

An Example to Fire Bugs.

The evidence in the incendiary cases, partially reported in last week's DISPATCH, was concluded on the afternoon of the 30th:

Harry Smith, one of the prisoners, was sworn, after being examined as to his knowledge of the nature of an oath. He is 13 years old and can't read. He testified that the first and second fire at the Dr. Smith house, on the 24th., was set by John Ricker, who with McQuarrie carried in some boughs and put them in a little closet off the kitchen; Ricker lighted them with a match, McQuarrie only helped bring in the boughs; he witness saw the match applied through the door; this was the first fire; the second fire in the same house was set by Ricker, who put boughs into cracks of the floor in the dining room up stairs; the kitchen was also up stairs on second floor; was in the room till Ricker put the boughs in the cracks and then came out; not sure that McQuarrie was at the second fire; was not at the third fire which was at night; don't know who set it or anything about it; did not know anything about the fire in the Armstrong house; Johnnie Ricker told witness today that Amy Fisher dropped a match at the Armstrong house and thought that was the way the fire caught; previous to the first alarm of fire at the Smith house there was a fire in the shed floor, which was put out without alarm being rung; he went there on hearing a great cry of fire and that was the way he came to be at the house.

Acting Marshal McFarlane testified that when taking Smith to the lock-up, he had said he did not set the fires Johnnie Ricker did.

Amy Fisher (or Wheeler) was sworn but his evidence was unimportant except that he denied having thrown or dropped a match near the Armstrong house.

Lucian Grant, said: I was working on the boom near the Armstrong house on the 25th inst. I know the prisoners. I saw Ricker around there that day. The fire started early in the afternoon. I know who set the fire. It was Johnnie Ricker the prisoner. I went to my work up there in the afternoon, and the bark near the house was afire. Johnnie came out of the house and sat on a pier. I turned around and asked him who set the bark afire. He said he did not know. Another fellow came out and sat on another pier. After a while Johnnie Ricker came out and took up a piece or two of burning bark and put it under the corner of the house. Then he set down on a pier and watched us putting the logs down. Before he set the fire he said to me don't tell. I said I won't tell but you had better not set her. The fellow that came up after Johnnie put a pail of water on the fire. I know this man by sight but not his name. Ricker knows his name.

John Ricker being asked said this man's name was Mike Murphy.

John Ricker—I was taking my dinner up the creek and came down. Harry Smith had a lot of straw and lit it and told me not to tell it. He said don't you tell and I will not tell either. About the Armstrong house, I didn't set it all. I was in bed during the fire in the Upham barn. The boys were committed for trial.

The further examination of the case against Clarence Nevers for setting fire to a lot of barrels of oil and tar near the steamboat landing, was held on Friday. James Ketch testified that he saw the prisoner set fire to a bunch of shavings and chips and put them near the barrels. The prisoner was committed for trial.

# A GENERAL INVITATION

Is extended to my old customers and friends in Carleton County to call and see me during my stay here. I will be prepared to do Repairing of all kinds.

BRING YOUR WORK TO ME.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

issued, and

WEDDING RINGS

sold as usual.

My experience in Fitting Spectacles, and Correcting and Restoring Defective Vision is valuable to you.

Advice and Examination FREE.

A large stock of Solid Gold and Solid Silver goods for sale at COST.

Goods sold by us will have the Initials Engraved upon them Free, and further engraving done at Lowest Prices.

W. B. JEWETT, GARDEN'S CORNER.

ENGLAND INVADED.

Facts Which Convince the French That We are Not Unassailable.

A writer in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," has invaded England, and marched a conquering army of Frenchmen to London. That is, he has done this mentally.

As a flight of imagination, this "invasion of England" has not been excelled for perfection of detail since Napoleon told Dr. O' Meara at St. Helena how to propose to liberate the down trodden inhabitants of White-chapel and march an army of costermongers against the West end.

England (say the French) is one of the easiest countries to capture. "Every invasion of England" says a French journal, "has succeeded. Why not, therefore, invade it again?" Moreover, adds the theorist, it is easier to invade England today than ever before, "by means of electricity, sub-marine boats, wireless telegraphy, and flying machines!" He therefore proposes to assemble a host of pinnaces at Boulogne.

The advocates of such an expedition, which it seems, would cost about £6,000,000, bring forward alleged data published by the War office, to prove that the force named, "once landed" could not be resisted, and that consequently the capture of London and the subjugation of Great Britain would be speedily accomplished.

The successful invasion of England has been a favourite dream of French literary men, and they have realized it repeatedly on paper. Nor will it perhaps be disputed that Lord Byron was mistaken in describing Great Britain as an "inevitable island."

If the success of an invasion is to be measured by the ability of the invaders to overthrow a dynasty, Great Britain, in spite of the rampart afforded by the streak of silver sea, has been far less "invulnerable" than has France, which, from 887 to 1814, was never successfully invaded, except by Henry V.

In England, on the other hand, not to mention William the Norman, and the Danish kings, who, earlier in the eleventh century, wore the English crown, the reigning sovereign has been many times dethroned by invaders from across the sea.

It was through one successful invasion that King Stephen was compelled to agree that Henry of Anjou should succeed him, and it was through another that Richard II was deposed. The battle of Barnet and Tewkesbury, whereby the claim of the House of Lancaster to rule was definitely set aside, where the outcome of a successful invasion, and the same thing may be said of the battle of Bosworth Field, which gave the crown to Henry VII., who had not even the semblance of a valid title.

Charles II., in spite of Cromwell's efforts to prevent it, penetrated England as far as Worcester, and in 1688 the fleet of James II. could not save that sovereign from deposition at the hands of a Dutch invader. In 1745, notwithstanding the ascendancy of the British navy in the Channel and the North Sea, the Young Pretender succeeded in reaching Scotland.

That memorial incident was not sixty years old when Napoleon assembled in the French channel ports the armada with which he would undoubtedly have sought to effect a landing in England, had not his plans been thwarted by Nelson at Trafalgar. It was by these facts that Napoleon was convinced that England, instead of being unassailable, was singularly vulnerable.

Time for the baby to begin to take its spring outing.

Time to think about buying

# A BABY CARRIAGE.

Time to make up your mind that

Henderson's

is the place to buy the best Baby Carriages and Rattan Go Carts in the market.

A. Henderson.

Queen Street.

May 3, 1899.

It may be said that England's bowers of self-defence are now far greater than they were in Nelson's day. Even this assertion may require some qualification, if we compare our resources with those of possible opponents.

Today the combined navies of France and Russia are much more nearly on a par with the naval force at England's command than were the united fleets of France and Spain in 1805. Then, again, our warships are necessarily much more scattered now than they were then, for at present we have to protect vast interests in South Africa, Australia, China, and throughout the Pacific, which ninety-five years ago were non-existent.

Then, again, in 1805 England was able to feed her population with the products of the United Kingdom, whereas now, in war time, a part of our fleet would have to be detailed to safeguard the transportation of food supplies from the United States and Canada.

These are some of the arguments advanced in France to show that an invasion of England should be begun at once, and that it would have every prospect of success.—Daily London Mail.

DREYFUS CASE.

Count Esterhazy Confesses He Wrote the Bordereau.

KINGSTON, Ja., June 2.—Advices received here from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, say that all preparations have been made for transferring former Captain Dreyfus, imprisoned on Devil's Island to the charge of officers from Paris, who are said to be coming on board the French steamer Lafayette, which, it is alleged, will take the prisoner direct from Devil's Island on her return voyage to France.

The advices add that Dreyfus has been in the enjoyment of good spirits since he was notified that he was to be taken back to France for the purpose of undergoing a new trial.

According to these advices, a water famine prevails throughout the colony.

LONDON, June 3.—The Daily Chronicle says that Count Esterhazy called at its office late Friday evening with a confidential friend, and after declaring that the time had arrived when the whole truth should be told, although hitherto by reason of constant orders and inducements he had kept silence on the essential point, made the following statement:

"The chiefs of the army have disgracefully abandoned me. My cup is full and I shall speak out.

"Yes (raising his voice and glaring around) it was I who wrote the Bordereau. I wrote it upon orders received from Sandherr."

Esterhazy, the Chronicle says, then proceeded to explain that four months before 1893 formal proofs had been obtained of leakages which were only possible through an officer belonging to the ministry of war, and it was necessary to catch the guilty party by material evidence. Hence the Bordereau.

When asked what the chiefs of the French general staff would say to this confession, Esterhazy shrugged his shoulders, disdainfully replied:

"They will lie as they know how to lie; but I have them tight I have proofs that they know the whole thing and share the responsibility with me, and I will produce the proofs."

He then denounced the chiefs as a "set of scoundrels, who have abandoned me basely," and added "but at one time they used to come to thank Madam Pays for her assistance."

Esterhazy asserted that quite recently the chiefs sent M. Laguerre, a former deputy, to London with seductive offers to him to keep silence. "Now they are using threats," he shouted, "but I will not be deterred."

LONDON, June 2.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The work of the court of cassation is practically finished. Each of the judges gave his opinion today (Friday), and only formalities remain.

"The councillors were almost unanimously in favor of revision, and the decision to be given tomorrow (Saturday), about noon will be even more energetically in favor of Dreyfus than was the report of M. Ballot De Beaupre. It will declare that the Canaille De D— document is in no way applicable to Dreyfus. It will send Dreyfus to trial by a new court martial."

W. F. Dibble & Son are headquarters for bicycles and bicycle sundries. Their sale of bicycles up to this date have far excelled that of last year.

# CREAMERY BUTTER, AT 18 CENTS.

The Carleton Creamery Company, Ltd, will deliver their Gilt Edge Creamery Butter to cash customers in Woodstock at 18c. per pound in 1 lb. prints, and 5 or 10 lb. boxes. Drop the company a post card and they will send for your orders.

The Carleton Creamery Co. Ltd

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

COOK'S SURE COUGH CURE

# OUR ROAD WAGGONS

Are right up to date,  
And give every satisfaction.

Samples of them may be seen with

W. WEBSTER ROSS, Hartland,  
M. A. SMITH, East Florenceville,  
T. CHAL. MILBERY, Bath,  
J. FLETCHER TWEEDDALE, Perth,  
DAN. B. HOPKINS, Aroostook Junction,  
GEO. H. WEST, Grand Falls,

or at our warehouse and showrooms here in Woodstock.

We also sell Buggies, Express Wagons, Farm Wagons, Deering Mowers, Reapers and Binders, Cultivators, Plows, Harrows, Churns, Single and Double Harness, and many other lines of goods. So do our agents.

We are moving this week to our new premises on Connell Street. Come in and look things over.

# Balmain Bros.

May 24, '98.

# Wool Growers! NOTICE.

We have decided to go out of the Retail business, and from this date until the whole of our retail stock is disposed of, we will sell at a discount which will make it of special interest to you to buy from us.

# WOOL TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Kindly let us have your Yarn orders early as possible, so that we may be able to give you prompt delivery.

# WOOL BOUGHT FOR CASH.

Woodstock Woollen Mills Co.

WOODSTOCK.

# UNDERTAKING!

To my already well equipped Undertaking business, I have added a

# FIRST-CLASS HEARSE.

Anything in the Undertaking line will be attended to promptly and with skill.

J. E. ALEXANDER,  
CENTREVILLE.



# The Satisfaction

In well-fitting clothes doesn't end the first time they are tried on. It's a daily and hourly pleasure that one experiences as long as they last. Isn't it worth a little more to have such garments—don't you get more for your money than when you buy the made-by-the-thousand-for-everybody kind? Garments made by us give lasting satisfaction—being properly cut, made and trimmed.

W. B. NICHOLSON,  
Cor. King and Main St.

Don't forget the place.

# 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 Pung, 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.

# FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned now offers for sale, his farm, located in the pleasant village of Jacksonville, about four miles from the town of Woodstock, 3 mile from superior school, store, post office and four churches. House, two story, well built and finished throughout, also barns and outbuildings in good repair. This farm contains 140 acres, divided into two parts, one 50 acres on main road, the other, containing 90 acres on cross road, within 40 rods of front place. These will be sold separately or together to suit purchaser. Also some farming implements. This farm will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. WM. PAYSON.

# NOTICE.

Tenders will be received up till June 1st for excavating and building Cellar Wall of New School House (Hartland).

Tenders will be received up till June 15th for the erection and completing of said School House. Plans and specifications and full particulars will be at secretary's office. Trustees do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any tender.

E. C. MORGAN, Secy. Trustees.

# FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale her Farm, known as the True Farm, Third Tier, Jacksonville, about 2 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.

# WANTED.

A few good men in the Counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska to act as agents for a first class Canadian Life Insurance Company. Liberal contracts to the right men. Apply at once to

General Agent,  
P. O. Box 266,  
Woodstock, N. B.

# Money to Loan.

Money to loan on Freehold Property. Principal and interest repayable by easy monthly installments. Persons can in this way become owners of houses in a few years in lieu of paying rent. Apply to the Globe Savings and Loan Company. A. D. Holyoke, Agent, Opera House Building, Queen Street, Woodstock, N. B.