intensely emotional acting secured her the name of the "Little Siddons." She played Hamlet, Richard III, Shylock, Iago, Romeo, Don Caesar de Bazan, and in all of them she won fame, if not fortune. Her career was erratic and meteoric, but her end was shrouded in gloom.

Anna Dickinson, who had obtained some celebrity as a writer and lecturer, essayed the stage at the closing of her career. She appeared as Hamlet, but I hardly think she achieved success.

There have been numerous female Mazeppas on the stage. Adah Isaac Menken, Lola Montez, Leo Hudson and others, and when the opera bouffe was introduced it furnished a field for a display of the female form in male attire which was given with an abandon not permitted by great characters of the legitimate drama.—John F. Coyle in Washington Post.

Dean Stanley in Palermo.

Hugh Pearson always spoke of Dean Stanley as the most absent-minded man in the world. He was driving once with him into Palermo; he complained of feeling cold, and as Stanley had his traveling bag with him, he advised him to put something extra on. He did so, and both resumed their papers. A loud laugh from some boys suddenly roused Pearson to the realization that Stanley was driving through the streets in his nightshirt, which he had put on over his coat in pure absence of mind.—London News.

Mexican Proverbs.

There is no gain without pain.
Behind the cross is the devil.
To the hungry no bread is dry.
Wind and good luck do not last.
He who has little has little to fear.
No evil will endure a hundred years.
Flies cannot enter a closed mouth.
Don't take a pawn that must be fed.
It is good fishing in troubled waters.
A cat in gloves will never catch rats.
A book that is shut makes no scholars.
A frugal, rich father and a spendthrift son.
The good laundress washes the shirt first.
If the pill were not bitter it would not be gilt.
When the river is passed the saint is forgotten.
He who never ventures will never cross the sea.
Do not trust your money to those who keep their eyes on the floor and make an outward sign of piety.

Signals of Danger.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

New Style of Matches.

The French match factories are now turning out friction matches which will ignite on any surface, but which are free from the objections raised against white sulphur. No smoke or odor is perceptible in the factories. The inflammable ingredients of the paste are sesquisulphide of phosphorous and chlorate of potash.

If the children require physic none acts so nice as Miller's Worm Powders; very pleasant to take.

Fortune Favors the Brave.

She—I don't know what you meant by bringing me through a place like that. I am sure my dress is all torn.

He—Well! But I offered to carry you.

"Offered to carry me!"

"What more could I do?"

"Perhaps you could have carried me

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Executions in France.

In France, when a convict is sentenced to death by the guillotine, the day of his execution is not named in his presence, and he knows not when he is to be led forth until within fifteen minutes of the fatal moment.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Japanese Courtesy.

Japanese courtesy stands the latest test. An American riding a bicycle in Tokio accidentally knocked down a venerable man. The aged victim gathered himself together, deferentially approached the rider, and humbly begged pardon for being in his "honorable way."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

(SEAL.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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Trouble About a Book.

A Connecticut man who received a bill for a book that he had no recollection of having ordered sent the following answer: "I never ordered the book. If I did, you did not send it. If I got it, I paid for it. If I didn't, I won't."

If your child is pale, peevish, and does not thrive, a dose of Miller's Worm Powders occasionally will cure.

Jury Law in Germany.

Mistrials rarely occur in criminal cases in Germany. A vote of six to six acquits the prisoner, a vote of seven to five leaves the decision to the court, and a vote of eight to four means conviction.

The Most Popular Pill.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

Rightly Called.

"Naggus, you've read my 'Lines to a Pomegranate.' How does it strike you?"

"Well, its appropriately named. Pome—verse; granate—rock. It pretty rocky verse, Borus."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

They Deserve It.

"Married men," observed the philosopher, "live longer than single ones."

"Well, if they do," answered the sad-eyed individual, "it serves them right."

The best physicians speak well of Miller's Compound Iron Pills.

One Is the Limit.

"How fortunate that Rose has only one brother-in-law to manage her money affairs."

"Why?"

"If she had two she would probably land in the poorhouse."

A favor granted ungraciously is like a rose without fragrance, or a poor tea after drinking Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

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Islands Forming a Sun Dial.

The largest sun dial in the world is Hayo-i Toroo, a large promontory extending 3,000 feet above the Aegean Sea. As the sun swings round the shadow of this mountain it touches, one by one, a circle of islands, which act as hour marks.

Unexpected.

Unto the maiden of my heart
By mail I did propose;
Then waited for what might turn up—
Alas! it was her nose

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

DEAR SIRS,—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ring-bone, with five bottles.

It blistered the horse, but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness.

DANIEL MURCHISON.
Four Fall, N.B.

"It is true I can't sing very well," said the cat that had just swallowed the canary, "but I have a good deal of music in me, all the same."

She—I see the colonel is married again.

He—Indeed! I thought his fighting days were over.

A new back for 50 cents. Miller's Kidney Pills and Plaster.

Call your neighbors together and devise some way for making the roads good in your vicinity.

The average amount of illness in human life is nine days out of the year.

Fine silk was produced 1,000 years ago in 25 provinces in Japan.

Impatient.

He—I told your father that we expected to be married next month and he was wild.

She—What did he say?

He—He wanted to know why we could not make it next week.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A Good Recommendation.

Mother—Do you think Mr. Harvey is a nice young man?

Beatrice—Why, yes, mamma. He's been engaged to six of the swellest girls in the city.

He—I have had but one idea since we met a few short weeks ago.

She—I must give you credit for greater mentality than I had suspected.

Health for the children. Miller's Worm Powders.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR ROKCO HEALTH DRINK, SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA AND COFFEE. Wholesome and nourishing. Cures indigestion and all other ailments caused by Tea and Coffee, which are poisonous. Rokco is absolutely pure and can be used in any quantity without injury to your system. Rokco goes twice as far as Tea and Coffee and only half the price. A 10c. package will make 75 cups. Rokco is used at your cable instead of Tea and Coffee. Ask for it. Agents wanted throughout Canada. ROKCO MFG. CO., Toronto, Can.

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MAITRE LABORI SHOT.

Leading Dreyfus Counsel Ambushed and Struck in the Back.

TIDE TURNING FOR DREYFUS.

Gen. Mercier, 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. Jouaust, immediately after the court had settled down, opened the proceedings by asking Dreyfus the following questions:

"In January, 1895, the director of the penitentiary of the Isle de Re, in the course of duty, searched the clothes you brought from the prison. He found this document in an inside pocket of your waistcoat."

The president then handed Dreyfus a paper, and said: "Do you recognize it as having 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 came into your possession?

Dreyfus—It is a document I used during my trial. In order to discuss the value of the bordereau I wished to keep it.

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 the bordereau.

Jouaust—That was not proper and therefore it was taken from you. I more by wished to elucidate this point. That will do.

After the reading of Dr. Ransom's report on Dreyfus during the voyage to Cayenne, the reading of Schwartzkoppen's letter 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.

Jouaust—You were President of the Republic at the time of the arrest of 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 he had given before the Court of Cassation. He read the text of the despatch received by Count von Munster Leonburg, 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 my knowledge."

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 question of the letter which the anti-Dreyfusards asserted Dreyfus wrote to M. Casimir-Perier, and in which it was claimed he spoke of engagements entered into by M. Casimir-Perier respecting him.

The witness emphatically replied that 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 diplomatic incident concerning Germany. It pains me not to be able to second the court in the work of justice confided to it, for from this place must emerge at last, for the sake of the country, reconciliation and peace. I can do no more than tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, as chief of state or when a citizen."

M. Casimir-Perier gave his evidence with a blanched face, but in the determined tone of a man who means every word uttered, which inspired confidence in his words.

Dreyfus Gives a Chance.

Col. Jouaust then asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say. Thereupon the prisoner rose and, accompanying his utterances with gestures of his right hand, said:

"My words have certainly been distorted, for I have no recollection of such a letter. The words the former President of the Republic has just uttered are exact. I have never, even in my own mind, supposed there was any engagement 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 France. I never had an idea that an engagement was made between the President and myself, never, never, never."

Jouaust—Then you declare false these letters in which it is said the President of the Republic entered into certain engagements with you.

Dreyfus replied: "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. Jouaust 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 favoral letter containing the words "Cette Canaille de D——" read.

In the meanwhile Dreyfus watched Mercier through his eyeglasses, but apparently quite unmoved. The witness who displayed the deepest interest was M. Casimir-Perier. Seated in front of a row of private seats, he leaned forward, with his hands on his knees, except when very excited, when he lifted his hands up in an expressive gesture of disgust or impatience.

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. Casimir-Perier jumped up and shouted: "That's the letter I read in the newspapers."

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 applause.

General Mercier, after a pause, when the excitement had partially calmed, said: "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 insanity 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. Jouaust then said: "Have you finished?"

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 confrontation with him."

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 now!"

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 quietly.

THE MILITIA MEDALS.

The War Department Has Approved the Design of the Ribbon.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—A despatch from the Colonial Office was received by the Militia Department on Saturday, stating that the War Office had approved of the design of the ribbon for the general service medal, and also that it had been decided that those who had served in the Northwest Rebellion in 1885 and received that medal may also receive the general service medal. There are 7,500 general service medals and 15,000 clasps in Militia Department which could not be issued until the question of the ribbon was settled. The first issue of medals will be made as soon as the necessary quantity of ribbon can be obtained.

Captain Wurtele of the claims commission died on Saturday morning, but it is learned at the Department of Militia that this will not cause delay in the issue of the medals, as several thousand names have been reported on, and another commissioner will probably be appointed at once.

SENATOR BELLEROSE DEAD.

Grim Reaper Summoned Him on Sunday After a Long Illness.

Montreal, Aug. 14.—Hon. Senator Bellerose died yesterday morning at St. Vincent de Paul, after a painful illness of cancer in the stomach. Deceased had been a life-long Conservative, yet he separated from his old friends in the Riel and other questions, helping Mr. Mercier to power. This, however, was not for long, as the Senator soon returned to his first love.

Col. Leys, M.P.P., Badly Hurt.

London, Ont., Aug. 14.—Col. F. B. Leys, M.P.P., and Mr. Chittick were driving to Dorchester, when a street car ran into the rear of the vehicle, smashing it badly. The horse dashed off, throwing Col. Leys and Mr. Chittick violently out of the car on the pavement. Mr. Chittick's injuries were very severe, and included a dislocated shoulder. Col. Leys' head was cut open and his system sustained a severe shock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hull of Byram drove to the city on Saturday morning. Their horse was frightened by a street car and, becoming unruly, upset the buggy. Mrs. Hull sustained a fracture of the left wrist and a bad wound over the left eye. All the occupants of the rig were more or less shaken up.

Manila Hemp Is High.

London, Aug. 14.—Manila hemp rose ten shillings in London on Saturday, being quoted at £39 10s. Large quantities were bought at this price on the prospect of a further rise in consequence of the resumption of hostilities, and the belief that all the Philippine ports are closed or will be closed. While the price in London is only £39 10s, owing to large stocks and the quantities now in transit, the price at Manila is £49, the highest on record. The hemp dealers believe the military operations will drive the natives from the fields, and that the world's supply will be practically cut off.

Drowned at Yarmouth, N.S.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 14. — Wolcott Squire, aged 13, son of W. H. Squire of Meriden, Conn., who was spending the summer with his mother at Bay View Park, Yarmouth, fell into the harbor from the park pier on Saturday and was drowned.

Largest Funeral in 14 Years.

Port Hope, Aug. 14.—The funeral yesterday of William Harper McMullet of The Toronto World staff, who was drowned last Friday while on a visit to his parents here, was the largest since that of Lieut.-Col. Williams, 14 years ago, and it would seem that the whole town turned out to show their extreme sorrow at the loss of so popular and so clever a young townsman, and to express their deep sympathy with the bereaved family. The floral tributes were very numerous and filled the apartment in which the coffin lay. Among them were a large broken column from the deceased's comrades on The Toronto World and a wreath from his friends on The Toronto Globe.

Size of the Shamrock.

London, Aug. 14. — The following official measurements of the cup challenger Shamrock have been supplied by Secretary Hugh C. Kelly of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club: Registered tonnage, 135; Thames measurement, 260; length, 105.8; length on the water line, 89 feet; breadth, 26.55; depth, 10.55; port of registry, Belfast.

YEARS ADD LUSTRE

TO THE FAME OF GERMANY'S GREATEST LITERARY LIGHT.

The 150th Anniversary of the Birth of Goethe Will Be Celebrated by Germans Everywhere the Wide World Over on August 28 Next—A Sketch of the Man.

One hundred and fifty years have passed since Goethe was born. Germans everywhere will celebrate the auspicious day which ushered in a new era in the world's literature, Aug. 28, 1749. The celebration will be one long to be remembered. A sketch of the man may be opportune at this time.

From the house at the Hirschgraben in Frankfort, where the cradle of the son of the old Reichsstadt stood, to the prince's mausoleum in Weimar, what a wonderfully rich career! After forty years passed in luxury, but also under the destructiveness of passion, there was a quick turn into the course of orderly life, a phenomenal ascent to the highest honors of official life, to a high social position achieved through the friendship

GOETHE.

of a genial prince. Goethe was never touched by the misery of life which gnawed at the genius of Schiller, and thus there grew beneath the peaceful shadow of the tall trees on the Ilm the Apollo who in youthful beauty had touched the golden harp to a Jupiter whose brows made the literary Olympus tremble. Whose is the first appeared in Weimar Goethe was the favorite of the muses and graces, of the women and of the girls; even men enthused for him. For he was a child of fortune, just because he had the understanding of how to use the fortune which met him. This period of wild abandon and material enjoyments passed by, but the yearnings of his heart filled with life with light and sometimes with shadows remained with him to the end.

And what a blessing was to the aged poet the growing recognition of his contemporaries, the honors which he had reached in the world's literature! The devotion of his enthusiastic disciples, the admiration of the masses, the homage given him by the superior minds of other nations—has ever a poet's brow been crowned with richer laurels?

But it was not always thus, and Goethe's life, when in its zenith, appears so sunny and light, had its dark hours. Even the sanguine man, full of animal joy, had his hour when he wrote upon the walls of his forest retreat:

Die Voegel schweigen im Walde:
Warte, balde
Ruhest Du auch!

The sunlights of fame did not always lighten his life, and in such shadowy hours he may have doubted his star. The growing of classicism is a dark mystery; there were epochs, and these of years' duration, when the nation did not believe in its poet. Goethe had with his "Gotz" and his "Werther" a success which made him a fashionable poet. But fashion is evanescent, and when the poet pursued different lines the nation would not follow him. Nearly all his masterpieces, which form the pedestal of his world-wide fame, are contained in the complete edition of his works published from 1786-90 in Leipsic, and it appears that this edition rested like lead upon contemporary literature, for Goethe himself writes of it:

"The edition of my collected works fell into a period in which Germany knew no longer of me, nor wanted to know, and I think I can perceive that the publisher does not like the undertaking."

This dark epoch is flooded with the light which is now spread over Goethe's life. He himself wrote as late as 1823 to Eckermann:

"My books can never become popular; whoever thinks they can and strives for it is in error. They are not written for the masses, but for single individuals who want to achieve similar results."

But, as a closer scrutiny, one finds other shadows in Gothe's fortunate career. Sickness, anger over the petty annoyances with which Weimar society pursued him for years, particularly on account of his relations with Fraculein Vulpius, wrath over the intrigues of his enemies, especially on the part of Kotzebue, and finally the loss of his only son.

On the other hand, the poet's joy was in his works, of which he himself says: They are not shadows which a dream creates;
I know they are eternal, for they are.

Goethe as thinker and poet lived in nature. The mystery of vegetation was known to his penetrating view; he searched deeply into the origin of color; and animal nature seven centuries before with the fervent and insatiable thirst for knowledge to which he has given immortality in his "Faust." With his "Faust" the poet could say full well what in wonderful nature a kingdom had been given him and the power to feel and to enjoy it. Thus genuine and unadulterated nature in human life was open to his muse, and inasmuch as the "eternal womanly" is closest to nature he knew how to imbue his woman with unchangeable magic. His Gretchen, Clarechen and in a higher style his Iphigenia and all the numerous figures of women of his romances belong in the gallery of the world's literature to those creations that will never be equalled. His male figures, on the other hand, are often vacillating and weak characters, like Clavigo, Werther, Weislingen, or he made them the impersonation of the changing views he himself felt, like Tasso and Faust.

Goethe differs from all other great writers, except perhaps Milton, in this respect, that his works cannot be understood without a knowledge of his life, says one of his biographers, and that his life is in itself a work