

THE DISPATCH.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., DECEMBER 18, 1895.

PRICE TWO CENTS

Strong Statements by an M.P.P.

"75cts. gets as much from you as I have been getting for One Dollar."

This with others of a like nature we hear every day, and we are pleased to know the people appreciate so highly our way of doing business. "Quick sales and small profits" is our motto. This is the place to get your CHOICE GROCERIES for Christmas.

Our New Crockery, China and Glassware is simply elegant. This is one of the best chances in town to select a Christmas gift, as our goods are all new and prices low. Call and see our COFFEYONERY of which we have a large and well selected stock just received. Also, Three Barrels of MALAGA GRAPES and 12 bbls. of PIPPINS NO. 1.

C. M. SHERWOOD & BRO.

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MAIN STREET,

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Gifts

Are easy to select from the large stock of.....

SOLID SILVERWARE

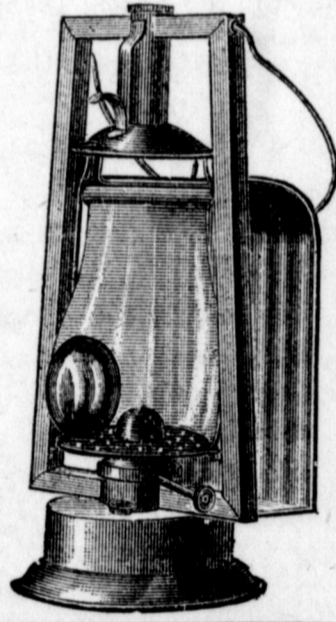
Which we carry, ranging from the modest and inexpensive article to the handsomest and most expensive. We can suit everyone's purse. Come in and look over our stock..

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TEA and COFFEE POTS,
Nicked on Copper,
Cold Handle, Embossed Body.
HOT WATER KETTLES.
WHITE ENAMEL TEAPOTS
(Decorated.)
Complete Assortment. First Quality.

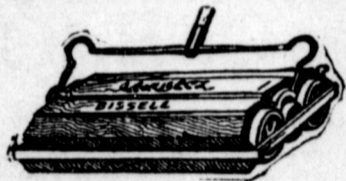
LANTERNS.
Six Different Styles.



Furber Wood Pumps,
Paints, Oils, Etc.

Call & See Them.

BURTT, LEE & HALE.



"Bissell's"
Carpet Sweepers—
The Best in the
World. No Equal

A Full Line

—OF THESE—

Celebrated Sweepers

IN STOCK.

Call and look the line over. Take one home, keep it a week, and if not satisfactory return it. We charge nothing for the use of it.

Dibblee & Son

PRESIDENT MONROE AND HIS DOCTRINE.

A GLANCE INTO THE HISTORY OF THE CELEBRATED MESSAGE.

Reasons for its Promulgation.—Monroe's Career as a Statesman and Diplomat.—How the "Holy Alliance" Figured in the Case.

Since the delivery of President Cleveland's late message to Congress, and Lord Salisbury's announcement that England cannot recognize its bearing, to the extent, Mr. Cleveland intimates, in the Venezuelan difficulty, the Monroe doctrine has figured extensively in the newspapers. To those who are not cognizant of the words in which that celebrated doctrine is set forth, and the circumstances of its delivery, a statement of the case may be interesting.

The originator of the Monroe doctrine was Jas. Monroe, fifth president of the United States of America. He was a Virginian by birth, and first saw the light of day in the year 1758. The greater part of his manhood was spent in political life. He studied law under Jefferson, and in 1782 was a member of the state legislature. From 1783 to 1786 he was a member of Congress. He was appointed by Washington as minister to France in the year 1794, when he was received by the National Convention, with open arms. So indiscreet was he, however, in his praise of the French Republic, at that time, in its infancy, that Washington deemed his language not in keeping with the neutral policy which the United States administration had recently proclaimed. He was finally recalled in 1796. Afterwards he became governor of Virginia, and later, was secretary of state, when he took an active part in bringing on the war of 1812, with England. In 1816 he was elected president of the United States, and he filled the highest position in the gift of the American nation from that year until 1825.

The "Monroe doctrine" was promulgated in the president's 7th annual message on Dec. 2nd 1823. The United States had established as a principle that they would not interfere in European politics; and they also held that Europe should not interfere in American affairs, either in the Northern or Southern continents. There was certainly justification for the Monroe doctrine at that time. Not only republican but constitutional liberties were threatened. After the collapse of Napoleon's Empire, the crowned heads of Europe, thoroughly scared by their experience during his career, resolved to make as sure as possible against any similar intrusion on their privileges. The emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, entered into a "holy alliance," which was nothing less than a compact in favor of absolutism. The alliance proved a great factor in European affairs, and in the year 1823, it swayed Europe. Then it was that the need of the Monroe doctrine became evident. Spain had joined in with the holy alliance. Her American colonies had revolted. Mexico, New Granada, and Venezuela had been successful in asserting their freedom, and in July 1823, Guatemala established its independence.

Now comes a fact in history worthy of remembrance. Great Britain, as well as the United States had acknowledged the independence of these South American revolted colonies. "It was thought probable" says a writer on the subject, "that the Holy Alliance would attempt by force to restore the Spanish control and Monroe in a message to Congress designed to reach further than its nominal address, enunciated the policy of the United States in the following words:—

"We owe it therefore to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and its allied powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any part of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere, but with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." This declaration, supported by the hostile attitude of England to the project proposed by the Holy Alliance, had the desired effect.

The above sketch is a brief historical summary of the causes leading to the adoption of the Monroe doctrine. How far that doctrine is stretched by the belligerent con-

gressmen of the present day, may be judged by a perusal of their speeches. England favored the Monroe doctrine, and the moral aid she gave to it, was a factor in the Holy Alliance keeping their hands off. It would hardly seem to apply to the question of a boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela.

FRATERNAL GREETING.

Murderer Hayward and his Brother Have a Pleasant Time.

Harry Hayward the murderer of Catherine Ging, was hung one day last week in Minneapolis. He went to the scaffold, with the utmost unconcern, refused all spiritual consolation and certainly died "game" as they say in sporting parlance. An incident in his career is brought out by a New York paper. A few days before his death he sent the following letter to his brother whom his relatives desired should see him before he died:—

Dear Adry: I want you to come at once to the jail, as I wish particularly to see you. I have no other object than the desire to ask your forgiveness for any wrong, either real or imaginary, which I may have done you. I want once more to see you on this earth. This is the wish and dying request of your brother, Harry.

When Adry reached the jail he awaited the conclusion of the visit of Dr. Hayward, another brother, who was then with the condemned man. "Let him come up at once," said Harry. Dr. Hayward, however told the deputy to wait until he was ready to go before he showed Adry up the jail stairs. On his way out the Doctor met Adry and shook hands.

Adry then ascended the stairs to the corridor where Harry stood calmly awaiting him. They addressed each other in a friendly manner, after which Harry requested the deputies to withdraw a distance to allow him to speak to his brother confidentially. They did so.

What passed was not heard by any person until Harry raised his voice to say: "Now I have done my part, I have forgiven you for all you have done. Now you do as I ask. "But," returned Adry, appealingly, "Harry, how can I?"

The prisoner sprang to his feet. "You low down, contemptible, miserable, damnable wretch," he said, "you refuse to do that after what I have done? You God forsaken tool. You have played a good part, but now I can tell you what I think of you. My letter to you was after all only a decoy, for that purpose. You d—d villain, if I could only get at you, I would dig out your brains with a knife, I would tear out your heart with my hands, I would crush the two together, cut them into pieces, squeeze out the juice, make it into a pie and thrust it down your throat."

He clenched his hands in his rage and stamped his feet fiercely. His face was ashen and livid by turns. Adry sat quiet for a few minutes, but seeing the uselessness of waiting longer, arose and started to go.

"God bless you, Good-by, Harry," he called sadly as he was about to go down the stairs.

"Oh, you villain!" was the reply, "May the curse of God fall on you and yours, and allow me to haunt you until your dying day. Then I will welcome you on the brink of hell with a red-hot poker."

Mock Parliament.

The mock parliament got a good start last Friday night. The speech from the throne, which is given on another page was delivered in due form by the acting speaker, and the address in reply was moved in a capital speech by Dr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. A. E. Mellish seconded the address, in a highly satisfactory manner. Mr. D. B. Gallagher, leader of the opposition entered into a detailed criticism and he was followed by Mr. A. D. Holyoke, the secretary of state, who led the house in the unavoidable absence of the premier J. C. Hartley. Mr. John Price made one of his usual vigorous speeches, and the adjournment of the debate was moved by the minister of militia, Mr. J. J. Troy. The ministry as at present made up, is J. C. Hartley, premier and minister of Justice; A. E. Mellish, finance; Dr. Kirkpatrick, Railway and Canals; W. W. Hay, public works; Arthur Evans, trade and commerce; J. J. Troy, militia and defence; A. D. Holyoke, secretary of state; M. McManus, marine and fisheries.

A Lamp Exploded.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Seven persons had a narrow escape from death in a fire in a tenement house in Chambers street early this morning. The fire was discovered by a policeman and three men who were in a pool room near by. These men ran to the burning building to arouse the inmates. A woman and a little girl were lying sound asleep on a bed, the coverings were already smoking and the two seemed partially unconscious. They were carried out and taken to an adjacent house. The other persons in the burning dwelling succeeded in getting out in safety, but very scantily clad. Loss about \$1,500. The fire was probably caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Its record of forty years is one of triumph over blood diseases.

A VERDICT GIVEN FOR \$100 AND COSTS.

A SUIT FOR LESS THAN \$400 OCCUPIED THREE DAYS IN COURT.

The Story of the Case in Brief.—The McClements Case.—One Jury Disagrees and Another Finds the Defendant Guilty.—Thirty Days' Imprisonment and \$50 Fine.

It was late on Saturday evening when the case of Estabrooks vs. Lewis was completed in the county court. Alvin W. Estabrooks sued Samuel Lewis for the sum of \$383.00. These two parties entered into a contract in the year 1889 to lumber on the Guimic, Estabrooks to do the supplying and Lewis the lumbering. The lumber was taken down the river, and it was claimed by Estabrooks that the amount specified in the contract was not on hand. Mr. F. B. Carvell argued the case for the plaintiff and G. F. Gregory for the defendant. A verdict was given by the jury for \$100 and costs.

The county court which opened Tuesday of last week as noted in THE DISPATCH concluded its labors on Saturday. The case of Maddox vs. C. P. R. was laid over until the next court.

Some interest was attached to the trial of Frank McClements for assaulting Rev. B. Colpitts, while the latter was acting in his capacity as a peace officer. The story is brief as told by Mr. Colpitts that, on the 12th day of last October he went into Jack McClements' place on King St. He saw two strangers going in, and stepped in behind them. As soon as he got in he heard somebody sing out "Run Jack, run." He saw somebody passing hurriedly by a window, on the outside. He could not swear who it looked like.

To Mr. Gallagher, witness said the whole transaction only took a moment. During that time the defendant said, "show your authority. He had not a shadow of doubt that defendant knew pretty well what he was there for. The front part of the shop is divided from the back part by a screen. He passed behind the screen, and saw Frank McClements in the act of closing a door. Defendant placed a prop against the door. When he went to remove it, defendant caught a hold of him.

Frank McClements told another story. He said when Mr. Colpitts came in he was in the back part of the shop. Thos. McCrae was also there on business. He heard a noise in the front shop, and while he was bracing the back door, Mr. Colpitts came along and took a hold of him. He (Colpitts) gave me a swing around or chuck away from the door. The whole transaction was under a minute. Afterwards Mr. Colpitts said he wished to go through the door. Witness told him if he had authority he could go. Jack McClements was not there. He was nowhere about the premises. He did not hear the words "Run Jack run."

S. B. Appleby prosecuted and D. B. Gallagher conducted the defence. The jury disagreed, and the case was tried over, a special jury being summoned. They found McClements guilty and the judge sentenced him to 30 days in gaol and imposed a fine of \$50.

Stop Playing Diplomacy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Senate was in session less than two hours today. The proceedings consisted of the introduction of about one hundred bills and a speech on the Monroe doctrine by Senator Cullom.

This government, he declared, is not one of conquest or of usurpation. If we would still keep up the march of the Republic in this world of competition and strife, and maintain our national honor with our territorial unity and integrity, we must have some affirmative, distinctive idea or policy of such simple and unquestioned propriety that it shall receive the universal sanction of our people. And this, too, is due to Europe, that the government of the Old World may know that 75,000,000 of American citizens, speaking through their representatives in Congress, are a unit in maintaining the American doctrine of James Monroe; and it is also due to the independent government of the other America lying to the south of us, whose tenure of existence practically depends upon the honesty of the United States in sustaining the doctrine of the message of 1823.

This nation has played diplomacy long enough and without much effect. Great Britain has been disregarding polite request, protests and arguments, and if let alone will finally dominate Venezuela.

Conservative Elected.

The election in North Ontario, held last Thursday resulted in the return of Mr. McGillivray conservative by a handsome majority. The Patron, Mr. Brandon came next, and Mr. Gillespie, the liberal was the lowest.

WOODSTOCK.