THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

Col. Picquart on the Witness stand Nearly all Day.

Maitre Monard Co-operating With M Demange in the Prisoner's MANAGER AND THE SECOND

Col. Picquard Describes the Secret Dossier as the Main-Spring of the Condemnation of Dreyfus-A Mad Man Claims to Have Been the Assailant

of M. Labori.

RENNES, Aug. 17.—Today's session of the court opened with brighter prospects for the prisoner, as M. Demange, counsel for the defence, evidently came primed with questions, and subjected Gen. Roget, who resumed his deposition with the op the court, dealing with the theft of Esterhazy's letters from Mile. Pays, to a warm cross-examination fire. number of counsel's shots struck the bull's-eye and made the general squirm in his seat. Unfortunately, M. Demange is not yet in a position to go thoroughly over the whole gro of this witness's deposition, but Gen. Roget will probably be recalled to the stand later on. Gen. Roget today was unable to conceal his annoyance and anger when M. Demange scored. Finally, he became quite red in the face and answered M. Demange in a hollow voice, contrasting strangely with his confident tone of yesterday.

Then came a witness who proved to be a splendid reinforcement for Dreyfus It was M. Bertullus, the examin ing magistrate who received the late Col. Henry's confession of forgery. In almost inaudible tones, owing hoarseness, 'M. Bertullus gave his testimony, which was a veritable speech for the defence. Coming from a man of the high legal reputation of M. Bertullus, this evidence raised the hopes of the Dreyfusards immensely, as it apparently made a deep impres sion on the members of the court.

M. Bertullus recapitulated the evidence he had given before the court of Cassation, his investigation into Paty de Clam's connection with "The Speranza" and "Blanche" telegrams, and the favorable impression he had acquired of Col. Picquart's honesty during the court of the enquiry.

Witness repeated the story of Col. Picquart's dismissal from the army. and Picquart's denunciation of Esterhazy and Paty de Clam, and dwelt exhuastively on his laborious inquiry charges against Esterhazy, describing the papers found at the residence of Mme. Pays, where Esterhazy sought refuge.

M. Bertullus then related the notable interview between himself and Lieut. Co. Henry, July 18, 1898, shortly before he committed suicide. This, naturally, was a painful recital for Madame Henry, the widow, who was much distressed and went silently as the dramatic scene when Bertullus and Henry proceeded to seal up the seized papers was depicted. The magistrate repeated the whole story with emphasis, and it had a --eat effect upon the audience.

After recapitulating his other evidence before the court of Cassation, M. Bertullus energetically affirmed his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. He declared the Bordereau was in three pieces and not in little bits. He also said it did not reach the war office by the ordinary channel.

M. Bertullus also sald his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus was also based on documents in the secret dossier which he had seen. But, what, above all, commended itself to the witness, was the entire absence of a motive which could have tempted Dreyfus to commit such a crime. "Without motive." emphatically declared the experienced magistrate, 'there was no crime."

The earnestness with which M. Bertullus insisted upon the innocence of the accused created a profound impression upon his hearers.

"You have been told," he said, "that Dreyfus is guilty. For myself, I believe, and believe profoundly in his "If I come here to tell you so you

will understand that it is because my conscience tells me that, in so doing, I am performing a duty, an absolute "The court of Cassation has declard Bordereau to be the work of Ester-

ed Bordereau to be the work of Ester-hazy. Now, the court of Cassation is the supreme authority in all matters of justice in France." (Sensation.) At this juncture there was a brief suspension of the session. When it was resumed, Mr. Bertulius, whose testimony had notably impressed even the members of the court martial, was recalled, but he had little to add of

When the prisoner was asked if he desired to put any questions to the mitness he answered in the negative. Madame Henry then ascended the platform, and standing beside M. Ben-

"On July 18, the day my husband called on M. Bertulius, the colonel, in the course of a conversation that even-ing told me he had a friendly and charming reception. He described how the magistrate advanced to meet him

"I said to my husband, 'Are you sure of this man? Are you sincere? I am very much afraid that his kiss was

There was a great sensation in court at this statement of Mome. Henry. "I was not wrong," she continued, amid the breathless interest of the court. "This man is indeed the Judas

Referring to the papers which arrived at the same time as the Bordereau, Mme. Henry said: "These papers were not all torn in a thousand pieces. I was able to note that personally. Letters often came entire. A few minutes late M. Bertullus has maintained that journed for the day. everything arrived in pieces. That is

"I am not a woman," exclaimed Mrs. Henry furiously, "I speak in the name of my husband." The incident caused great excite-

"How shall I reply to madame?" asked M. Bertullus. "She is defending the name of a dead man and that of her child." (Renewed sensation). After gazing steadfastly at M. Bert-

ullus, who was greatly moved, Mme.

Henry descended from the platform and took a seat beside M. Zurlinden M. Bertullus forthwith left the court Col. Picquart was then called to the witness stand. He protested most formally against all suspicion of having caused the disappearance of any document relating to Dreyfus, Documents had disappeared, but he was not connected with their disappearance. He also repelled with scorn the asserother officer in the place of the rea author of the Bordereau.

"It is true" the witness continued 'that the name of Captain Dorval being mentioned to me as a dangerous man. I had him watched, and do you know, gentlemen, by whom Dorval wat denounced? By his own cousin," continued Picquart, "Major Du Paty De Clam." (Sensation).

Col. Picquart next proceeded to reply to the various attacks made upon him "These tactics," he said, "are evid ently pursued with the object of less

ening the value of my testimony. The colonel next outlined his con-nection with Dreyfus at the military college, and afterwards at the ministry of war, where, owing to anti-semit prejudices of the general staff, he first appointed Dreyfus to a departmen where probationers had no direct cognizance of the secret documents. then described the consternation in the war office when the treason was dis covered and the relief experience when it was thought the guilty person had been discovered. It was then, the witness discovered, the similarity between the handwriting of Dreyfus and that of the Bordereau and he had re course to Du Paty De Clam, "who was supposed to have graphological knowl-

edge." (Laughter). Then the witness described what h characterzied as "the irregular steps" taken by Gen. Mercier to accomplish the arrest of Dreyfus.

Referring to the dictation test, th witness earnestly and emphatically affirmed that he saw no signs of perturbation in the handwriting of Drevfus on that occasion and, moreover, shortafterwards Du Paty De Clam ad mitted he had not found a fresh charge against Drevfus.

'Beyond the Bordereau," added the "there was nothing against Dreyfus-absolutely nothing." His impression during the investiga tion was that the accused man's ac

quittal was probable, as the evidence was insufficient. Witness believed he had been told the minister of war that the condemnation of the accused could not be secured unless the court martial had been shown the secret documents which it had been agreed to submit to

The colonel next declared that in 1894 he did not know the contents of the secret dossier. But he believed, like all other officers, that it contained frightful proofs against the prisoner But when he became acquainted with its contents he found that his "earlier impressions" were entirely wrong, (Prolonged seasation).

Picquart than recalled the vehemen protests of innocence which the prisoner had not ceased to recall during all phases of the degradation. The witness declared he was quite ignor ant of the confession Dreyfus was alleged to have made to Captain Lebrun-

Continuing, Col. Picquart defended nimself against the charge that he had always directed his efforts towards the rehabilitation of Dreyfus. He said he had only directed the investigations made to that end when he became aware that the writings of Esterhazy and the Bordereau were identical, and that consequently the charges against Dreyfus no longer existed.

During the course of his deposition Col. Picquart asked to be confronted with Major Du Paty De Clam and to be permitted "to deal with some of his peculiarities." when Du Paty De Clam is in the witness box. Next the colonel examined the Bordereau and declared Dreyfus could not have disclosed part

itness disputed its value and said he did not believe it was a confidential note. He added that if Dreyfus, in his capacity of a probationer, had asked the witness for the note he would have handed it to him imme diately. Therefore, he (Picquart) was unable to understand the in the Bordereau reading: "This do ment was very diucult to obtain." Col. Picquart then declared he had never seen Dreyfus copy the smallest document in the war office. In the cpinion of the witness the department where the Bordereau was discovered discovery was made. This, he explained, was the department in which

Paty de Clam worked, and that was the department which was working on the plan of the concentration

troops and the Madagascar expedition. He added: "It was in Paty de Clam's department that the search his private room, where he Corked quiet alone." (Sensation.) "Paty de Clam," continued the wit-

ness, had been guilty of grave imcrudence in having, contrary to the regulations, had confidential documents copied by simple secretaries, non-commissioned officers and even private soldiers, whereas the custom was that such work was done solely by officers.'

Later on the witness said he won dered if it was not to avoid the risk of punishment that Paty de Clam advanced the data of the reception of the Bordereau at the intellig partment, so as to make it prior to the date of his (Paty de Clam's) arrival in the third department. (Sen-

A few minutes later the court ad-The publication by the Figaro of the verything arrived in pieces. That is The publication by the Figure of the Schneider telegram, exposing an alber writing letters in the case, though believe that he will be re-condemned. In any event, if he be acquitted, it a banjo he picks himself.

to Dreyfus. be brought up in court tomorrow Maitre Damange, who has a splendid opportunity to drive a nail into the

Maitre Labori was able to leave his bed for three hours today, and even to walk thrice across his room. night the doctors think he will be able to be present at next Monday's

ber of menacing letters. One that came today said the writer was sorry the would-be assassin had not killed only Labori, but his wife and child-LONDON, Aug. 18 .- The despatch to

the Morning Post from Rennes indi-cates the activity of the censorship there. General Mercier's insulting references to Emperor William and certain allusions to the secret dossier were suppressed.
The correspondents of the London

morning newspapers are, however, unhas finally turned in favor of Dreyfus The evidence yesterday (Thursday) was so favorable to him that ever some of the anti-Dreyfusites from their eyes.

Madanie Henry's dramatic charac erization of M. Bertullus, "Judas," failed of the intended effect, pecause he immediately handed Col. Jouaust. president of the court martial, .. n anonymous letter that he had received, proving the whole scene prearranged.

All the correspondents remarked the grateful demeanor of Dreyfus on hearing, for the first time, vitnesses in his

The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle predicts that Dreyfus will be re-condemned and that the sentence will be immediately commuted, through fear of excitement and uprisings incidental upon an acquittal. He believes that the latitude allowed the generals in court points to submission to what in France is a sacred image, "rea

The correspondent of the Times com ents upon the change that came over the aspect of affairs when Maitre Demange began tentatively to cross-ex the witnesses, his question leaving Gen. Roget utterly disconcerted. He remarks, too, upon the fact that Col. Jouaust failed to confront Roget with Bertullus, whose evider therefore had its full effect.

RENNES, Aug. 18.-The man who a empted to nurder Mattre Labori has en arrested at Dolin, this department. His name is Glorot. He is a native of the department of Cotes-du-Nord. He has confessed

Glorot was arrested because he said in a cabaret yesterday, "I am the man who shot Labori." The police, it is now said, believe the prisoner is only lunatic or a drunkard desirous attracting attention, and his so-cailed onfession may turn out to be nothing nore than an empty boast. The police however, are investigating the recent nts of the prisoner.

When the Dreyfus trial was resumed at 7.25 this morning Col. Picquart, for- subject. ment of the war office, was called to ment of the war office, was called to legation of Col. Picquart regarding the witness stand and continued his legation of Col. Picquart regarding the responsibility of Paty de Clam remony in the same loud, fearless tone of voice. He commenced by declaring he thought it necessary to immediately reply to General Roget's veritable arraignment of him while the latter was on the stand. At the outset of Col. Picquart's remarks Roget said he would has shown that the document reply to them. Continuing, Col. Picquart continued to discuss the secret ossier as being the main-spring of the condemnation of Dreyfus. He took up the documents successfully, referring to the writers and addressers of the

letters as "A" and "B." Among those present in the court were Generals Zurlinden and Billot, former ministers of war. Maitre ard, who argued the case in behalf of the Dreyfus family for the revision of the prisoner's sentence before the court of cassation, was present morning to assist M. Demange.

Col. Jouanst, president of the court, having been asked for explanations on certain points, Picquart said: 1, "If I tell you all this, gentlemen, it is to show what must have been the mental attitude towards me of the members of the court martial which tried Esterhazy." (Murmurs of assent.)

When he resumed his deposition the witness said he regretted he had not been given the opportunity to contradict its accusers at that court martial. "I have almost finished my 'ask,' added Picquart, "but I ask permission to refer to the way the bordereau came to the war office. I have doubts in regard to the person who brought the bordereau. Two quite different persons could certainly have delivered the bordereau in 1834. But if an intelligent person had delivered it, he certainly have insisted on the value of its contents.

Gen. Roget and Gen. Mercier having intimated a desire to speak, Col. Jov-aust asked Dreyfus if ne had anything to say, and the prisoner replied in the negative. Gen. Roget then mounted the platform and asked Col. Picquart for explanations regarding the Quenelli affair.

"Col. Picquart," said Gen. Roget, 'attacked me this morning in regard to my speech for the prosecution yesferday on the subject of the Quenelli case. He said he was not present at the ministry of war when the case was in progress, and he ascribes its conduct to Col. Henry. That is quite incorrect." I ask Col. Picquart if he de nies that he wrote Captain Marechal an order to connect him with Galanti; that he wrote to the public pros closing documents, and that he wrote to the public prosecutor a second time, July 15. If he denies this, I ask the court to send for Marechal and the dossier in the Que

Col. Picquart replied that there wa no need to threaten to produce the dossier in order to make him reply. He added: "I did not say I was ab sent during the Qu ent part of the time, and that articipate in it as I would otherwise

"Yes," replied Picquart. "I remem-

an agent who gave us information about the Italian forts in the neighborhood of Belfort. Finding ourselves on the point of being discovered, we naturally took measures to avoid it. That

Gallanti was sent to Switzer

Gen, Roget, "and I add that Col. Henry was not concerned in this affair. He was sent to Belfort agginst his will by Col. Picquart."

The witness acknowledged writing ome letters, but wanted to know their text. He said he would like to see them, in order that he would be more "You must have seen." he said "how

nuch falsehood there has been in this In reply to further questions, Picquart admitted sending documents to Belfort for the use of the Queneilli

"But," Picquart added, "they were handed to the public prosecutor. Gen. Roget's questioning was evidently as much with the view of eliciting the confession from Col. Picquart that in the Quenelli case he ommunicated to the judges docuents unknown to the defence, as he now accuses the general staff of doing n the Dreyfus affair.

The general concluded repelling various statements of Picquart in regard to his connection with the press and a dialogue, apparently wholly cted with the present trial, fol-

Gen. Mercier promptly replaced Gen.

"Col. Picquart," Mercier said, "has stated that I ordered him to convey locuments to Col. Murel. That is fals never handed any packet to Col. Picquart for Col. Murel. I never nentioned secret documents to him.' In reply Col. Picquart said: "I reperfectly handing a packet to

Col. Murel." Gen. Mercier next denied Col. Picquart's statement relative to the neeting with Gen. Gonz during the afternoon of January 6, 1895, when the latter was greatly excited at the prospect of war.

"That cannot be the case," said Gen. Mercier. Gen. Gonz will make a deposition on the subject. I do not know what he will say, but he could not have been apprehensive of that afternoon, since I myself had no apprehensions on that score.

Col. Picquart replied that he adhered to everything he had said. Gen. Gonz, the witness explained, was excited because he knew of the action of an ambassador towards M. Casimir-Perier, then president of the

republic Gen. Mercier then referred to Picmart's statements that the d'Avignon document was communicated to court martial of 1894. He said: deny it positively. The only documents communicated were the Panizzardi telegram, du Paty de Clam's commentary, the note of the Italian at tache in regard to the French railroads, and the report of Guenee

Picquart here pointed out that he had only expressed his belief on this lative to the communication to a foreign power of a note dealing with mo-

difications in the artillery. This note is said to have been prepared in Gen. Mercier's department.
"I declare," he said, "that inquiry drawn up, not by du Paty de Clam, but by Col. Masson, in another department, though the record of it has dis-

appeared.' In regard to the bordereau, General Mercier reaffirmed that it reached the ministry through the ordinary chan-

Maitre Demange at this juncture commented upon the disappearance of Paty de Clam's commentary, to which Gen. Mercier answered: "The commentary was prepared for me. Coun sel, however, insisted that, although it was prepared for Gen. Mercier, nentary was included in the dossier and ought to be forthcoming. The court then adjourned for the

RENNES, Aug. 18.-Maitre Dem enge's cross-examination compelled Gen. Mercier somewhat reluctantly to enumerate the secret documents sub mitted to the first court martial. Among them was the Cette canaille de d-When asked why the commentary of Guenee was not attached to the document, Mercier replied: "It was suppli-

ed for my personal use. "Then," said Maitre Demange, "triumphantly, "you must have known that "D" did not mean Dreyfus, but did mean Dubois.'

M. Demange asked Mercier why it did not occur to him to append to the comments information of the existence of the man Dubois, who was suspect ed of having communicated informa tion to foreign powers. Gen. Mercier replied: "Because we had discovered he could not have been the author of the documents mentioned in the com

'Ah!" said M. Demange, you considered that Dubois could no be the author after study of the dos sier of the divulgations, consequently you did not reveal the fact that there was a person called "D" who migh be meant." Gen. Mercier-"Quite so."

Col. Picquart's speech of five hours was delivered without notes or any eading question from Maitre Demange style. It was a tour de force, which in any civil court would certainly insure acquittal.

But Picquart himself is the object of such intense hatred and prejudice at the hands of the whole staff and the bulk of the officers, for his integrity and utter disregard for military discipline in his search for the truth, that the effect of his speech is greatly discounted.

Col. Jouanst treated him disdainfully, in marked contrast to the deferwas absent part of the time, and that a simple contrast to the deferainful duties did not permit me to articipate in it as I would otherwise ave done."

"Did you write those letters?" asked quitting Dreyfus the court martial would virtually be convicting their superiors, which leads many people to

PARIS, Aug. 19.—There are rumors that after all Esterhazy will go to Rennes to testify. The Figaro enumrates altogether eleven documents thus far discovered in the Dreyfus af-

RENNES. Aug. 18.- Glorot. claims to have been the man who attempted to assassinate M. Labori, was rought to Rennes this evening. Col. Picquart, M. Gast and others who saw the would-be assassin, declared Glorot was not the man...

The prisoner has written a letter to the police, making an alleged confes-

sion, and glorifying the crit The doctors say Glorot is mad. PARIS, Aug. 18—A semi-official note issued tonight says: "Having consider tion for humanity above all other thing, the government, from the be-ginning, discarded the idea of storming M. Guerin's house, or the seizure of the accused by mere force. Measures for preventing M. Guerin from communicating with 'the putside world, as well as preventing or dispersing all assemblages, will be main ained, however, as long as possible." M. Guerin declared tonight to energetically maintain his own propositions and refused to accept those proposed by Genz Jacquey.

M. Guerin's decision not to su der was delivered after a depu-of the national defense group waited on him and informed him of the contents of the semi-official note; Gen. Jacquey and M. Firmin Faure Revolutionist and anti-Semite deputy from Orien. Algiers, had numerous interviews during the day with mem-bers of the chamber of deputies, and also with Premier Waldeck Rous whereon Gen. Jacquey submitted his

propositions for surrender. It is now said M. Lascs, anti-Semite leputy, has decided to discontinue ne gotiations with M. Guerin

Gen. Jacquey; who is a republican member of the chamber, representing the Mont de Marsand district or Landes, is also discouraged, and has left

RENNES, Aug. 18 .- A severe blow to the military set it was when the Schneider despatch was made known at 5 o'clock this morning in the refectories and the hotels. It was a source of jubilation to the other side. Gen. Mercier had greatly emphasized its evidence. His manner was victorious when he handed the alleged letter of Col. Schneider to he president of the ourt martial, who filed it with the other papers connected with the trial. These generals at Rennes have no standing counsel to advise. They show forensic ability in making speeches when they ought to be giving evidence, but they lack lawyer-like prudence and legal practice. An advocate would have felt how risky it was to dwell on such a document as an intercepted letter from a military attache, especially in view of the forgeries with which

the secret dossiers teemed. After all that had transpired about etters of military attaches to each other in 1894, the attaches in self-defence were bound to discredit everyletters were supported by police reports. Were they published, the world would read them aghast. As at least 177 persons in all must have seen them the authors, real or unreal, would have found themselves on the defensive But these considerations never pre sented themselves to Gen. Mercier's

mind. That he believed in the authenticity of his document and pinned his faith to, is now laughed at everywhere. His best friends call him a donkey and his enemies rejoice.

Col. Panizzardi trumps Col. Schnetder's denial of his alleged letter by writing and branding as a forgery the report that Gen. Roget said he (Penizzardi) wrote to the Italian ambassador regarding the relations of Col. Schwarzkoppen with Dreyfus.

Col. Schneider sends his contradic tion to the Figaro, from Ems, and Col. Panizzardi makes use of that paper in telegraphing from Rome to give the lie to the whole of Roget's statements, so far as it dealt with the alleged report to Ressmann.

The Figaro at once telegraphed both communications to Rennes, where they were posted in the hotels for the edification of the patrons The Austrian and Italian embassies attest the genuineness of the Schnei-

der and Panizzardi ditpatches.

Mercier looked depressed and out of countenance today. So did Roget, who is a stronger man, notwithstandhis deposition yesterday. But both were tired and pale throughout the tiresome humiliation. Gen. Mercier had laid aside his fine uniform and wore, this morning, a shabby alpaca suit. He looked a wretched creature without his fine belongings. Roget lowever, came with all his gold lace

The Dreyfusites greatly fear for Picquart's life. The stalwarts among them now guard him. He looks a man with an unpropitious star and he has always been unlucky, unless in inderstanding.

EMILY CRAWFORD

RENNES, Aug. 20.—General Mercier was asked this afternoon by an Associated Press representative to make a statement of the position of the anti-Dreyfusards. The general did not receive the correspondent in person, but through his eldest son stated that he considered it useless to try and controvert foreign opinion regarding the questions. person, but through his eldest son stated that he considered it useless to try and controvert foreign opinion regarding the question. Outsiders had been misled by their press. The condemnation of Dreyfus, which was only a matter of a fortnight, will prove that these papers have deceived them. Mattre Labort was also interviewed. Tuesday or Wednesday will probably see his reappearance in court. He is dissatisfied with Mattre Demange's conduct of the case and intends recalling Mercier and the generals. LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Special says:

"The government, i understand, has decided to arrest Gen. Mercier. It is rumored that orders will be given to withdraw the case against Dreyfus, it having been proved that the documents relied upon to establish his guilt are forgeries." usband is a professor of music here, class be intimately acquainted with Mme. ori, wife of Dreytus' counsel. Her maine was Maggie Oakey, and she was bers. Buels says, in the south of Londhere her father was a licensed victual arry Wilcocks, Mrs. Buel's father, tar aggie the plano and she developed introdigy and starred throughout the pross, eventually marrying Pachmann.



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DEPOSITORS GET HALF.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18 .- Mr.. Kent, ne of the provisional liquidators of the Bank Ville Mcrie, has reported to the committee of depositors that \$1.140,000 has been ascertained to represent the net assets. Losses amounting to \$726,000. It will likely require half a million to take care of the note circulation, leaving \$640,000 for depositors, or about 53 per cent

SIR HIBBERT SELECTED.

HALIFAX, Aug. 17 .- Sir C. H. Tupnominated today in Pictou county as-liberal conservative standard bearers for the next general election.

SHAMROCK ARRIVES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.-The American cup challenger Shamrock, accomanied by the steam yacht Erin, pass-

ed the Sandy Hook bar, bound in-wards, at 8.14 this morning. The Shamrock was taken in tow of the tug Robert Haddon and was folowed by the steam yacht Erin, her ender across the sea, which passed

in Sandy Hook at 8.14 a. m. From the Shamrock's main truck flew the private signal of her owner, Sir Thomas Lipton, the green sham-rock in a yellow field, with green borders. The ensign of the British navy had been hoisted to the head of her yawl mast. She is painted a light green, and although not very beautiful in her present rig, she looks to be a saucy craft.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

PARKER SILVER MEDAL Complete returns of the High Sch son of Carleton, winner of the corporation gold medal for classics, was also the winner of the Parker silver medal not the first student to win these medals: in fact, they have several ti been captured by the same pupil, and a few years ago the Board of School Trustees, for some unknown reason, decided that the winner of two medals could only be presented with one, and that the other should go to the next highest competitor. Under this deci-sion another Carleton youth, Walter Wilson, was a couple years ago deprived of the Parker medal. It is understood the Board of School Trus-tees has now decided that it has not the power to withdraw a medal-particularly the Parker medal-from a pupil winning it, and therefore Master Lawson will receive both his prizes. This raises an interesting queston as to what will be lone regarding Master Wilson. Will the trustees see that the medal he won is taken from the pupil to whom it was publicly preented and given to him? The Parker medal is an annual prize, the gift of the late Judge Parker, and is for the Grammad ischool best mathematician. A legal opinion has been given that the board did wrong in withdrawing it from Master Wilson, but his parents decided not to make trouble. Now that Master Lawson is about to be rewarded, the claim of Master Wilson will no doubt be urged. An

Lawson, both of whom secured corporation gold medal.—Globe EDMONTON, N. W. T., Aug. 18.-Owing to the recent heavy rains in northern Alberta and in the mountains, the Saskatchewan river has the past twenty-four hours, and continues to rise. The steamer Northwest as been wrecked and the river is full of miners' shacks, cordwood and lumber. Edmonton is partly flooded and people living in the low lying parts are preparing to move out. The damage will be great.

interesting fact in connection with

the winning of the Parker medal by

complete set of school medals in the

Lawson household, won by Master

Lawson and his sister, Miss Jessie

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