

HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, ETC.,
cured by using proper glasses carefully adjusted.
H. S. HORN,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
Baltimore, will be at O'Connell's Large Double Store, Westminster, every
WEDNESDAY. 227 Exchange Free. may16 1m

OEHM'S ACME HALL.
HIDDEN TREASURE
Can be discovered without the aid of a submarine boat if you will take the trouble to
look closely at the finish and perfection of detail apparent in every article sold at
Oehm's Acme Hall.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, ETC.
Easy, breezy, happy-go-lucky or daintily dressy shirts.
The English Madras, with the very latest style collar and cuffs attached, \$1.00,
\$1.50, \$2.00.
French Percale and Madras, 2 collars, 1 pair cuffs, \$1.50.
The pleasure of wearing well-made and deliciously cool underwear is often en-
hanced by the thought of its inexpensiveness. Some in India Gauze, short sleeves,
50c the suit, or in English Balbriggan, 50c the garment. But the amount of comfort
and softness is conveyed in the French Lisle Suits at \$1.00 the garment. These
have a silk stripe, and should be \$4 the suit, but—they're not.

NECKWEAR.
Just for the pleasure of having you call, we will sell one hundred dozen Black
Silk or Satin Four-in-Hands, Knots, Bows or String Ties, at 25c; otherwise the price
would be 30c.

STRAWS
Show why the wind blows. Judging from the rush for Straw Hats during the
few days past, the wind has not blown any of our customers off.
The Col and Light Yellow Hats, ventilated, 50c.
Mackinac and Split Braids, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.69, \$2.00, \$2.50, with plain or
fancy bands.
The Rough Seacoast, edge bound with straw braid, is winning daily favor at \$2.00.
The Golf Caps go at 25c without pushing along.

TAN SHOES.
Judicious buying gives as a Tan Shoe, in all sizes, but only one shape—Needle
Toe—which we can sell at \$1.50, but to sell at \$2.50, but—that's another story.

OEHM'S ACME HALL,
Clothing, Shoes, Hats Cor. Baltimore and
and Furnishings. Charles Streets.
may 23 Baltimore, Md.

FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
Home Office, N. W. Cor. Charles & Lexington Sts.,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
RESOURCES, December 31st, 1895:
Paid-up Capital \$750,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits 209,776.35
Total \$959,776.35

DR. FAHREY'S TEETHING SYRUP.
The Baby's Comfort, the Mother's Friend.
Once tried, always used. Will cure Colic in 10 minutes; cures cold
and fever, relieves all the troubles of teething, and keeps the baby in good
health. It is the only medicine that will cure all the troubles of teething.
Made only by Dr. J. C. Fahrey, 125 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ALFRED PRATT'S FAMOUS
\$1000 PRIZE WALL PAPER.
The Chicago Tribune says: "They will be
in great demand by people of artistic taste.
The designs are beautiful, and the colors
perfect, or offered as cheap." Don't buy
cheap wall paper, when you can get the
best of the latest design and coloring.
Price of every pattern stamped plain paper
by the manufacturer, therefore I can neither
open nor close your eyes. You can see, and
make the calculation for your rooms, for your-
self, if you choose. I can save you 50 per cent.
PRICES.—Prize Designs, 10 cents per roll,
up. Golds, 5 cents per roll, up. Other New
and beautiful designs, 10 cents per roll, up.
CITY PORTRAITS AND PICTURE FRAMES.
I have a large stock of the latest and most
elaborate offerings of Portraits. You can de-
pend on paying for it in the price you pay for
the frame.

FINE JOB PRINTING A SPECIALTY.
When you want anything in my line do not
place your orders until you have inspected my
samples and prices, and I will prove to you
that what I say is true.
EDW. W. ZIEGLER, Artist and Decorator,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Portraits and
Picture Frames, Pleasant Valley, Md. Lock
Box 88.
Address all orders by mail to postal card
to above address. may23 2m

ICE CREAM AND ICES.
Having a large supply of Ice and all of the
latest Improved Machinery for Manufacturing
Ice and Cream, and located away from
the city, we are prepared to furnish Pic Nics, Cele-
brations and private families with a fine quality
of Ice and Cream at prices to suit, at
all seasons. Don't be deceived by cheap
wedges for Fruits and Individuals and Fancy
ices of all kinds. Cream of a single flavor
to families \$1.00 per gallon. Fancy, \$1.50 to
\$2.00 per gallon. Special low prices in large
quantities. We manufacture our Ice Cream
with Pond Ice, but will again pack in Manu-
factured Ice, which preserves much better and
is more uniform. To assure a fine quality of cream we
use separated cream.
We return our sincere thanks to past and
kindly invite our patrons to call on us
at our Factory and Mill, at Pleasant Valley.
Our cream can be had by the plate at all times
and any quantity or any order can be given
to E. D. Grimes, No. Main street, West-
minster, and also for fine Creamery butter
made from separated cream. Telephone to
Pleasant Valley, Md. June 4th and 6th,
Thursday and Saturday evenings, at Pleas-
ant Valley Creamery Co., Pleasant Valley, Md.,
may23 2m

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.
Commissions have been received for the
following persons appointed by the Governor
of Maryland:—Large for the several assis-
tant clerks of Carroll, and are hereby
notified that unless they qualify on or before
the first Tuesday in June, the 24th day, 1896,
their places will be deemed vacant:
First District—Jonas S. Harner, F. Joseph
Shorb.
Second District—George C. Crass, Oliver
A. Haines.
Third District—Oscar T. Hering, John
W. Kellogg.
Fourth District—Granville M. Spurrier, Ed-
ward A. Zile.
BENJ. F. CROUSE,
Clerk of the Circuit for Carroll county,
may 23 2t

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The
Joint Ladies Aid Society of Union
Mills and Silver Run, will hold a Strawberry
Festival for the benefit of St. Mary's Lutheran
Church, at Silver Run, June 4th and 6th,
Thursday and Saturday evenings, on the
Academy Lawn at Union Mills. All are
cordially invited. may23 2t

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—Stone
Chapel Sunday school will hold its annual
Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival, in the
church, at Silver Run, June 4th and 6th,
Thursday and Saturday evenings. All are
cordially invited. may23 2t

**SALE NOTES FOR SALE at the Advoca-
cate Office.**

THEY DIED TOO SOON.
Demora F. Smith is a Chicago Record.
George Washington was president and honored in
his day.
He was the father of the land, and all things came
of his day.
He had a basketful of fun, a wagon load of fame,
but he never was a footer at a baseball game.
Napoleon conquered half the world and had a
crown of gold.
And in his time his cup was just as full as it could
hold.
It looks from here as though he should have had his
share of fun.
But he never enjoyed his vacations when the home
team led.
And also Julius Caesar, who had his share of sport.
He won a store of battles and always held the fort.
He killed off lots of people, regardless of the cost.
But he never enjoyed the empire when the home
team led.

THE LUCKY HORSE SHOE.
From London Truth.
If Detective Sergeant Collie had arrived
sooner he might have been able to discover
a workable clew, he thought, but when he
was called in the burglary was three days
old. It was only after the local police had
done their best and failed that they applied
to Scotland Yard for help, and that the
clever detective sergeant was sent to
Bourgeoisville.

By that time the local police, under the
able direction of Inspector Boole, had
succeeded pretty well in observing every-
thing which might have been a clew to the
sergeant. Enough, however, still
remained to show him that the burglary
was not the work of amateurs, but of pro-
fessionals. The way in which Mr. St.
John-Smith's powerful plate safe had been
forced was really a charming piece of
workmanship, and excited the detective's
curiosity. He was not a man of a
wordiness, and the rapidity and
noiselessness with which the massive silver
plate had been removed, and the recep-
tion-room stripped of their valuables—including
paintings, bronzes and other not easily
portable articles—proved the person con-
cerned to possess the highest and rarest
skill known to the trade.

Although Sergeant Collie thought he
might have been able to do something had
he been called in immediately, yet he firmly
recognized that it was no great discredit to
the local police that they had failed to trace
the guilty persons. It was clear that from
the first there was little to indicate who
these were. Not a single suspicious-looking
man or woman had been seen in the
neighborhood for weeks, and yet it looked
as if those who committed the burglary
had thorough knowledge not merely of the
country about, but also of the house and
the habits of its inmates. Not a single
suspicious-looking vehicle had been seen
on any of the roads about the pillaged
house, or, indeed, about Bourgeoisville or
the village, as it was called, which was
nearly a mile distant, on the night of the
burglary, and yet the number and weight
of the articles were such as to render it
highly improbable they were carried off
without the help of a vehicle of some sort.
The policeman whose beat lay along the
London road, off which the pillaged man-
sion was situated, had seen the ordinary
number of vehicles during that night, but
they all obviously belonged to "carriage
people" in the neighborhood. There was
not a van, dog cart or other likely con-
veyance among them.

Sergeant Collie spent a whole fortnight
searching for anything that might promise
a clew to the solution of the mystery. He
examined and cross-examined Mr. St.
John-Smith's numerous servants. He
searched the grounds of "Longlet"—the
plundered mansion—of the neighboring
houses most minutely in the hope of find-
ing some traces of the missing property.
He questioned everybody who lived in the
neighborhood and who within the past
month had visited the house. But he
discovered nothing.

At the end of the fortnight Sergeant
Collie reported to headquarters that he had
done all he could, and had completely failed
to trace the criminals. As he was con-
vinced that further investigation on the
spot—at least, for the present—was
useless, he was recalled to town. Before
leaving Bourgeoisville he impressed on
Inspector Boole the necessity of reporting
the affair at once if another crime of the
same kind occurred in or about the village.
Sergeant Collie had not returned to town
above two or three weeks before a telegram
was received at Scotland Yard from the
respected Inspector Boole. It ran as
follows: "Burglary last night at Chats-
worth, seat of Mr. St. James-Jones.
Similar in all respects to that at Longlet,
with the exception of the fact that the
burglary was committed by a woman."
Within half an hour of the receipt of the telegram
Sergeant Collie was in the train bound for
Bourgeoisville.

A rapid investigation showed the de-
tective that Inspector Boole's description
of the burglary was absolutely correct.
The second burglary corresponded with the
first in every detail. It was executed with
the same skill and daring; the thieves had
forced with the same dexterity and equally
strong plate safe, and had removed with
the same rapidity and noiselessness an
equally large amount of plate and valu-
ables, and finally they had left a few traces
by which they might be followed up and
identified. Sergeant Collie, after
three hours' most careful and intelligent
inspection of the house, its grounds, and
everything in the neighborhood which by
any possibility could throw light on the
mystery, felt compelled to acknowledge
that he was as much at sea as to how or
by whom the burglary had been perpetr-
ated as the local police had been in the last
case.

At the end of it one or two things seemed
clear enough. As before, it was clear the
burglars were adepts in their business; as
before, it was clear, too, that they knew
well the interior of the house; and, as be-
fore, there was not a trace or a mark to
show who they were or where they came
from.

When they gave over the investigation
for the day they walked back to the vil-
lage both deeply depressed, and one reflect-
ing deeply. The latter was Sergeant Col-
lie. After he reached his lodgings he sat
quietly for some time, reflecting still.
Then he rose, put on his overcoat, and
walked down to the village farrier's. The
blacksmith was still at the forge, though
it was now evening. Sergeant Collie, who
knew him slightly, bade him good-day.
"Had a busy day?" the sergeant then
asked the blacksmith.

"Pretty well—pretty well," answered
Vulcan. "This weather, you see, makes
the roads plucky heavy, and there's a lot
of folks dropped when they're out, and
that's the way of it."
"I thought so," answered Collie. "I
myself found one." He took the shoe
out of his pocket.
"Ay, ay," said the blacksmith, look-
ing at the shoe; "fore off, I should say.
I had three of them today."
"All of 'em, I should say?" answered
the blacksmith.
"Let me see. Yes. Farmer Oake's
mare, the carrier's pony, and—and I
should say the third was Dr. Fell's geld-
ing—yes, it was."
"What sort of a man is the carrier?"
asked Collie.

"Old Farrelly? One of the best old
souls living," said the blacksmith. "He's
lived in the village since it was started. I
think he's got one, she won't stand pech-
ing. No, he's a man as was up as quick as
the old manor house, which was pulled down
by St. John Smith three years ago. He's
getting past forty, I'm afraid."
The detective sat in silence for a minute
or two. Then he said, "I don't feel
at all well tonight."
"I thought you was looking a bit glum,"
said the blacksmith.
"I'll go home, I think, and get to bed."
The detective went home and went to
bed. He was long in getting to sleep, and
he thought his handly to send for Dr. Fell,
and ask him to come as quickly as possi-
ble, as the case was urgent. In spite of
this intimation, Dr. Fell was not particu-
larly quick in coming, and by the time he
arrived the detective seemed very ill, in-
deed. He made the doctor feel his pulse,
examined his tongue and tried the state of
his lungs and heart. Then the doctor
left, saying it was merely a gastric ailment,
and promising to send him some medicine.

When the doctor was gone Collie sat
up in his bed and reflected.
"I have seen him before," he said to
himself. "Was it a witness in a stab-
bing case, or what? Let me see, now.
He's altered, of course; but I feel sure I
knew him." He paused and thought
again. Then he suddenly jumped out of
bed. "It'll swear it. It's Jack Howes,
the flogger, or 'n' an ass!"

Half an hour later the doctor, his coach-
man, and his horse were in the study, in
charge of breaking into and stealing from
the house of Messrs. St. John-Smith, St.
James-Jones, and St. George-Robinson,
and half the plunder of those burglaries
had been found by the police safely stowed
away in the doctor's house and stables.

At the assizes Dr. Fell and his associ-
ates were tried and convicted of the three
burglaries. The story of Fell was then
made public. His real name was John
Howes. He had been a medical student
in a London hospital, from which he had
been expelled for dishonesty. One of his
chums had succeeded, however, in getting
a diploma. This man, who was as disre-
putable as Howes himself, was called
Fell. Shortly after his expulsion, Howes
was convicted of forgery and sent to penal
servitude. While he was serving his sen-
tence, Fell died, or, at any rate, disap-
peared. On his discharge, Howes became
aware of this fact, and calmly appropri-
ated the missing fellow's diploma and name
started practice at Bourgeoisville as a
doctor. His former training as a medical
student enabled him to carry out the im-
posture with complete success. Unfortu-
nately his old criminal associates found him
out, and, willingly or unwillingly, on his
part, made him their chief in carrying out
a regular scheme of burglaries. His pro-
fessional position diverted suspicion from
him and then, while his brougham was
used to remove the plunder, and his resi-
dence to store it till it could be safely dis-
posed of.

"You see now," said Collie to Inspec-
tor Boole, "the horsehoe proved lucky
after all."
For reasons best known to themselves,
it did not suit the purposes of the Euro-
pean parties to accept this liberal offer.

The commissioners of the allied powers
reached Vera Cruz, by the 10th of Janu-
ary, 1862, with an army of 10,000 men.
When they met to submit the items and
amount of the claims of their respective
governments against Mexico, the French
Commissioner presented a claim from his
government of \$12,000,000, to which
large amount their grievances had grown
in almost a single day from less than \$1,-
000,000.

The Commissioners of England and
Spain did not disguise their surprise at this
claim of France, and quickly declined to
make themselves in any way responsible
for its correctness or for its collection.

It now transpired, however, that France
had other purposes in view than was con-
templated by her allies, and while England
and Spain only sought the liquidation of
their debts, Louis Napoleon, whose head,
as remarked by Lord Palmerston—"was
as full of schemes as a Warren was full
of rabbits"—desired to find in Mexico an
empire that would prove to the world that
the "nephew of his uncle," had proposed
to come to the succor of the Latin race
in its unequal struggle with the Anglo-Saxons
in the Western Hemisphere. He wished
to conciliate at the same time the Austrian
and Pontifical courts, with neither of
which he was on the best of terms, by giv-
ing the bulk of the territory to a Catholic
king, one will not find, on an aver-
age, more than three in which the bridge
of the nose descends perpendicularly from
a straight line drawn exactly between the
eyes.

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clear enough. As before, it was clear the
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and promising to send him some medicine.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.
ITS PAST HISTORY.

The First Practical Application.—The French
Invasion of Mexico—Our firm stand in
that Crisis—Napoleon ordered to evacuate
Mexico Territory—Concentration of our
Troops.—The Result.—A Warning to Eu-
ropean Governments.

For the Democratic Advocate,
BY CHARLES L. SHIPLEY.

The first practical application of the
Monroe Doctrine by the American govern-
ment was made known to the world when
under the request of President Juarez,
of Mexico, our aid was solicited against
the machinations of Louis Napoleon, Em-
peror of France, who sought during the
period of our civil war to subvert the
government of our sister republic.

During the period of forty years there
occurred between thirty and forty changes
in the administration, whereas constitu-
tionally there should have only been nine,
although through all this unrest and blood-
shed, the people enjoyed a republican form
of government, independent of all foreign
potentates and powers.

When we say foreign potentates and
powers, we must except one, the clerical
and church party. Fully one-third of the
real and personal property of the republic
belonged to the clergy of Rome, whom it
must be remembered always claimed first
or primary allegiance to the Pontiff of St.
Peter. The holders of this vast wealth
were a vast political force with which the
government had always to reckon upon
when it desired to reform any abuse in
which the church was concerned, or to in-
troduce any costly reform toward which
she should be compelled to give to contrib-
ute any part of her revenues.

Whenever the liberal or citizen's party
desired to pass any law that would pro-
fit of benefit to the country, they were quick-
ly opposed by the clerical party, who with
their enormous wealth was generally suc-
cessful in corrupting or defeating the
purpose of intended reforms.

Patience now ceased to be a virtue, and
the people of the republic at all times re-
sorted to the sword for redress, resolved
to throttle the power of the Church at one
fell swoop.

In 1850 a bold but unsuccessful attempt
was made to render the government
supreme and independent of the clerical as
well as of foreign influence. Benito
Juarez, their Minister of Justice, a pure
blooded Indian, but endowed with rare
qualities for popular leadership, became
one of the most earnest champions of this
movement.

The cause of the reformers being bet-
trayed by the then President Comonfort,
a second government was formed with
Juarez as its head.

Thus was the country forced to support
a dual government, with an exhausted
treasury and unfulfilled engagements.
Among the latter was a large debt owing
to England, France and Spain. In 1859,
President Juarez issued a decree con-
fiscating the Church property, thus bring-
ing down on him the intense hostility of the
clericals, who now through revenge advo-
cated the formation of a monarchical form
of government. By another decree he also
suspended payment on all foreign debts for
two years.

In the interim while the struggle was
on between him and the powers of the
Church, the civil conflict broke out be-
tween the Northern and Southern sections
of the American Union. Simultaneous
with this event, foreign intrigue again re-
appeared in Mexico politics.

As our condition grew more critical,
foreign intrigue grew more bold and when
at last it was thought that the American
Union would be rent in twain, and there
was no one to oppose them, France, Eng-
land and Spain, on October 31st, 1861,
declared a joint convention by which they
bound themselves severally each to send
their quota of troops to occupy certain
Mexican ports and appropriate the pay-
ments collected from the imports to the re-
spective debts, they, however, pledging
themselves at the same time,
"to make no acquisition of territory or
other special advantage, and to exercise
no influence of a nature to impair the right
of the Mexican nation to choose and freely
organize its own government." The
United States was invited to join in this
convention, but the Secretary of State,
Wm. H. Seward, promptly declined to
contenance any scheme to land European
troops upon this continent for any purpose
whatever. He, however, made an offer
to guarantee the interest on Mexico's
European debts for five years upon such
security as Mexico was quite able and will-
ing to furnish.

For reasons best known to themselves,
it did not suit the purposes of the Euro-
pean parties to accept this liberal offer.
The commissioners of the allied powers
reached Vera Cruz, by the 10th of Janu-
ary, 1862, with an army of 10,000 men.
When they met to submit the items and
amount of the claims of their respective
governments against Mexico, the French
Commissioner presented a claim from his
government of \$12,000,000, to which
large amount their grievances had grown
in almost a single day from less than \$1,-
000,000.

just rights of a free and independent
people, he ordered the invasion of Mexico
by a powerful French force under the
command of Marshal Bazaine.

The Mexican republicans resisted de-
spairately and fighting continued until May,
1863, when Puebla was taken by the
French, and Juarez and his government
fled to the northern provinces. On July
10th, an Assembly of Notables, composed
of 231 members, and selected from all the
Mexican States except four, met and passed
an act adopting a monarchical form of gov-
ernment for the country, and offering the
crown to some foreign prince to be recom-
mended by Napoleon. The choice fell
upon Ferdinand Maximilian. The prince
thus selected was in his 32d year, and was
the second son of Archduke Francis
Charles of Austria, and Archduchess
Sophia of Bavaria. Francis Joseph, the
present ruler of Austria was his eldest
brother. Maximilian was then living with
his wife, the beautiful and accomplished
Carlotta, at the palace of Miranor, over-
looking the Gulf of Trieste. Here, on
October 24, 1863, a committee of Mexican
Assembly of Notables, presented to him
the invitation to accept the Mexican im-
perial throne. The Archduke hesitated.
He at first refused unless the United States
would acknowledge his government, the
allies guarantee his authority, and the
Mexican people "town by town, by some
sort of suffrage, and in such a way that
he might determine the ratio of voters in
favor of an empire to the population of the
country, fully express their will that he
should come to reign over them."

He was promptly informed that the
United States would absolutely refuse to
recognize his authority; the latter part of
his proposition—the vote—was easily ob-
tained by the United States, Maximilian
and Maximilian accepted the position and
was crowned April 10th, 1864, and soon
after he and his Empress, Carlotta, stood
on the soil of their new empire.

The space of our article forbids us longer
to review their career in detail. The
bright days of the empire did not last long.
The first fatal blow was made 1865.
The Republican government was then
barely holding itself together in the north-
ern part of Mexico, and upon hearing the
report that Juarez had again sought the
aid of the United States, Maximilian issued
a decree by which all persons bearing arms
against the empire were declared bandits
and were to be tried by court martial and
shot.

This order bore the date of October 3d,
and was sweeping in its scope, declaring
that any person taken with arms in their
hands without legal—that is, imperial au-
thorization, whether with, or without a
political pretext, and whatever their num-
ber, character, or denomination, should be
tried by court-martial, and if found guilty,
though only of the fact of bearing arms,
such a band, should be condemned and
executed within twenty-four hours.

By article six of the same decree, the
same penalties were decreed against all
who entertained or sheltered such armed
men.

This repelled the support of many who
otherwise would have aided him. Mar-
shal Bazaine issued another order bearing
date October 11th, 1865, in which he
said:

"In the future let there be no exchange
of prisoners. Let our soldiers understand
that they cannot surrender to such men.
This is a death struggle. On both sides
it is only a question of killing or being
killed."

At the very time these atrocious de-
crees were issued, by which every Mexi-
can who ventured to defend his native soil
against a foreign adventurer, or even af-
ford a night's shelter to such a patriot,
was proclaimed an outlaw, and shot down
at sight. President Juarez had an army
of 40,000 men scattered throughout the
republic, and Maximilian required a for-
eign force of nearly one-half greater in
number to enable him to remain alive in
the country of which he professed to be
the "accepted anointed." Such decrees
as these could only have sprung from the
blindness of despair, making an outlaw
every Mexican citizen who attempted to
defend his country from the blindness of
despair. All other means failing, Maxi-
milian and his French allies felt that to
accomplish the annihilation of Mexican na-
tionality and patriotism by a system of
brutal terrorism. No measure better cal-
culated to defeat the consolidation of the
imperial power could have been desired by
followers of Juarez.

The persistent refusal of the United
States to recognize Maximilian had given
a moral support to Juarez and his followers
which was becoming every day more
threatening in its aspect.

The money and the credit of the em-
pire were both exhausted, and on Febru-
ary 16th, 1866, the American ambassador
submitted to a deputation that insisted upon
him that his weekly expenses were three
times the amount of his receipts—\$315,-
000 receipts against \$1,000,000 expenses.
The darkest clouds, however, were
gathering beyond the Rio Grande. The
great struggle between the two sections of
the American republic had ended, and
from June, 1865, until January, 1866, a
large body of American troops had been
mobilized along the boundary line, under
the command of General Sheridan, to em-
phasize the demand of the United States
that France should desist in the attempt
to establish her European system on this
continent in defiance of the Monroe decla-
ration.

Being aware that he could not stand a
disastrous war with a powerful foe, Louis
Napoleon submitted to the demands of the
American government, and in March,
1866, the embarkation of the French
troops took place at Vera Cruz.

Meantime in the preceding year, the
Empress Carlotta at the earnest desire of
her husband, embarked for France, to
seek the aid of her imperial friends, was
cruelly deceived by Napoleon and the favor
hardly denied. She then journeyed to
the Vatican where the reception accorded
her was still more cool, under the severe
strain of these two disappointments, brain
fever set in and her death followed.

When the news of his wife's death
reached Maximilian he decided to abdi-
cate, but was prevailed upon to continue
the struggle. In person he assumed the
chief command of the imperial forces and
collected the greater part of them at Que-
retaro, where he was besieged by the Re-
publican troops on the night of May 14th,
1867, and through the treachery of one
of his generals, the place was surrendered
into the hands of the Mexican commander,
and Maximilian and his generals Miramon
and Mejia surrendered their swords to the
victor.

Only sixteen months before, the Ameri-
can minister in Paris had begged M.
Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Minister of
Foreign Affairs to interpose the influence

of the French government between some
of the victims of Maximilian's ruthless
deeds. The 31st of October and their
butcher.

The sarcastic reply to his humane ap-
peal was that it should have been addressed
to Senor Juarez, and not to him; that
Maximilian was an Emperor to whom
France had no authority to dictate.

The tables were now turned and with a
vengeance. Those European sovereigns
who so recently were leaving the United
States one of their calculations as a mili-
tary force, the Emperor Napoleon among
them, were now supplicants to Mr. Seward
for his influence with Juarez to spare the
forfeited life of his humiliated and de-
feated protege. Who would have sus-
pected, a few short months before, when
Maximilian in his arrogance signed those
bloody decrees against the Mexican de-
fenders of their homes and country, that
he would so soon have the cup he brewed
for them, placed to his lips, and that he
would himself be begging for clemency at
the hands of those to whom he had re-
fused mercy?

His petitions, however, were in vain, as
also were the prayers of the intervening
powers. Ever the friendly intercession of
Mr. Seward—for in spite of the sardonic
rebuff his prayers for the officers of Juarez
sixteen months previous had met with from
the Bonaparte government. He was in-
effective. Maximilian and the two gen-
erals of his staff—Miramon
and Mejia were brought to trial before a
court martial, tried, convicted, and shot in
the public square of Queretaro on the 19th
of June, 1867, just forty-three years after
the last preceding emperor of Mexico
(Turbide) had paid the like penalty of an
unhallowed ambition—an ambition that
led to the rights of a free people under
foot for the sake of self.

Thus, in a most tragic and fatal manner
ended one of the greatest tragedies of
modern times, and one for which one of
the most prominent powers of Europe was
responsible, and one in which the United
States approached nearer to armed inter-
vention, in support of the Monroe Doctrine,
than any time since its conception. The
blunder of Napoleon should prove a warn-
ing to all others who would seek a force
of arms to follow his example in trying to
acquire in any unjust manner the territory
or to overthrow the existing form of any
government of the republics of the Ameri-
can continent.