

The Career of Max Regis.

Max Regis, the anti-Semitic leader and ex-Mayor of Algiers, who has been fighting duels near Paris, is not, as has been stated, a member of the Patriotic League, nor is he admired even by the anti-Dreyfusards. A glance at his career in Algiers will show why. He is twenty-five years of age, and of Italian extraction. He became a naturalized Frenchman only five years ago. From that time he conceived the first plank of his platform which was to win him the Mayoralty, "Algeria for the French of Algeria," which, of course, excluded the French of Europe. There are about 10,000 Jews in Algiers, and M. Regis, on becoming Mayor, undertook to bring about their expulsion. His campaign at first consisted in suppressing the liberty of the Jewish street hawkers. He next ordered all the cafes that receive Jewish customers to close at sundown. Then he drew up a black list of Jewish shops, and threatened all who should deal there with much humiliation. He hired a brigade of anti-Semitic photographers to take snap-shots of all European ladies, irrespective of rank, who should enter these shops. The portraits thus procured were published. Among the pictures exposed was that of the wife of M. Lepine, the representative of the French Republic. The Government in Paris was appealed to, but it remained inactive, and M. Lepine resigned his position and returned to Paris. M. Regis then attempted to get rid of M. Lepine's successor, Gov. Lafferriere. "I drove away M. Lepine, and I will drive away M. Lafferriere as well," he exclaimed in public speeches. It was this attempt that brought the municipal career of M. Regis to an abrupt end. M. Lepine in the meantime had stated his case to the French Government in person. And Deputies began to ask why they should send a years subvention of 75,000,000 francs to Algeria if a land of hastily-naturalized aliens could thus insult the Republic's highest representative. Moreover, it was pointed out that if M. Regis were allowed to go on indefinitely and unchecked the whole colony would be up in rebellion before summer. The Mayor was suspended for a month by order of the Colonial Office. M. Regis at once started for Paris with the intention of rebuking the government. An audience was not even given him. He then threatened to resign. The Government promptly told him that his resignation would not be accepted. It is thought in Paris that the government will shortly dismiss him from the mayoralty. If so, he promises a rebellion in Algeria. In the meantime he has found many persons to quarrel with in Paris among all factions. His most recent duel was fought last Tuesday, when he succeeded in wounding his adversary, M. H. Lepic, one of the editors of Les Droits de L'Homme.

Plan for the Invasion of England.

LONDON, March 25.—In spite of the signing of the American-French agreement regarding Africa, one of the leading topics of the week on both sides of the channel, has been an article published in the Revue des Deux Mondes, seriously outlining a fresh scheme for the invasion of Great Britain. It proposes that 1,500 steam pinnaces be built and collected in the canals and rivers leading to the French coast, that each of them be armed with two quick firing guns and that they convey an army of 170,000 men and five hundred cannon with the necessary ammunition, stores, etc. The cost of their construction is estimated at 150,000,000 francs, and the pinnaces are to be provided with torpedoes to keep off hostile ships while the quick firing guns are to repulse torpedo boat attacks. The writer of the article says that there will be no difficulty in getting the boats across, pointing out that Napoleon had a far more difficult task at Wagram, where he crossed the Danube in the face of the Austrian army. The English coast defences are classed as being a negligible quantity and the operation is looked upon by the writer as being merely a matter of a few hours. Two divisions of 14,500 men each are to be landed in Ireland and the Irish are to be armed with the old Gras rifles. The English papers pooh pooh the scheme, but the French papers discuss it as being a perfectly sound proposition. The Petit Journal praises the plan, declaring its chief merit is in its simplicity and unity, and points to the Roman, Saxon, Danish and Norman invasions as proving the feasibility of the project.

COOK'S NEW BLOOD PILLS.

For Sale or To Let.

The residence of George Anderson, corner of Elm and Orange streets. Double lot of land, size 120x132. Also for sale: 1 Bangor Buggy, almost new; 1 Dexter Ash Buggy, almost new; 1 Double Carriage, in good repair; 1 Bay Mare, 6 years old, sound and kind; 2 Sets Harness. Will be sold at great bargains. Apply on the premises.

THE EARLIEST LETTERS KNOWN.

Correspondence Discovered Dating Back to Abraham's Time.

During the last few years the Babylonian collection of the British Museum has been enriched by the important addition of several thousands of tablets obtained chiefly by Dr. Budge during his expeditions to the East on behalf of the trustees. Among the principal objects are a large number of small tablets, many of them of the envelope or duplicate class, which were found at Tell-sifr, in South Baylonia, representing the ancient city of Larsa (the Ellisar of Genesis, xiv.). The majority of these were contracts or legal documents, but among them are many letters, both private and official. This collection, having just been carefully arranged, is found to contain one of the most important series of inscriptions which has ever been rescued from Oriental ruins. It is a group of fifty letters, written by King Khammurabi, King of Babylon, who reigned about 2300 B.C., and who is generally identified with the Amraphael of Genesis, xiv. We have already been made acquainted with the existence of a system of letter-writing in use among the Kings of the East at an early period, as illustrated by the famous Tel-el-Amarna tablets.

These we know, present the diplomatic and private correspondence between the Kings of Syria, Mitanni, or Northern Mesopotamia, and Babylon, and may be dated about 1450 B. C. The valuable series of tablets which has just been secured for our National Museum belong to a period 1,000 years earlier, and are certainly the oldest known letters in the world. The position of these Babylonian letters in Oriental literature is of extreme importance. They reveal the existence of a regular system of correspondence between rulers and their subordinates, and that writing was not only used to record events in royal annals, but for ordinary purposes. They are besides, manifestly the models for all after-time, as in the case of the diplomatic correspondence in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets. We can now see how overshadowing was the influence of Babylonia over all Western Asia. During the thousand years which elapsed between the time of Khammurabi and the date of these later letters discovered some years ago, Babylonia became the educational centre of the Oriental world.

The great library at Borsippa was the school and university, not only of Chaldea, but of Syria, North Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor. Fragments of Deluge and Creation tablets, dated from a period more than one thousand years before Moses, have been discovered in Babylonia. It is therefore clear that if the scribes of Canaan were taught to write and use the cuneiform script through these influences, there must have been some among them who were acquainted with the traditions stored in the Chaldean libraries. The present find is indeed a great one; but one can only regard it as a prelude to still more important discoveries, which will probably put a new aspect on the vexed question of Hebrew origins. To possess letters contemporary with the time of Abraham is certainly an astonishing result of Oriental exploration, and one which far exceeds the wildest dreams of those who first revealed to us the buried cities of Assyria and Babylonia. —The Scotsman.

"Mamma, you know that penny you gave Dickie to help build a new battleship?" "Yes Bobbie. What of it?" "Goin' to school he said war was wicked, and he spent it for candy."

CARPETS CARPETS

Our Spring Stock of

Carpets and Oilcloths

Has just arrived, and I am sure we can find something to please every customer.

Good Goods.

Good Prices.

A. Henderson.

Queen Street.

March 6th, 1899.

Mrs. Joseph Langtry, Brockville, Ont., says: "I have used Dr. Iow's Worm Syrup and I can say that it has done my children good. It never fails to act promptly." Price 25c.

A DEEPER CUT.

The cold weather and heavy snow storms having set us back in our **Great Clearance Sale**, and the time being so short when we must give up our store to Cox & Gibson, we have decided to make a **Deeper Cut** in the balance of our stock.

All of our 48c Ties for 25c.—This is a great chance for an Easter Tie.

The balance of our 4 Ply Linen Collars, 2 for 25c.—These collars are as good as any on the market.

About 2 dozen Cashmere Socks, 20 cts per pair.

A few pairs of Gloves, the \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and \$2 kind for \$1.00.

Men's Outside Shirts and Inside Shirts and Drawers, 15 cents a garment.

We have put on a table by themselves about three dozen Men's Hats, sizes 6 3/4, 6 7/8 and 7, all the latest styles and colors, at 50 per cent. less than regular prices. If your size is here this is a snap.

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats at Cost and less than cost.

We want 2 large men who measure 44 inches around the chest to buy 2 Ulsters size 44,—at some price.

This is only a partial list of prices of the goods left, but we have not space for more. All the goods we have in stock are as low as the goods we have given above.

Remember, everything must go before April 10th. We have rented the store for that date and must begin to get our stock out by the 7th of April. Don't put off until the last day but come now.

HAM & SMITH,

Oak Hall,

Woodstock.

Russian Periodicals.

The Russians have recently completed their national census, which shows the present population of the empire to be 129,166,000. They have also completed an enumeration of Russian newspapers and magazines, which number 743, or 60 fewer than are published in one American state, Michigan, which does not take very exalted rank in respect to literary achievements in the United States, though its material interests are of great importance. The publication of 743 newspapers and magazines in a country of nearly 130,000,000 is not a matter to constitute a serious menace to either the integrity of the government or the security of the crown. But papers published in Russia are, nevertheless, under a censorship, the maintenance of which is subject to many difficulties. The chief of these is the area covered. There is another difficulty of censorship in Russia, which, if less serious, is certainly more vexatious, for of the periodicals of that country, 588 are published in Russian, 69 in Polish, 44 in German, 11 in Esthonian, 7 in Lettish, 9 in French, 5 in Armenian, 2 in Hebrew, 3 in Georgian, 1 in Finnish, 2 in combined Russian, German and Polish, 1 in combined Russian, German and Lettish, 1 in combined Tartar and Russian, 1 in Russian and Turkish, and 1 in combined Russian and French. In Tiflis there were 12 periodicals; four Russian, circulating 7600 copies; 3 Georgian, circulating 1740, and 5 Armenian, circulating 3850 copies.

In the United States classification of newspapers is almost uniformly this: Daily papers, weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly and monthly. In Russia, however, there are newspapers which appear "several times a week," and magazines which appear "several times a year," though how often it is not stated. The St. Petersburg daily newspaper which has the largest circulation claims 40,000, but the Listok of Moscow claims 35,000, and the Wiedomosti of the same place 30,000. There are 5 daily papers in Odessa, 7 in Warsaw, 2 in Riga, 1 in Reval, and 1 in Vilna. One of the Odessa papers is published in German, another in French. Two of the daily papers of Warsaw are published in the Polish language. The papers published on the combination plan in two or more languages are designed for general reading; but precisely what the press censor of the district does or is able to do in such a case, unless he is a linguist of some ability, is a question more easily asked than answered. There is only one paper published in the Russian language in the United States.

The Emperor of Austria.

He has no heir of his loins, for his only son, a man of striking promise, died in 1889, as is believed, by his own hand. He has no wife, for his Empress, one of the most beautiful of women, after wandering for years over Europe in a restless effort to shake off the melancholy produced by her son's death, was murdered on September 10th by an assassin of Anarchist opinions. The Emperor, therefore, broods in melancholy retirement, listening always, one can imagine, to the sounds of another great storm now rolling up against the fortunes of his race.

The ultimate danger of the house of Hapsburg, and perhaps the ultimate secret of its strength, the hatred of race which its subjects bear to one another, has broken out afresh, and we have yet to see whether the Emperor can again quiet the rapidly rising waves. If his life is to be thoroughly consistent, he should on some great day be once more beaten to the ground, possibly by a revolt of his German subjects, should then achieve some impossible success, possibly the throne of Constantinople, and thence forward should glide on to the grave, a mighty monarch of whom history will say that his failures and his successes, remain inexplicable. To him, alone among all the sovereigns we can recall the strange destiny has been given that he should never succeed, yet never suffer from failure, that ashes should always be presented to his lips, and that they should nourish him better than bread.—The Spectator.

No Need to Suffer

The agony of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago or Neuralgia. Milburn's Rheumatic Pills cure you effectively—cure after other remedies fail. Price 50c., all dealers.

"Were you able to sell old Billions a lot?" asked the superintendent of the cemetery. The agent shook his head. "He was afraid he might not get the full value of it," he explained. "But, hang it all, man has got to die some time!" exclaimed the superintendent. "That's what I told him; but he only answered, 'Suppose I should be lost at sea?'"

Pleasant as a Caramel.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are not a nauseous compound—but pleasant pellets that dissolve on the tongue like a lump of sugar, just as simple, just as harmless, but a potent aider to digestion and the prevention of all the ailments in the stomach's category of troubles. Act directly on the digestive organs. Relieve in one day. 35 cents. Sold by Garden Bros.

How belittling a pun is! You can't respect a man, for example, who on his return from a fishing trip, upon being asked how many he has caught, shufflingly replies: "A good eel!" You feel as much contempt for him as you do for the family man who went to market, and bought two fish, and found three when he got home—"two mackerel and one smelt."

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LATEST DESIGNS, RICHEST COLORS, LARGEST VARIETY.

BORDERS TO MATCH

Prices from 5c. to 50c. per roll. Borders from 1c. to 15c. per yard.

MRS. J. LOANE & CO.

Opp. Carlisle Hotel, Main Street, Woodstock.

Choice Easter Beef

Spring Lamb, Prime Corned Beef, Lettuce, Radish, Fowls, Halibut, Lobsters, Mince Meat, Boiled Ham,

W. LILLY, Jr.

Queen Street.

A.: "What is an Anarchist?" B.: "An Anarchist is one who howls, who has no regard for authority, and who incoherently gabbles night and day." A.: "Yes we have one at our house." B.: "What's his name?" A.: "Isn't named yet. He's our baby."