

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

Something About His Manner of Living—
A Great Favourite in Social Life.

As President of the French Republic, M. Carnot received \$240,000 a year—\$120,000 as salary, \$60,000 for maintaining his official state, and \$60,000 for travelling expenses.

His predecessor, M. Grevy, was not noted as an entertainer. But when President Carnot and his wife took the palace in the Rue St. Honore as their town residence, no court in Europe was better kept up, so far as elegance and good form were concerned. The receptions and dinners that were given in the Elysee were in accordance with the dictates which France herself gave to the world. In these entertainments Mme. Carnot has been conspicuous as a hostess.

Immediately after the visit of the Russian squadron to Toulon last year and the splendid fetes given to the officers of the fleet in Paris the re-election of M. Carnot to the Presidency of the French Republic was talked about as an event which was certain to take place. His Presidency had been conservative and free from scandal. He filled his high office creditably and with dignity; he had spent his almost regal salary and allowances in entertaining in a royal way; he had in turn visited all parts of France, and wherever he went he left behind him substantial proof, in the shape of liberal contributions to local charities and institutions, that he regarded his salary as a trust fund to be expended for the honor and good of France.

The death of President Carnot leaves three men prominent as candidates for the Presidency, and it is probable that, if the Congress is at once assembled to select a President for France, its choice will fall upon one of them. These men are Casimir-Perier, now President of the Chamber of Deputies; Charles Dupuy, the present Premier, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau, a leading member of the Paris Bar and an ex-Minister, who for some time past has not taken an active part in politics.

It was under Carnot's presidency that the old feud with the church was largely composed. So, too, the monarchist opposition has been dissipated to a great extent, and some of the most prominent monarchists practically have become reconciled to the existing Government.

Two other conspicuous instances in French history of assassinations by the knife, the killing of Marat by Charlotte Corday, 101 years ago, and the stabbing of Henry IV by Ravallac, are recalled as instances in modern history of the successful accomplishment of this method of murdering rulers.

The last head of a European government who died at the hands of an assassin was Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, who was murdered by Nihilist conspirators on March 13, 1881, in St. Petersburg.

In his social life Carnot was a favorite, Mme. Carnot is a Parisian, the daughter of M. Dupont-Wither, a lawyer and distinguished writer. She was married to M. Carnot in 1864 and she had four children, three boys and a girl. Mme. Cunisset Carnot, whose husband is State Attorney at Dijon. Of the three sons, the first, Sadi, is a lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh Infantry; the second, Ernest, was a student in the School of Mines and has made important travels in the east; and the third, Francois, has been a student in the Central Engineering School. A cable has just announced that M. Francois Carnot would have to break off his studies to serve as a private soldier.

It is a coincidence that President Carnot should have been assassinated at Lyons, where one of the greatest of the early triumphs of the first French Republic over the Royalists was achieved. It was strongly Royalist in its sympathies, and in 1693 rose against the convention. For seven weeks it endured a siege by the Republican army, in which both defenders and assailants exhibited extraordinary bravery. When the town was captured nearly all its public buildings were destroyed and hundreds of the inhabitants were massacred by the infuriated soldiers of the convention. Even the name Lyons was changed to Ville-Affranchie, and it shows to this day the scars of that terrible episode in its history. After the fall of Robespierre, Lyons resumed its old name. Napoleon restored some of its public buildings. It was occupied in 1814 and 1815 by the Austrians, and under the government of Louis Philippe and in 1870 it was the scene of much bloody street fighting, for the people are excitable and fierce. Lyons is noted the world over for its silk manufactures. In size it is the second city in France, with nearly a half million inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Rhone and the Saone.

The assassin of President Carnot doubtless believes in the "propaganda of the deed" taught by the French and Italian schools of anarchists. They declare that the object of anarchy is to create a revolution, or chaos, and out of this to form a social order in which all "authority" shall be abolished. Anarchy as a revolutionary doctrine was officially born at the Congress of Lausanne in March, 1876. The Congress declared "war on capital, on privileges of every kind, on the oppression of man by man, on all authority: elective or not, dynastic, temporary, or

even parliamentary." The Congress also advocated internationalism—"No fatherland, no boundary line, no battle of the people with the people." Anarchists are organized in groups which are entirely independent of one another. Members are not compelled to obey the will of a majority of their own group. A recent article in the Paris Figaro says that "Anarchists scorn the title of citizen. Sometimes they use the word 'companion,' but always prefer the word 'comrade.'" The intellectual anarchists of Paris, such as Elisee Reclus and Jean Grave, do not advocate the propaganda by death. The Figaro says of the assassins who have imbibed the doctrine of anarchy: "These rebellious recruits, outlaws, 'rats,' from every trade and profession, have, in turn, invented an anarchy of their own, keeping themselves more in touch with the old than the new etymological meaning of the term. They have their hatreds, their personal griefs, and private sufferings, and from these they have built up a doctrine, taken, it is true, from anarchy's impeachment of society in general, but applied to the passions and personal instincts of these 'impulsifs.' But the doctrinaires of the grand party cannot deny their comrades and allies, since they preach the same doctrine."

The New President.

M. Casimir-Perier was elected President on the first ballot.

The National Congress, summoned to elect a President of the French Republic for the full term of seven years, was called to order in the Palace of Versailles by M. Challemeil Lacour at 1.10 p. m. on Wednesday last. At least five minutes elapsed after the formal call to order before there was sufficient quiet to enable the presiding officer to be heard. When finally the assembly became orderly Challemeil Lacour announced the tragic death of M. Carnot and declared the congress open for the purpose of electing his successor. Scarcely had the President ceased speaking when M. Michelin, socialist, sprang to his feet and shouted: "I demand the suppression of the presidency of the republic." A tumultuous scene ensued, the uproar being so great that the President could not make himself heard. Socialist cries of "Vive Revolution" could be heard all over the hall. M. Dasson endeavored to propose a revision of the constitution, but was quickly silenced by the President. Lots were then cast for a ballot, the object being to see which letter the ballot should begin with. Letter L was drawn and the name of Labarthe, moderate Republican, was the first called. In accordance with the custom he ascended the rostrum and placed his ticket in the great urn which serves as a ballot box, descended and returned to his seat. The senators and deputies whose names were subsequently called went through the same ceremony.

At 2.45 p. m. the letter F was reached and canvassing among the deputies and senators lulled in anticipation of the result of the voting. When the name of Faberot, socialist, was called he exclaimed, "I shall not vote because I believe another presidency will kill the republic." M. Casimir-Perier arrived at the palace at Versailles at 3.20 p. m. Neither he nor M. Dupuy voted. When the calling of the roll was finished there was a counter call for absentees. This occupied a few moments more and the counting of the votes began.

The railways between Paris and Versailles were all lined with soldiers, who stood almost compactly the entire distance. In addition to this precaution detachments of soldiers were stationed at every bridge, station and crossing, and in Paris every conceivable measure was taken to repress possible disturbances.

Intercolonial Conference.

The St. John Globe's Ottawa correspondent furnishes the following description of the first day's proceedings of the Intercolonial conference. On the anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation the delegates from the most important colonies of Her Majesty's empire met in conference together and were welcomed by Her Majesty's viceroy, the Earl of Aberdeen. The function took place in the Senate chamber, which, with its handsome red upholstering, richly decorated panels and beautiful stained glass windows, needed no ornamentation to enhance its splendor. The audience was a distinguished one. His Excellency the Governor General presided and was supported by the Right Hon. Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister, and the following other members of his cabinet: Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. A. R. Angers, Hon. T. M. Daly, Sir Frank Smith, Sir Hibbert Tupper, Hon. John Costigan. The loyal opposition were fully represented, Mr. Laurier's entrance being signalized by cheers. Parliament for the first time sat in joint session to receive the delegates, the members of both Houses being banded to the right and left of the chamber. In the centre the delegates were seated about a long red table immediately in front of the throne. The supreme court, clergy, diplomatic corps, militia, civil service, deputy ministers and officials were well represented and representatives from the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Peterboro, Stratford, Quebec, Winnipeg, and other

towns. His Excellency on entering was received with cheers, as also the delegates who followed. The Imperial delegate, the Earl of Jersey, and the Hon. Mr. Bowell, occupied the chief seats at the table. His Excellency, who did not wear any regalia or uniform, coming down to the steps of the throne addressed the delegates. He began as follows: "The most cordial words are necessary to express the greeting I give you gentlemen on this most interesting and memorable occasion. I say welcome to Canada and welcome to Ottawa." (Loud Cheers.) His Excellency proceeded to dilate on the importance and significance of such a conference. There had been no attempt to lay down a rigid programme, but on the other hand too wide latitude would have tended to diffuseness and want of practical result. He specially referred to Australia and Cape Colony, and said that the Imperial government had entrusted its representation to a personal friend of his own, the Earl of Jersey. He hoped the conference would result for the benefit of the empire and the world at large.

Sir John Thompson, the Earl of Jersey and other delegates made speeches and the first day's proceedings closed auspiciously.

Ontario Elections.

Mowat sustained!

For the sixth time in twenty-one years that was the glad cry that Sir Oliver's followers shouted in every city, hamlet, town and riding throughout Ontario, and the echoes of the election are resounding throughout the province as the Opposition try to account for the victory in their usual fashion; as the Ministerialists say, "I told you so," and as the Independents and P. P. A. people wonder what has become of the wave of "public feeling," which they confidently asserted only recently was to bear them on its crest to victory and all that victory implies.

But the Patrons scored. They returned 14 representatives, six seats lost to the Conservatives and eight to the Liberals.

No victory is gained without a loss, if the battle be a stirring one, and the political battle in Ontario was no exception to the rule.

While Sir Oliver himself was returned with a good majority from North Oxford—that also sends another knight to Ottawa—all of his colleagues in the cabinet did not emerge from the carnage of the battle in like manner. The following are their names and likewise their fates:

Premier and Attorney-General, Sir Oliver Mowat, elected in North Oxford.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. A. S. Hardy, elected in South Brant.

Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. W. F. Harty, defeated in Kingston by 9 majority.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. John M. Gibson, elected in Hamilton.

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Richard Harcourt, elected in Monck.

Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, elected in West Middlesex.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Dryden, elected in Ontario South.

Minister without portfolio, Hon. E. H. Bronson, elected in Ottawa.

Mr. W. R. Meredith, the Opposition leader, was returned in London, there was a fierce battle raged between this stalwart opponent of separate schools and his opponent, Thomas P. Hobbs, by 135 majority.

Sol. White, the veteran annexationist, was defeated in Essex North by a Liberal.

The two French Canadian Government supporters in Prescott and Russell, respectively, Evanturel and Robillard, were returned with their usual large majorities.

In Perth South the Liberal Speaker of the House, Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, was defeated by McNeill, the Patron candidate.

In Toronto four Conservatives were elected by huge majorities. There was no minority representation yesterday.

Hon. J. M. Gibson and his colleague mercifully beat their two P. P. A. opponents in Hamilton.

The P. P. A. was wiped out. Only McCallum was returned in Lambton East; the other five candidates offering were told to stay at home.

The Patrons made themselves felt; but from the present returns they do not hold the balance of power. They had 48 candidates in the field, and fourteen of these were elected.

Mowat has a clear majority of six over all the parties as the returns now show.

The defeat of Mr. Harty, the new Commissioner of Public Works, in Kingston, is regarded as a significant outcome of the Meredith-Clary-Grant controversy.

Ottawa gave a large majority for the Liberal candidate.

Sir Oliver's majority in North Oxford was about six hundred.

In Durham East, Mr. Campbell, who sat in the last Legislature as an Equal Rights candidate, was defeated, when he at this election offered as a P. P. A. candidate, by Mr. Follis, Conservative.—*Montreal Star*.

Arrangements have been nearly concluded to provide the necessary capital to finish the Chignecto ship railway connecting the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The promoters of the enterprise are sanguine that the railway will soon be in operation, and will shortly submit a proposal in regard to it to the Dominion Government.

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