

## THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW.

Declares That America is Not For Imperialism.

Speaking in Boston recently President McKinley made this important pronouncement.

"Our concern was not for territory or trade or empire, but for the people whose interests and destiny without our willing it has been put in our hands. It was with this feeling that from the first day to the last not one word or line went from the Executive in Washington to our military and naval commanders at Manila or to our Peace Commissioners at Paris that did not put as the sole purpose to be kept in mind, first after the success of our arms and the maintenance of our own honor, the welfare and happiness and the rights of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. We have now ended the war with Spain. The treaty has been ratified by more than two-thirds of the Senate of the United States and by the judgment of nine-tenths of its people. No nation was ever more fortunate in war or more honorable in negotiations in peace. Spain is now eliminated from the problem. It remains to decide what we shall now do. I do not intrude upon the duties of Congress or seek to anticipate or forestall its action. I only say that the treaty of peace, honorably secured, having been ratified by the United States, and as we confidently expect, shortly to be ratified in Spain, Congress will have the power and I am sure the purpose to do what in good morals is right and just and human for these people in distant seas.

"The future of the Philippine Islands is now in the hands of the American people. Until the treaty was ratified or rejected the Executive Department of this Government could only preserve the peace and protect life and property. That treaty now commits the free and enfranchised Filipinos to the guiding hand and the liberalizing influences the generous sympathies the uplifting education not of their American masters but of their American emancipators. No one can tell to-day what is best for them or for us. I know no one at this hour who is wise enough or sufficiently informed to determine what form of government will best subserve our interests and our well being. Until Congress shall direct otherwise it will be the duty of the Executive to possess and hold the Philippines, giving to the people thereof peace and order and beneficent government, affording them every opportunity to prosecute their lawful pursuits, encouraging them in thrift and industry, making them feel and know that we are their friends, not their enemies, that their good is our aim that their welfare is our welfare, but that neither their aspirations nor ours can be realized until our authority is acknowledged and unquestioned. That the inhabitants of the Philippines will be benefitted by this Republic is my unshaken belief. That they will have a kindlier government under our guidance, and that they will be aided in every possible way to be self-respecting and self-governing people, is as true as that the American people love liberty and have an abiding faith in their own Government and their own institutions.

No Imperial designs lurk in the American mind. They are alien to American sentiment, thought, and purpose. Our priceless principles undergo no change under a tropical sun. I have no light or knowledge not common to my countrymen. I do not prophesy. The present is all-absorbing to me, but I cannot bound my vision by the blood-stained trenches around Manila, where every red drop, whether from the veins of an American soldier or a misguided Filipino, is anguish to my heart; but by the broad range of future years, when that group of islands, under the impulse of the year just past, shall have become the gems and glories of those tropical seas; a land of plenty and increasing possibilities; a people redeemed from savage indolence and habits, devoted to commerce and trade of all nations, enjoying the blessings of freedom, of the arts of peace, in touch with the civil and religious liberty, of education, and of homes, and whose children and children's children shall for ages hence bless the American Republic because it emancipated and redeemed their fatherland and set them in the pathway of the world's best civilization."

Oh! the anguish of that thought that we can never atone to our dead for the stunted affection we gave them, for the light answer we return to their pleadings, for the little reverence we showed to that sacred human soul that lived so close to us and was the divinest thing God had given us to know.

It is no use for one to stand in the shade and complain that the sun does not shine upon him. He must come out resolutely on the hot and dusty field, where all are compelled to antagonize with stubborn difficulties, and pertinaciously strive until he conquers, if he would deserve to be crowned.

We all know that life is made up chiefly of little pleasure and little pains and how many of the former are in the power of the mistress of a house to provide it is almost impossible to calculate. But let any clever woman simply take it to heart to make everybody about her as happy as she can, and the result, I believe, will be a way wonderful

## ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Continued from First Page.

or work out, and the latter was the case this time. This quilt was hanging to one of the truss rods. When we found the body next day we found an empty bottle about eight feet from the rail.

Chas. Oliver, car inspector, said his duty was to examine cars as they came. Next morning he saw a bit of blood on the wheels of the car, but none on the engine. I saw blood on about five or six cars. On the train I saw something dragging. First I thought it was a quilt. I took it up and found it cotton batting and tweed. It was all covered with snow. Next morning it proved to be an outside coat. We often find old quilts and such things on the car rods. I discovered a little blood on it. It was torn and in parts.

H. Paxton Baird was acquainted with the late George Hilman. He saw deceased on Thursday, and sold him a box of cigars and some soap. He appeared perfectly sober. Between eight and nine I saw him. All he bought of me was the soap and the cigars.

John Hughes did not know the late George Hilman until he was told who the man was. I drove to the lower station. I think he was perfectly sober. This was between seven and eight. I saw him again between nine and ten. The last time I saw him he had been taking something. He walked away from the station pretty well. I would not swear that the man I drove to the station was Hilman, for I did not know him at that time.

Wm. McDonald was acquainted with the late George Hilman. I saw him on Thursday last. He was in my place of business. I should say he was perfectly sober at that time. This was about eight o'clock, and he said I think I will get three kegs of beer and take it out to Debec. He paid me for the beer. The beer I sold him was not intoxicating.

This concluded the evidence.

The jury found the following verdict:—We, the undersigned coroner's jury to inquire into the death of George Hilman, do relieve the C. P. R. company of all blame and return a verdict of accidental death by the train passing over his body.

The remains of Mr. Hilman were taken to Houlton, where his father-in-law, Mr. Slipp, resides.

## Weight Of Deep Sea Water.

When marine life began to command notice the question of the depth to which life could extend divided scientific thought into warring camps, says the North American Review. About 1840 it was generally believed that the bathymetrical limit was about 300 fathoms and some strange ideas were current as to the physical condition of water when under a pressure such as a depth of two miles would produce. It was thought that skeletons of drowned men or even heavy cannon and the "wedges of gold" that popular imagination places in the sea, floated at certain levels, beneath which is water so compressed as to be impenetrable. In fact, water is almost incompressible, and the weight of a cubic inch of it at the depth of a mile is very little more than at the surface; but it was assumed that no living being could survive a pressure which at 1000 fathoms is about a ton to the square inch.

We ourselves live under a pressure of about fifteen pounds per inch, and are unaware of it. Indeed we sometimes waken on

a morning when the barometer has risen, say half an inch during the night and consequently find ourselves sustaining an increased pressure of several tons not only without suffering but with a positive feeling of buoyancy and good spirits. On the other hand, if the tremendous pressure under which we live be relieved as by a surgical "cup," severe injury may follow. Aeronauts suffer from this cause, and marine animals dredged from great depth often reach the surface in a most lamentable condition with eyes protruding and viscera distended.

## The Poirier Murder Case.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—An interesting announcement is made here today in connection with the case of Cordelia Viau, who with her paramour, Sam Parslow, is under sentence to be hanged on March 10 for the murder of her husband, Isidore Poirier. Her lawyers have taken every possible step to save her neck without avail. A few days ago Cordelia Viau wrote Lady Minto, imploring her Excellency's influence in securing a commutation. Today a letter was received acknowledging receipt and promising to do whatever lies in her power to secure mitigation of sentence. It is said the woman's mother, eighty years old, has secured the signature of 500 women to a petition asking clemency by travelling from door to door, and it has been placed before the minister of justice. Her mother also called on Archbishop Bruchesi, who promised to go to St. Scholastique and administer the last rites of the church, and it is said His Grace also favors commutation. Parslow's lawyers are also doing their utmost to save his neck. They have the benefit of the recommendation to mercy by the jury, but the result depends largely on the report of the trial judge.

## New French President.

President Faure of France, died suddenly of apoplexy on Friday. His health had been undermined for some years past. The excitement of the Dreyfus agitation, and of the Fashoda affair had broken down his health. He was born the son of a tanner and worked his way from the tannery to the chief office of the nation. Some fatality follows the presidents of the French Republic. Of the six, only President Grevy lived through a full term of office; and he was forced to resign soon after re-election. President Thiers was forced to resign by a hostile vote of Parliament. Marshal MacMahon found he could not remain President with dignity. M. Casimir-Perier's motives for throwing up the situation are still a mystery. Carnot was assassinated and Faure smitten as if by a thunderbolt. Faure was said to have opposed the revision of the Dreyfus affair.

The National Assembly met at Versailles and proceeded to the election of a new president. It is said that M. Loubet the radical candidate, was elected by 483 votes as against 270 votes cast for M. Meline, the conservative candidate.

## To Abolish the Death Sentence.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Senator Sullivan has introduced a bill amending the penal code by abolishing the death sentence for murder, and providing that a person convicted of murder in the first degree shall be imprisoned for life, and that the sentence for murder in the second degree shall be thirty years.

For over 40 years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been the great remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps and Colic. Always get the genuine. Imitations are dangerous.

## About Insurance.

WOODSTOCK, N. B. 14th February '99.  
To the Editor of The Dispatch:

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of last week, under "local topics" I notice the following:—"The Temperance & General Life Assurance Co'y. can boast of having the largest assets to liabilities, of any company of its age in Canada."

Boasting is not a commendable habit at any time, but when not warranted by facts, becomes decidedly reprehensible.

The proportion of assets to liabilities, of a Life Assurance Company is a matter of the utmost importance to all who are carrying any form of investment, or profit bearing policy; as the greater the net surplus, the more likelihood is there of profit estimates being fulfilled.

It is an easy matter to make estimates of profit, but the Company with a large percentage of assets to liabilities (which means a large surplus) is certainly better able to fulfil its estimates than one having the reverse, since only out of surplus, can profits be paid. There being no Government Reserve to guarantee profit estimates.

To show how far the "boast" falls short of the North American Life Assurance Coy the following figures will suffice.

The Temperance & General completed its 13th year with the close of last year, and according to its own balance sheet had a Net Surplus of \$42,554. The North American at close of its 13th year, 1893 had a Net Surplus of \$297,062 or seven fold greater than the Temperance & General. You can draw your own conclusion in the matter of assets to liabilities the comparison at close of 13th years stands thus.

Temperance & General \$107 of assets for every \$100 of liability.

North American Life \$121 of assets for every \$100 of liability.

It is not my desire to enter into any newspaper controversy, but in justice to the Company which I represent it being very jealous of its powers as a profit earning Company I think it only fair that this correcting should be made by the publication of this letter.

Respectfully yours District Manager.  
North American Life Assurance Co.,

## Gambling and Betting.

One of our most experienced judges lately said from the Bench, that for many years he had attributed most of the crimes of the country to the baneful influence of drink; but he was now much divided in his opinion between drink and gambling. The former vicious habit most generally left its victims in a state of helpless stupor, whereas the gambler and bettor, having lost his all that was worth possessing, was too often excited, on the spur of the moment, to destroy himself. Betting and gambling, therefore, will be found the most fruitful source of the suicides which are so often brought to public notice, and of those also which escape publicity.

There is a constant tendency in all kinds of gambling to demoralize those who practice it. In the time of Shakespeare, gamster and cheater were synonymous terms. Now, however, although there is more gambling and less cheating, perhaps in comparison, cheating is by no means uncommon. In addition to this, losses at betting or gambling often produce thefts and peculation, so that employers would do well for their own sakes, as well as for the sake of those whom they employ, to discourage all gambling. Let every employer of labor, no matter of what description, make it as widely known as possible that all applicants who can show that they are in no way tainted with the excitement of betting and gambling will have the preference over those who are, and let him dismiss those who persistently indulge in either of them. This could in no way be reasonably considered as an infringement of personal liberty, because no one has a right to claim freedom to do that which may be injurious to his employer, any more than the employer has a right to do anything which may injure his servant; in such matters obligations are reciprocal. The extent to which betting is carried on at the present time threatens to corrupt the whole nation. How posterity will think of us when a more wholesome state of affairs shall exist is not nice to contemplate. It must regard this rage for gambling as a madness, and the delirious thirst for gain without industry as unworthy of a great and intelligent people. Ex.

Phrenologist: "Oh, my lad, you have the bump of ambition very strongly developed—a bump so—In fact, you ought to rise in life." Alf. Opkins: "So I was adoin', govnor, but I fell off the ladder on to my head, and I guess that bump don't count for much, eh?"

When you feel weak, run down, nervous, unable to work or think as you ought, take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They'll build up your health, and give you strength and energy. Price 50c., all druggists.

Magistrate (to prisoner): "What are you?" Prisoner: "A dock laborer, yer washup." Constable: "Why, he's scarcely ever out of prison, your worship!" Prisoner: "Well, I'm 'aere bein' sentenced ter 'ard labor in this 'ere dock, so if I ain't a dock laborer, wot am I? Yah!"

Subscribe for THE DISPATCH.

## A Governor At 26.

Earl Beauchamp, the new governor of New South Wales, is a very young man to attain to such responsibility, but political life caught him in his cradle, and his very earliest ambition was to devote his services to his country. Born in 1872, he left Eton for Christ church college, Oxford, where he made his mark, and ultimately became president of the Oxford Union.

In 1895 he was elected Mayor of Worcester and ever since he has devoted his whole energy to public work of every sort. Although one of the staunchest supporters of the church he entered the London School Board as Progressive member for Finsbury. Earl Beauchamp is a fluent and polished speaker with a good deal of gesticulation ever ready with the contradictory instances that make the successful debater.

"A rather clever young lady has been explaining to 'an inquisitive librarian' that in which she reads novels. While the majority of people are content to begin with Chapter I and work on conscientiously to the inevitable marriage at the close of Volume II., she adopts the original procedure of beginning at the last chapter and reading backward. By so doing she finds that she obtains a continual fund of excitement, for, as she remarks, it is easier to anticipate the close of a novel from its beginning than to divine its beginning from its close. The hero and heroine may be in themselves 'neither rich nor rare,' and the 'situations' may be hackneyed but read backwards, the problem 'how in the dickens they got there'—into the said situation—is intricate enough, in her opinion to make the dull novel 'go.'"

A true benefactor is likened by Marcus Antoninus to "a vine which is satisfied by being fruitful in its kind, and bears a bunch of grapes without expecting anything for it. And thus a man that is rightly kind never proclaims a good turn, but does another as soon as he can, just like a vine that bears again the next season." It is generosity like this that nourishes the sentiment of gratitude in the human heart. Such men and women are never found complaining of the lack of gratitude. Without seeking it, they find it, without expecting or demanding it, it is poured out lavishly upon them.

To be continually subject to the breath of slander will tarnish the purest virtue, as a constant exposure to the atmosphere will obscure the brightness of the finest gold; but in either case the real value of both continues the same.

## CLEW-HASCALL

### ONE MILE RACE

## ROLLER RINK

### THURSDAY NIGHT.

The Hottest Race of the Season.

Race called at 9.45 o'clock.

Admission 10 cents, Ladies 5 cents.  
Skates usual prices.

## Notice

Public Notice is hereby given that a Bill will be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick at its next session for the purpose of being passed, to authorize and empower the County Council of the municipality of Carleton to order an assessment of one hundred and seventy five dollars to be made upon the said municipality for the purpose of purchasing Queen's and Regimental Colors for the 67th Battalion, Carleton Light Infantry, and to enable the said municipality to expend the said sum for the above named purpose.

Dated at the town of Woodstock in the said County this twentieth day of February A. D. 1899. By order of said Council.

WENDELL P. JONES,  
Secretary Treasurer of said Municipality of Carleton.

## NOTICE.

A Bill will be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick at its next session for the purpose of being passed, to enable the Sheer Boom Improvement Company to put place safely keep and take care of on land along the River Saint John and its Tributaries in the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska, after the business of the Company may be closed for the Season, the booms, plant, property, goods and chattels of the Company with provision for reasonable compensation to owners of lands occupied for the purpose. And to provide for the punishment of persons doing malicious injury to the Company's property and to authorize the Company to do on any land in said Counties along the said River and its Tributaries any act necessary for the Company to do in transacting the business and doing anything it has power to do including camping, landing, and maintaining camps, and buildings on said lands.

Dated this 10th day of February A. D. 1899.  
C. N. SKINNER,  
Solicitor for the Company.

## FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale her Farm, known as the True Farm, Third Tier, Jacksonville, about 1 mile from Jacksonville Corner, and five miles from Woodstock, 100 Acres of Land, all under good cultivation, fine house 4 barns granary a complete henhouse, hog house and all necessary buildings. The farm is well watered, and near church, school house and post office. It is a most valuable property and will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply on premises to MRS. CHARLES TRUE.

Jacksonville, Sept. 1st 1898.

## Carleton County

## Must Be Developed!

It must produce more and manufacture more if it is to prosper. Firmly believing this, the Woodstock Carriage Co. has decided to double, treble, and in time quadruple its output of Carriages and Sleighs. The company believes that it should and could do the Carriage and Sleigh trade of the province. They have already commenced this enlargement by preparing to put out 200 wheeled vehicles this season. They now have 50 well started toward completion, and will rush on the rest of their output at an early date. Their record for good work is well known, and should recommend their Carriages to the Province.

## The Woodstock

## Carriage Co.

Main Street, at the Bridge.