

THE DISPATCH.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., MAR. 30, 1898.

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HE DIDN'T WALK IN

Although the Trap was Carefully Prepared.

An Edmundston Merchant's Escape From the Bangor Police.—He Does Some Prize Sprinting, and Enters on British Soil by Way of Houlton.

Three or four years ago Milton Dayton, a prominent Edmundston merchant, who is game warden for Madawaska County, and Mr. Cochrane, agent of the People's Bank at Edmundston, started into the State of Maine on a hunting trip. It was late in the fall, and they had been informed on what they thought good authority, that the game season had opened. They learned afterwards that they were early by two or three days. They are said to have shot a fine bull moose on their trip.

Sam Raymond was at one time county game warden, and the government relieved him of the onerous duties of the office, and bestowed them on Mr. Dayton, without any solicitation on Mr. Dayton's part, it may be said, and thereafter Sam is said not to have loved Milton any more, and to have sought his gore.

Mr. Dayton went to the sportsman's show in Boston last week, and on his arrival there he found a telegram from his son at home telling him that Mr. Raymond had gone to Bangor to have him arrested for having feloniously and contrary to the game law of the State of Maine, shot the said bull moose. At Portland, on his way home, he got two more telegrams beseeching him as he cherished his liberty to go home by way of Montreal, for Sam was lying in wait for his innocent blood at Bangor.

Undeterred by these warnings he came on. He stepped off the rear end of the train as it was pulling into the depot at Bangor, checked his valise for home, and walked along the platform with two eyes open for the officers of the law. The first man he saw was his arch-enemy, Mr. Sam, who greeted him with "Hello, Dayton!" and then called to a man about ten feet off, "Here's your man, sheriff!"

Now, Mr. Dayton is no slow coach, and he gave those men an imitation of a man racing down that platform like a streak of greased lightning, out the first door he came to and down onto the wharf. When he got well away he slackened up a bit and struck an easy gait for Vesey, a station three miles out. Here he took a train for Oldtown where he put up at the Bridge Hotel. He came up to Houlton on the B. & A. on Thursday night and registered at the Snell as George Tyler, Tobique. He got into Woodstock on Friday morning and confesses that for the moment he feels safer on Canadian soil. He doesn't think this was a nice trick to play on him, but as he is having all the laugh he doesn't mind much. He is rather sorry he had to pass through Bangor so hurriedly that he couldn't take in more of the sights.

Latest From Klondike.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 26.—Messrs. D. Lasella of Leadville, Colorado; C. A. Goodwin, of Los Angeles, California; E. B. Lung, of Tacoma; and J. F. Dunham, of Sacramento, arrived here last night direct from Dawson City on the steamer Pakshan. They bring the latest and best news yet out from the Klondike. They made the trip in 29 days. They describe the hardships as terrible. It was so cold that the perspiration froze from their clothes to their bodies, and heavy iron could be lifted by the flesh without grasping it.

The quartette went in last July and returned with from a quarter to half a million each. They estimate that at least thirty million dollars will be brought out in the next treasure ships. On the Hunker, Eldorado, Bonanza, and Bear Creek the smoke is so thick that it is almost suffocating, and pans are running from 50 cents to 100 dollars. Many estimate the amount at \$50,000,000, but this is considered too high, although not improbable. Men cannot be dragged away from these creeks.

Many sensational strikes, however, have been made on Eldorado. Mr. Goodwin, of Los Angeles is responsible for the statement that a \$9,000 nugget has been taken out of this creek and that the news is kept a secret, as the two men owning it propose to smuggle it out of the country to escape royalty and robbers. Mr. Goodwin's companions all give their word as honest men that the gold nugget which, however, has particles of quartz in it is as big as a pail and worth nine thousand dollars. They have seen it and will swear to the story if necessary, but they would not, for love or money, disclose the name of the man who discovered it. The other nuggets have been uncovered, one from the hills adjoining the Berry claim, valued at \$240; another worth \$450, dug out by Andy Hensley, a very pretty one, the shape and size of a potato. A man known as "Dutch Kid" cleaned up \$10,000 on Bear

Creek and now the whole creek is staked. On Hunter Creek claims are selling at from \$20,000 to \$50,000 each before being prospected. On Dominion Creek, claims are selling as high as \$50,000.

Spain and The United States.

The war news the last few days has been exceedingly threatening, and it would seem that war between the United States and Spain cannot be averted. The U. S. court of inquiry into the cause of the Maine disaster have found that the disaster was due to external agencies. This finding, it appears, Spain will not agree with.

MADRID, March 27.—El Liberal, referring to the despatches from Washington attributing to President McKinley a decision to propose that Spain should free Cuba for an indemnity says: "The government may answer what it pleases, but the Spanish people as a whole will not deign to discuss this proposal. Spain will go to war in fulfilling her duty, but not for ephemeral glories or the desire of conquest. We may emerge vanquished, which is somewhat doubtful, but we will never come out dishonored."

El Imparcial says: "It is indispensible to get ready all the elements we possess for a naval fight; and it is urgent that the fleet should go to Cuba. The United States will maintain the advantage if they can place seven ironclads in front of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo; but when our two ships actually have to fight this advantage will disappear before the skill and courage of our sailors."

BERLIN, March 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung says: "Senor Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs, has informed me that an extremely threatening note has arrived from Washington regarding the cessation of the war in Cuba." He added: "No matter how one regards the affair, a rupture can now hardly be avoided."

WASHINGTON, March 27.—On the part of the administration it is said that the development of the situation will not require a great length of time and hence that there will be no extended delay. A policy has been fully determined upon by the president. It is to bring the Cuban war to a close. This will be accomplished by pointed intervention, if necessary, but it is considered far preferable that the end should come as the result of peaceful negotiation, rather than that it should be accompanied by hostile demonstrations on the part of the United States, hence the disposition of the president is to give Spain a fair opportunity to secure an armistice with the Cubans and to allow her a reasonable time in which to come to an understanding without hostilities. It can be stated upon high authority that there has been no abatement of the president's intentions to see that the war is terminated when it is closed upon terms that will render the Cubans particularly a free people. It is not believed that they would accept anything less, nor that the Americans would be satisfied if we should encourage a settlement that would not be acceptable to the Cubans.

To Labrador For Gold.

A great many people think that there is gold galore, in Labrador, and that at anytime discoveries may be made, there, that will equal Klondike. An exchange, the Truro News, writes of parties from Nova Scotia going to Labrador. It would appear that some of the parties are prospecting for souls, and some for gold. The extract reads: "The party will consist of 15 persons and will sail from Halifax on June 1st, and will go as far North as Hamilton Inlet. Dr. Morris, of Middle Settlement, and Pastor Clay of Wittenberg, are going. Mr. Clay plans to do missionary work along the coast. The rest of the party will prospect for gold and lumber. A very fine schooner of 50 tons has been chartered, and a man who knows the coast, has been engaged as pilot. This is a good chance for anyone wanting this trip, as we are told that the cost per man is very low. Each person will be required to find one mattress, six by two feet; four blankets, one pillow, towels, one axe, pick and shovel, oil coat, small compass, hunting knife, cup and saucer, knife, fork and spoon. The schooner will furnish food. A first class cook has been engaged, and a pleasant and profitable time is expected by all. Mr. Clay will take with him his organ, and a tent that will hold 200 people, and pitch it along the shore in different places, where he will hold services."

Mr. Gladstone Suffers.

LONDON, March 17.—Sir Thomas Smith, surgeon-extraordinary to the Queen, and senior surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who was called in consultation upon the case of Mr. Gladstone, in an interview said that after the examination Mr. Gladstone begged him not to say a word about his condition unless the Queen asked for information on the subject. The surgeon confirmed the report that Mr. Gladstone was suffering intense pain and was very ill. He added that Mr. Gladstone would regard it as the greatest kindness if the newspapers and the public would not discuss the details of his sickness.

Mr. Gladstone has remained in bed continuously since his arrival at Hawarden.

He arrives home at 3 a.m. and told his wife that he had been sitting up with a sick friend. "Do you expect me to believe that?" she inquired. "Do you think I would tell you a barefaced lie?" he asked, with an injured air. "Certainly not," said she. "That one is so old it has whiskers."

Dare to be true—nothing can need a lie.

OUR NOBLE ST. JOHN.

And Why Should it Not be Utilized More Extensively.

No Obstructions That Could Not Be Removed by Judicious Expenditure.—Only Two Bad Places and not Long.—What an Ice Jam Did.

THE DISPATCH in its last issue briefly touched on the importance of better navigation of the river St. John. Such would be in the interests of Woodstock, as well as for the benefit of the large population living along the river between here and Fredericton. A good many people who are interested, think that boats better adapted to the navigation of a river such as the St. John between the points named, might be constructed and used with profit to the owners. Boat makers and those who are familiar with the river say that a boat, drawing, loaded, 18 inches of water could do a good deal of work. The Aberdeen probably draws about three feet. It is well to remember, however, that any boat will draw much more water as it gets old. Very few persons think that any boat could be constructed that would run the entire season, but it would certainly appear that this big river should be used more than a few weeks between April and December.

There are two bad places in the river between Woodstock and Fredericton, and it is safe to say that if they were improved as to deepen the passage for boats, it would mean months more of steamboat traffic during the season. The first bad place is Bear Island, or thereabouts, some 25 miles this side of Fredericton. There is a place here about 600 feet in length that stops navigation. There is a long bar here and in one place at the lowest part of this bar the water falls about two feet in 200. The fall from the head to the foot of Bear Island is about six feet. A good deal of work has been done at this point. A good many years ago a dam was built, which deepened a channel for boats to pass. In time, the lumbermen picked a hole through this dam, and the channel filled up. A competent authority tells THE DISPATCH that by losing this channel he estimates that 14 inches of water is lost. The loss of 14 inches of water means the loss of perhaps half a season's navigation for a steamboat.

Another place is the Grand Pass six miles above Spring Hill. Here is a shoal bar and shifting sand. Work has been done here by the government dredge. The distance covered by the obstruction is between 300 and 400 feet.

One thing is to be considered in the St. John river question. While there are several shallow places, the main impediment to navigation is embraced in a distance of about 1000 feet.

It is said that when the railway bridge at Upper Woodstock was in contemplation of erection, it was promised that it would be thirty feet above high water mark, thus giving ample opportunity for boats to go under. As a matter of fact it is some 15 feet above high water mark.

"Our Duty to Cuba."

Quite regardless of the responsibilities for the Maine incident, it is apparently true that the great majority of the American people are hoping that President McKinley will promptly utilize the occasion to secure the complete pacification and independence of Cuba. There are a few people in the United States who should not like to believe that more than one hundred could be found out of a population of seventy five millions—who believe that the United States ought to join hands with Spain in forcing the Cuban insurgents to lay down their arms and to accept Spanish sovereignty as a permanent condition, under the promise of practical home rule. It needs no argument, of course to convince the American people that such a proposal reaches the lowest depths of infamy. It is much worse than the proposition made by a few people in Europe last year that the victorious Turks should have the countenance and support of the great nations of Europe in making Greece a part of the Turkish empire. For the Turks had fairly conquered the Greeks; and if Europe had kept hands off, Greece would have been reduced very quickly to the position of an Ottoman province. But in Cuba it is otherwise. The insurgents, with no outside help, have held their own for more than three years, and Spain is unable to conquer them. The people of the United States do not intend to help Spain hold Cuba. On the contrary, they are now ready, in one way or in another to help the Cubans drive Spain out of the western hemisphere. If the occasion goes past and we allow this Cuban struggle to run on indefinitely, the American people will have lost several degrees of self respect and will certainly not have gained anything in the opinion of mankind.—From "The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for April.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

When you buy a pair of Spectacles the price really ought to be a secondary consideration. The one and main object in view should be the quality of the Glasses and the absolute perfect fit of them, for much as a good pair of Spectacles will benefit the eyes, more so yet will a pair of poor ones hurt them. Think of that when you start out to buy them. In coming to us you are sure of getting the best vision it is possible to obtain from Spectacles. You will not be experimented with, but will be fitted by a competent optician who thoroughly understands his business. There is no patent way of testing the eye, it takes skill combined with a complete knowledge of the eye. As to prices, we speak of them last. They are simply an incidental feature of this business, where the lowest possible price for everything is a matter of business principle, and when you buy spectacles of us you are simply enjoying that money-saving feature upon which the success of this firm rests.

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