

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT RESTAURANT, PARLOR, OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor. PERFECT VENTILATION, and a fine view throughout. LARGE AND AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS on each floor; and capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is today one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy obtainable. The Cuisine is highly commended, and a Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige. There are also the largest and most conveniently situated SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel street entrances and also connecting with Hotel street entrances and also connecting with Hotel street entrances.

ROBES and CARBONATES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLES of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite the Steamboat Landing, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

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GEO. A. HUGHES,

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WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,
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H. B. RAINSFORD,

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NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Deputation Registrar,
Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated,
Office: Lower flat of Conroy Court House.
Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 14th, 1891.

GEO. L. WILSON,

Barrister, Notary Public, etc.

Office next door below J. J. Weddalls
Queen St. Fredericton, N. B.
March 4, 1895.

WESLEY VANWART,

Barrister.

Office: Queen Street,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Fredericton, May 6th, 1895.

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Office and Residence,
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Fredericton, May 6th 1895.

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Woodstock and St. John, etc. 1.30 p.m.

D. MCNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent,
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Latest Cloth for
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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor,
Fredericton, May 6th 1895.

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OR TO
Frank I. Morrison, Fredericton.

Apple Pears.

Just Received by Rail:
16 BOXES Apple Pears, Imported, Kincaid, sold
by the dozen.

A. CHESTNUT & SONS.

HAWKERS' TOLU WILD CHERRY DALSAM WILL THAT CURE COUGH TRY IT!

IT HAS CURED HUNDREDS
of cases considered hopeless after all other
remedies had failed. The most dramatic take com-
pelled, and try this truly wonderful
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Price 25c and 50c a bottle.

Manufactured by
HAWKERS MEDICAL CO., Ltd.,
St. John, N. B.

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Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new
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CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,
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Fall Overcoating,
Suits, etc.,
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THE BUTTE EXPLOSION.

Harrowing Details of the Fearful Tragedy.

Seventy-five Persons Killed outright.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 16.—Seventy-five persons dead and scores of people injured is the appalling record of disaster from the fire and explosion that took place here last night.

It was 9:55 o'clock when the Fire Department responded to a call from box 72, the call of death to nearly the entire department. The fire was either in the store of Kenyon-Cornell, or the Butte Hardware Company's warehouse, and both contained powder. A rumor that there was powder in the buildings reached the ears of the firemen as soon as they arrived on the scene.

But it was denied, and after a moment's hesitation, they began fighting the flames. The men had barely started to work when there was an explosion which shook Butte to its very foundation. The powder in the warehouse blew up, spreading death and ruin to all who were near.

All but three of the firemen were killed. There were heroes among the spectators, however, and as soon as the stun of the shock passed away, while some ran in terror, others immediately began pulling the mutilated bodies of the firemen and injured from the proximity of the flames. From all over the city people began moving toward the fire and the crowd had greatly increased within five minutes.

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Just about that length of time after the first explosion,

A SECOND EXPLOSION almost equal in volume to the first, heightened the terror all over the city, and spread death and destruction among scores of citizens. Parts of bodies of the victims of this explosion were buried hundreds of feet away. A man near the Northern Pacific witnessed the spectacle of a leg and thigh of a human being driven with great force past him from the fearful scene.

There were still heroes left to pull out the shrieking wounded and the groaning. There had been two explosions and there might be more. There were rumors of car loads of powder in the vicinity, being stored in the warehouse of Kenyon-Cornell. There were twelve corpses at the Butte undertaking rooms, ten at the Montana and nineteen at the Sherman. Thirty-five have been identified. Forty-three were dead in the hospitals and twenty-eight of them are in a critical condition. No attempt will be made to complete the identification of the dead until the injured are all cared for.

FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

Upper Gasquetown.

JAN. 16.—Dr. Crockett, of Fredericton, and Dr. Caswell, of Gasquetown, performed a very serious operation on Eliza Chase last Sunday afternoon. Mr. Chase is doing well up to the present time, and there is hope of his recovery. His daughter Dora, is home from Fredericton and will remain until danger is past.

Peterburg.

JAN. 12.—John P. French, an expert and practical tanner, went out a short distance in the woods a few days ago and came in contact with a large bear and three good sized cubs in company with her. The bold hunter gave the bear the contents of a repeating rifle and killed her; but the cub ran into the thicket forest and made their escape.

Abner Duplessis, a farmer living near Hoyt Station, had a fine dwelling house and contents consumed by fire on the 5th inst.

Thomas Duplessis, a boy about twelve years old, living near the Enniskillen station, while driving a young colt to water, came rather near his heels, and received a severe kick in the forehead that fractured the skull. He was since conveyed to the hospital in St. John.

South Newbride.

JAN. 3.—We have lots of snow at last, and the face of the lumberman wears a smile once more. It has been very cold for the last few days, but it looks like rain to-day.

A bad accident happened a short time ago to David McFadden. While he was cutting a tree in the woods it fell on a log pile and bounced back and struck him on the face. He was taken to the house of James Hartin, where the assistance of Dr. Sprague was called; on examination it was found to be very serious; a piece of bark an inch long was taken from the wound and six stitches taken in the cut. It was not thought he would recover, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Sprague he is once more able to be around. The young people are glad to have Dr. Sprague here.

We are pleased to hear that Miss Maggie Price is expected home soon. Perhaps this is the reason some of our young men sing "Sweet Maggie" more than ever.

Miss Alice Bagley, who has been ill, is recovering.

Mr. Wenman is ill with neuralgia.

We are very sorry to hear of the death of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Melan Dunham, Campbell Settlement, where we have our sympathy in their sorrow.

We are very much pleased to learn that Robert Scott, of Southampton, is recovering.

Miss Mary McCarty is expected home from Lowell in a few weeks.

We wish the readers of the Herald a Happy New Year.

HE WAS ABSENT-MINDED.

Coming out in the 5.30 train, a few days ago, I took the seat directly in front of Mr. Suburban. He had been in a fair way which Mr. Suburban has been actively interested. The space between him and the window was filled by an enormous bundle, almost as large as Mrs. Suburban herself.

When the conductor came along, Mr. Suburban handed out two tickets.

What's this? he asked the man with the punch.

Mr. Suburban turned with a start toward the bundle that was pressing against him. Then he looked up and said in the utmost consternation:

—I thought that I was travelling with my wife.

THE LADY OF THE HOUSE.

John you made the fire?
Yes, dear.
And milked the cow?
Yes, dear.
And dressed the children?
Yes, dear.
Well, you can put the coffee on and then shave yourself for church,

LONDON'S MURDER FEVER.

Prof. Winslow Explains the Cause and How it is to be Combated.

The strange epidemic of insanity, which prompts its subjects to stab strangers, usually women, in the streets of London, has not yet ended, and the popular nervousness in several quarters of the city continues. One of the most startling cases occurred recently in front of a fashionable store in Oxford street, and a large throng of shoppers. A young man plunged his knife three inches deep into the back of a lady, and then quietly waited till the police came and arrested them. The police, who has a good reputation, declared in court, that he was unable to account for his actions. He said that a strange irresistible impulse to stab someone seized him suddenly, and he acted upon it at the same instant. He had never seen his victim till that moment.

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The first real warning given of the catastrophe was the shock that brought every sleeper to his feet. It was like an earthquake in its sudden impact. The answering blaze in the heavens seemed to verify the first fears, and in a few minutes terror-stricken people were running through the street half crazed. The terrors aroused by the first shock were multiplied to an awful degree by that which followed, and in an instant it seemed as if the entire population was in the streets. The scene of the tragedy was soon surrounded by a dense mass of people. All seemed to be panic-stricken, and few were able to stand as they were sufficiently composed to render assistance. The horror of the scene was deepened by the surrounding darkness outside the circle lit by the flames. The pitiable cries of the wounded were almost drowned by the wailing of the women and children.

It is said the explosives were stored in the Butte Hardware Company's warehouse in violation of law. Five glass windows broken all over the city were very few escapes. All the apparatus of the fire department was destroyed and every horse was killed.

The sights in the undertaking establishments are something awful. All are crowded with heaps of human flesh. There was half a head and a mutilated trunk below it; in another place an armless and legless trunk, with the face disfigured beyond all possibility of recognition. Scarcely any of the corpses were recognizable, and the complete roll of the dead will probably never be known. There are twelve corpses at the Butte undertaking rooms, ten at the Montana and nineteen at the Sherman. Thirty-five have been identified. Forty-three were dead in the hospitals and twenty-eight of them are in a critical condition. No attempt will be made to complete the identification of the dead until the injured are all cared for.

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THE JONIAH MURDER.

Four Days' Examination of the Accused Murderers.

A Cause Celebre in Antwerp.

All Europe is following with the keenest interest the poisoning trial at Antwerp, which easily takes rank as one of the greatest causes celebre of the century. Even the English press printed verbatim reports of the wonderful four days' examination of Mme. Joniaux, the accused woman, and all Europe is marvelling at her splendid courage and amazing resources of mind before her accusers. The case suggests slightly the great Borden trial at Fall River, but the radical difference in the procedure in the Belgian courts, which follow French methods, yields scene after scene, dramatic and thrilling beyond anything in English or American jurisprudence. Mme. Henri Joniaux, daughter of General Jules Ablay, and wife of the chief engineer of bridges and roads for the Belgian Ministry of War, was arrested at Antwerp on April 18 last year, on the charge of the wholesale murder of her relatives. She is accused of poisoning her sister, Leonie, and her brother, Alfred Ablay, in order to obtain insurance of 70,000 francs and of 100,000 francs on their lives, and also of poisoning her uncle, Jacques Van der Kerckhove, in order to inherit her share of his estate. The prosecution is the result of the action of an English insurance company, which issued the policy on Alfred Ablay's life. The evidence of her guilt which had come to light was so strong that the public was convinced of her guilt in advance of the trial, and the detestation of the crime was so great that it is not too much to say that there was a general popular clamor for the woman's head.

It is perhaps the best tribute to her wonderful qualities to say that when her counsel's case for her life with the presiding magistrate was finished on Friday evening, there was a strong reaction of public sentiment in her favor. The trial will continue probably another ten days, but it is hardly possible to exceed the dramatic interest of the long inquisition of the prisoner at the hands of the magistrate. The president of the court is one of the keenest judges in Belgium and he is merciless in the pursuit of the most damaging and significant details. Mme. Joniaux, who is a woman of thirty-one years, self-poisoned, cool and unflinching, faced him throughout with the air of an accused queen who scorned her accusers. Evidence and insinuation often presented with craft and crushing force that would have overwhelmed a master of statecraft who had turned to her for aid. She made the most astounding admissions in a most matter of fact manner. It was true, she said, that she had destroyed many papers which might have been damaging to her case, but it was not done deliberately, but in a moment of excitement, which she now regretted. It was true that she had pawned her own jewelry and that of other people. It was true that she had borrowed money whenever she could induce people to lend it. She did not deny that she was a gambler, that she had been accused of cheating at cards in the house of her friends, had gambled and won money at Monte Carlo. All these stratagems for obtaining money were due not so much to her own pecuniary embarrassment as to her anxiety to help poorer members of her family who were heavily in debt. The insurance company, which was her relatives, which she made no attempt to deny, were also for the benefit of others and not for her own advantage. Two days were spent in intricate inquiries as to her financial difficulties, which showed her desperate condition at the time each suspicious death took place. Every question implicating guilt, however indirectly, she met with an emphatic protest of innocence, sometimes vehemently, sometimes calmly, almost indifferently, sometimes with tears, or with a dramatic intensity that left the court in breathless silence. She was as strenuous in little points as in great ones. For instance:

The President—In Dember you went to Paris and returned to Monte Carlo. Did you make the journey with your husband's consent, or your own?

Mme. Joniaux—It is not necessary to tell you, I went to Paris first of all to arrange my brother's affairs, and I took advantage of my presence there to go to Monte Carlo.

The President—You gambled at Monte Carlo?

Mme. Joniaux—I played with five francs pieces. Besides, what have all these questions of gambling to do with the case? Do you think me simple enough to imagine you can make money by gambling?

Many questions were put regarding Mme. Joniaux's purchases of morphine a few days before her brother's death a year ago. Mme. Joniaux alleged that they were for her own use. She was asked, she said, to the morphine habit, and she had got to the stage of being able to take six or eight centigrams at a dose. It was true that she had purchased a large quantity upon the eve of Alfred's death at several chemists, but simply because no one chemist would have sold her the strong dose to which she was accustomed.

Without a moment's warning, the President, in his sternest manner, turned upon the woman in the dock and exclaimed in a terrifying voice: "At this time and in this way, you were promising to pay your creditors in a few days. You were evidently forecasting Alfred's death and the gain of the insurance money?"

"Oh, no," replied the prisoner. (No in a voice shrill with vehemence.) "I was expecting my husband's salary and other receipts. Had I been guilty would I have given the name and address of the chemists?"

Even the President was driven to exclaim: "Madam, you are never at a loss for a reply," and the harassed woman improved the occasion by retorting: "I must needs defend myself. I am alone before my judges. I deeply deplore these events, and the bit which they put on my name. During the long months of this inquiry I have often in the solitude of my cell wept tears of blood, and I would not wish for the greatest of my enemies one tithe of the tortures I have endured." She burst into tears, but with an effort regained her composure, answered a few more questions, and at last the inquisition was ended. The case will now proceed more in the ordinary manner by the hearing of witnesses.

AS TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

In an editorial the London Times says that the Newfoundland crisis has reached a point where it becomes imperative that some decision shall be made as to the future of the country. As, unhappily, it often occurs, the weight of the general calamity falls the heaviest upon those who are wholly innocent of having caused it. The easy suppression of the St. John's riots speaks much for the enduring spirit of the people in the face of the prospect of wholesale starvation. There seems little doubt that the responsibility of dealing with the situation must eventually fall upon the Imperial government, there no needless delay should be permitted for a useless piling up of further liabilities. If the Imperial government decides to intervene, the first condition must be the renunciation of responsible government, which the colony has misused. If it should be proved that the revenue of the colony is totally inadequate to provide the interest on its debt, it may even be found necessary to administer its affairs as those of an estate in bankruptcy. The whole system of colonial responsibility would be ended if liability for debts contracted by the local legislature was by any mistaken act of generosity shifted to the shoulders of the British taxpayer. In the case of Newfoundland there is reason to believe that care and economy, and a simpler and cheaper administration, would do much to redress the situation.

SAW A GREAT LIGHT.

The Detroit and Milwaukee steamer was more than half way across Lake Michigan one night last week when the pilot saw a bright light. He could not account for it and called the captain. The captain, too, was puzzled, and thinking that the boat must have veered from its course and that the light was from Grand Haven, he ordered her headed for it. It was calculated that the light was fifteen miles ahead. After proceeding ten miles a companion light appeared some five miles to the westward. The passengers had by this time been aroused, gathered on the deck and watched these lights, which flashed in intervals. On went the steamer and as she approached the lights the passengers were obliged to hold up umbrellas and other objects to shade their eyes from the intense glare. Suddenly a faint light of darkness seemed to arise between the boat and the light, but the blaze was flashed over its top. In a few minutes, the mountain sank backward and the lights were seen, still too brilliant for the eye to endure. At just 2 o'clock by the captain's watch the lights flashed, there was a terrible rumbling like a quaking peal of thunder, and then the lights disappeared. Almost on the instant a tidal wave struck the ship and the phenomenon was over. No one attempts to explain the strange occurrence.

INFLUENZA IN HORSES.

Steam (nostrils) by holding a pail of boiling water, with a piece of camphor about the size of a hen's egg in it, under the animal's nose. Throw a blanket loosely over his head, and steam about fifteen minutes at a time, three times a day. Give one dram fluid extract of belladonna, one dram of chlorate of potash, and one dram of camphor at a dose, three times a day, in one half pint of molasses. Continue two weeks, if necessary, then mix sulphate of iron, four ounces, and divide into twenty-four doses, one to be given night and morning in bran mash. If the animal will not take it in a mash, put it into a quart of oat-meal gruel and give it as a drench. Benefit is sometimes had by blistering the throat with cantharides, two drams, and lard, one-half ounce, mixed, and rubbed on cold. Repeat in two weeks if necessary.