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THE MORNING GUARDIAN.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1894.

FALL OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

The defeat of the Brisson cabinet in France was not an unexpected event, however regrettable it may be. At this distance and under the British flag we would naturally expect that at the present time those of the French people who take an intelligent interest in public affairs would be chiefly concerned with the strained relations between their country and Great Britain over the Fashoda affair. Such is not and has not been the case. On the contrary though the international crisis has been acute and the danger is not yet past, the overthrow of the cabinet appears to have been wholly due to internal affairs centering in the unhappy Dreyfus case.

If Dreyfus had been a British subject and charged with a like offence to that alleged against him he would have been assumed to be innocent until he was proven guilty and would have had every opportunity to make his defence. He and his counsel would have had the fullest access to the incriminating documents put in evidence and full opportunity to cross-examine the opposing witnesses. The decision of the court and jury would have been at once accepted, whether the result had been acquittal or conviction. Very different from this was the trial of Dreyfus. He was practically condemned before he was tried; his trial was by court martial, his judges acting as prosecutors; no witnesses were heard on his behalf, nor was he permitted to see the written documents, since confessed to have been forgeries, on the strength of which he was condemned. Such a trial was indeed a mockery of justice, but it was by no means so repugnant to French feeling as it would be to that of an English community. In all human probability Dreyfus is innocent and several of his accusers guilty of crimes as great as that for which he is suffering.

The confessions of Henry and Esterhazy with the suicide of the former and flight of the latter, made it clear that Dreyfus was wrongly convicted, but because of his Jewish blood and the determination of the army staff to maintain the decision of the court martial and their own dominance in the affairs of the state, it was perilous for a minister to venture upon the effort to obtain a revision of the sentence. M. Brisson dared to take the initiative toward a revision by referring the matter to the highest court of the nation. Nothing could have been more reasonable than this proposal, but for this reference of the matter to the court the Brisson cabinet has fallen.

So far as the Fashoda incident has figured among the causes of the cabinet's defeat it was probably helpful to M. Brisson, rather than otherwise. He was generally credited in France as the author of the policy by which Marchand was hurried into the Nile valley to forestall the Sirdar's advance, and in that regard was in accord with the French Jingoism. Hence there is some reason to hope that a change of ministry at the present juncture may assist, rather than hinder a settlement of the international difficulty.

A new ministry can more readily recede from the position taken by the Brisson cabinet than could that ministry itself. But as yet we are in the dark as to the complexion of the new administration. Since the introduction of responsible government in the French republic changes of administration have been surprisingly frequent. The ministry about to be formed will be the thirty-fifth since the days of the Commune. There may be other swift changes in the near future, causing further complications, not only in the Fashoda matter, but also in the Dreyfus affair, both of which come to the new cabinet as most unwelcome legacies.

The United States government has now inaugurated the policy of insuring the safe delivery of money transmitted through the mails in registered letters to the extent of the amount sent, if under ten dollars. If larger amounts are sent and are lost or stolen on the way only ten dollars will be made good.

The late Harold Frederic, while a close and faithful student of European affairs, frequently made the mistake of taking a too serious view of the constantly recurring diplomatic quarrels in that quarter. In one of the many press notices of his death we read that "he had the reputation of having predicted more wars that never occurred than any other writer."

The London Times was represented by two special correspondents at the battle of Omdurman. One of them, Hon. Hubert Howard, was killed, and the other, Col. Rhodes, was dangerously wounded. The result was that the Daily Telegram placed its account of the battle at the service of the Times. Courage as well as ability and descriptive power are required in a war correspondent.

The esteemed Examiner, with a keen appreciation of the functions of a party organ, thinks that the Liberal journals in their opposition to prohibition are merely setting forth the views of the government and preparing the public mind for what is to come. This may be true, but we detect sometimes a note of doubt in their deliverances as to whether the government will act on their advice. It may be that the prohibition question will be found among the reasons assigned for the dissolution which so many of the opposition journals appear to expect.

At length we may hope that we have heard about the last of the Manitoba school question as a political affair. Archbishop Langevin, who is just new at Ottawa, declared the other day that he has abandoned the agitation. "We are making no agitation," declared His Grace, "it being the wish of His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff that the question be dealt with calmly and with as little ado as possible." Questioned as to whether the matter would be brought up at the next session of parliament, Mgr. Langevin stated that there was little probability of such being the case.

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100 bbls grapes, 500 Boxes Pipes, 600 bales Sheet Iron, 1000 bags Common Salt, 300 Ingots Tin and Lead, 1000 boxes Tinplates, 500 packages Soda, 500 boxes Raisons and Currants, 1000 packages Liquors, and sundry smaller lots of general merchandise. Cargo inward S.S. Lake Winnipeg at Charlottetown, Oct. 27, '94. N. Rattenbury, Agent.—Oct 28.

WINTER DAIRYING.

Extracted from Prof. Robertson's Annual Report. Although it seemed evident that butter-making at creameries in Canada during the winter was a business which could be developed with profit to all concerned, there were difficulties in the way of getting it established. Some objectors said that it was not practicable because the roads were bad during the winter, and milk or cream could not be delivered regularly. Others said that the weather was too cold and that the cows could not be kept in milk satisfactorily. Others said that the cows would be so weakened by being milked during the winter, that summer dairying would be much injured. It was also alleged that the cream and milk would become frozen, and thus the quality of the butter would be greatly injured. It was evidently necessary, if the business was to be established, that it should be demonstrated on a comparatively large scale, whether it was entirely practicable, and whether it could be made satisfactorily profitable.

The two dairy stations at Woodstock and Mount Elgin, Ont., were established to settle these points. Practical experience seemed to be the only means of meeting the objections. I was able to say after an experience of three years in the management of those winter dairy stations that we had not found a single obstacle that could not be overcome by good management. Cold weather is a suitable time for making good butter. Even without artificial cold storage it does not spoil readily then. I had some cream frozen solid and afterwards had butter made from it, and it was quite as fine as any that was produced. I took samples to be examined by the members of the Board of Trade of Montreal, numbered from one to nine, and let the experts say which one was the best. They picked out sample No. 9 as the finest of them all, and that was the one made from cream which had been frozen as a test. When cream has been frozen it is usually necessary to add a fermentation starter to it, and to ripen it in the usual way for about twenty hours before it is churned. Particulars of the whole process of butter-making are given further on in this part of the report.

It might be demonstrated as practicable, but still might not be profitable. The average prices realized by the farmers who supplied milk to the dairy stations in 1893-94 were as follows:—

Name of Station	Average net value per 100 lbs. Mks.	Average price realized for Butter Cts.
Mount Elgin, Ont.	91.6	24.28
Woodstock, Ont.	85.0	24.42
Wellman's Corners,	93.0	24.4

It Prolongs Life.
 Dr. J. A. S. Brunelle, Professor of Surgery, Laval University Medical Faculty, says of Aubey's Effervescent Salt: "There is no doubt but that the daily use of a preparation of this nature has a decided tendency to prolong life." All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents.

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In many cases arises from impaired digestion.

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THE POEM.

I stood upon the ocean's sandy beach,
 And with a rod I wrote upon the sand these words:
 "Agnes, I love thee."
 But the winds came and the waves rolled mountains high,
 And blotted out the fair impression.
 Cruel waves! treacherous sand! fragile reed!
 No longer will I trust thee,
 But from the highest mountain peak I'll pluck the tallest pine,
 And, dipped in the crater of Vesuvius,
 With it I'll write
 Upon the high and burnished heavens
 These tender words:
 "The standard set by Bruce Stewart & Co."
 For their business relations with the public is a high one.
 Good examples of this are to be found in the class of work they turn out, and I would like to see any dogged waves wash that out.

Only a step

From the "almost" to the "altogether." You can just as well have the altogether right as the almost right—by trading here.

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The best gloves for Fall wear is our Ladies 4 Button Suede Glove at 40c per pair.

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