THE HERALD.

VOL. IV., NO. 8. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1893. 00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

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

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

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

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

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR and CONVEYANCER

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,

Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated.

Office: Lower flat of County Court House.

Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds. Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES,

Attorney and Solicitor,

NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE: WHELPLEY BUILDING Opp. Post Office, QUEEN ST. } Fredericton, N. B.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

JOBBING a specialty.

Workmanship first-class.

Prices satisfactory

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL RAIL LINE } TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Oct. 3rd 1892.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15. A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

10.30 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East. McAdam Junction.

2.55 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.25, 8.00 a.m., 4.40 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.15 a.m., 12.15, 6.25 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 10.30, a. m., 2.50 p. m.
Vanceboro, 10.10 a. m., 2.15 p.m.
St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.00 a. m.
St. Andrews, 7.00 a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.15 a. m., 1.15, 7.10 p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

6.20 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

4.50 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

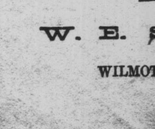
D. McNICOLL, *Gen. Pass Agent,* MONTREAL.

C. B. McPHERSON, *Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent,* ST. JOHN, N. B.

F. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of



CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

COMPRISING

Spring Overcoating,

Suitings,

and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. E. SEERY,

WILMOT'S AVE.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Venders throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

1.1-10-93

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

1893 WINTER SERVICE 1893.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland service.

From Liverpool.	Steamers.	Portland.	From Halifax.
29 Dec.	SARDINIAN		21 Jan
12 Jan.	*NUMIDIAN		4 Feb
26 "	*CARTHAGINIAN		18 "
9 Feb.	*MONGOLIAN		4 Mar
23 "	*NUMIDIAN		18 "
9 Mar.	*LAURENTIAN		1 Apr
23 "	PARISIAN		15 "
1 Apr.	*MONGOLIAN		29 "

Steamers with a * will carry Cabin Passengers on their voyage to Europe, unless agents are specially advised otherwise.

Steamers sail from Portland about 1 p. m. on Thursdays, and from Halifax about 1 p. m. on Saturdays.

Rates of Cabin Passage:

By S. S. Parisian—$50, $60 and $70 Single; $100, $110 and $130 Return.

By S. S. Sardinian or Circassian—$50, $55 and $60, Single; $95, $105 and $115, Return.

By S. S. Mongolian or Numidian—$45 and $50, Single; $95 and $100, Return.

Children 2 to 12 years, Half-Fare; under 2 years Free.

Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20.

Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

GLASGOW AND HALIFAX LINE.

	Sailings from Glasgow.
HIBERNIAN	20 Jan
NESTORIAN	3 Feb
MANITOBAN	17 "

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
30 Dec.	STATE OF NEBRASKA	19 Jan
20 Jan.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	9 Feb
10 Feb.	STATE OF NEBRASKA	2 Mar
3 Mar.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	23 "
24 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA	13 Apr

Rates of Passage New York to Glasgow.

Saloon Passage to Glasgow or Londonderry ..... $40 and $45

Special Railway Fares from Glasgow to Liverpool, $2.50; to London, $5.00; Londonderry to Belfast, $1.30; to Dublin, $1.85. Passengers have their choice of lines and are allowed 10 days stop over at Glasgow or Londonderry if desired.

For Staterooms, Tickets or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents, ST. JOHN N. B.

Jan. 14.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL

—AND—

FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins,

Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

Special Prices for Country Orders

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.

Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

INCIDENT.

SOME people in this town seem utterly incapable of appreciating a generous act, merely because a young man calls on a young lady half a dozen evenings during the week, and occasionally drops in between meals.

There are people mean enough to insinuate that it means something besides anxiety about the health of the sick mother or to see how the kitchen range is working.

But speaking of ranges that reminds me of the large stock I saw up in Chestnuts store of cooking ranges and stoves, judging by the stock on hand we came to the conclusion that firm does not intend to take any back seat in that line.

Should you require anything in that line just give Chestnut & Sons a call they can satisfy most any one.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

HARDWARE.

Just received from the manufacturers.

12 CASES and five Barrels General Shelf Hardware, including Mechanics and Machinists Tools, and for sale at very low rates.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Steel. Steel.

JUST RECEIVED:

1 CAR load ten tons of Sled Shoe Steel, running from one quarter to three and one half inches wide, one quarter, five sixteenths and three eights thick. Cut to lengths for Bob and Long sleds,

And for sale at market prices by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

AXES. AXES.

WE are handling a line of Narrow Axes, Superior in Temper to any other Axe ever sold by us and we have had most all the different makes. This is no Puff, but they are the CLEAR THING.

Moderate in Price.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

PARSONS' PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of diseases. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One PILL A DOSE. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps; five boxes $1.00. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

NEW

RAISINS.

In Stock and to Arrive:

CHOICE

Valencia Raisins.

CHOICE

Valencia Layer Raisins.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SONS.

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

HAWKER'S TOLU AND WILD CHERRY BALSAM.

A Favorite and Most Valuable Remedy for the CURE of

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA

OR ANY FORM OF THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE.

If Afflicted, Try It. It Will Cure You.

Malcolm McLean, of Kensington, P. E. I., writes the following:

For five years I suffered from severe Chronic Bronchitis, for which the doctors and numerous patent medicines failed to give relief. My physicians and friends advised a change of climate as my only hope. HAWKER'S BALSAM OF TOLU AND WILD CHERRY was recommended to me, and I am happy to say that I was entirely cured before I had used two large bottles. I consider it to be truly a wonderful medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to all so afflicted.

For Sale by all Druggists and General Dealers

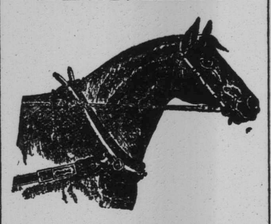
PRICE 25 AND 50CTS. PER BOTTLE.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE HAWKER MEDICINE CO. (LTD.)

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

BLANKETS.



We are now showing the best line of HORSE BLANKETS to be found in the City, which we will sell cheaper than can be bought from other dealers.

Also a nice variety of

LAP ROBES,

FUR ROBES,

BELLS, etc.

A fresh supply of the famous EUREKA HARNESS OIL just received. A full stock of all kinds of SADDLERY. Come and see.

HENRY RUTTER,

Opp. COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Egypt's Attitude asserted to Have Been Prompted by the Triple Alliance.

PARIS, JAN. 21.—While events in France succeed each other with hourly rapidity and mud continues to be stirred, the international politics of Europe do not cease. This week we have had several interesting occurrences.

First of all there were the incidents in Egypt. If France had not been so much occupied with internal affairs, her protest against England's action, would have been more energetic.

It is certain that England overstepped her rights. It is impossible to admit that a protector, not even officially recognized by Europe, should insist upon the appointment of ministers of her own choosing.

Done to Embitter England and France.

In reality, the origin of the crisis was very curious. The triple alliance desired to definitely embroil England and France and hoped to provoke a serious discussion between the two countries. Pieuller Pacha, an Austrian attached to the person of the khedive, provoked the crisi , at the instigation of the Austro-German consul general at Cairo. The plan failed, but the action and intervention of the triple alliance is incontestable, since the German and Austrian embassies in Paris knew of what had happend in Cairo.

Another curious fact is the reconciliation of the king and queen of Servia, after scandals of every kind, discussions and even blows had taken place. They will both reurn to Belgrade, where Milan will become political tutor to his son. The reconciliation was brought about, by the complete ruin of the king. What he lost at cards and spent with a danseuse of the opera, amounted to about 3,000,000f. per annum. Queen Natalie is very ambitious and desires to reign again.

The impression produced by this comedy in the diplomatic world is deplorable.

Nobody sympathizes with the couple. Besides this, the return of King Milan to his states is likely to occasion trouble. The situation is always serious, especially after the entrance of Roumania into the triple alliance. The treaty is not yet signed, but the base of agreement was drawn up during the wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess Marie of Edinburgh, when the German emperor and the king of Roumania were present.

Natalie is a great favorite among the people over whom she ruled. The troubles between Millan and his wife have been before the public in many forms for a number of years. Millan, ex-king of Servia, was born August 22, 1854. He succeeded to the throne after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michail Obrenovic, June 20, 1868. On Oct. 17, 1875, he married Natalie, a daughter of Colonel Keschke, of the Russian Imperial Guard.

On October 24, 1888, at the request of Millan, a decree of divorce against Natalie was pronounced without trial or investigation by the Metropolitan Theodesius. Previous to this Milan had filed a petition for divorce in the courts, but he did not wait for the matter to be legally decided. The grounds for divorce were that Natalie had taken a prominent part in politics. Her fidelity was not questioned, though it was an open secret that Milan had been flagrantly unfaithful. Natalie published an immediate protest, but her advocate submitted to the decree. Public opinion was all in favor of Natalie.

Political Danger Ahead.

Roumania's adhesion to the triple alliance is very disagreeable for Russia, which must pass by Roumania in order to enter Turkish Bulgaria. Notwithstanding all the political assurances of the sovereigns, declarations made with a diplomatic view, I personally still consider that the situation is slowly but surely becoming worse.

A storm is coming which will burst later, but all the percursory symptoms are there shown up in bold relief.

Milan's Abdication.

The trouble went from bad to worse, the political parties becoming mixed up in it, and finally on March 6, 1889, Milan abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Alexandria, who was then 12 years old. This abdication was considered as a surrender to the radical party. In the meantime Natalie had been expelled from the country and it was feared that the strong party supporting her would start a revolution.

On October 29, Natalie arrived in Belgrade on a visit to her son, King Alexander. Various conditions as to the visit had been laid down by Milan, but the government would not allow him to remove the young sovereign from Belgrade in order to prevent Natalie from seeing him. Natalie refused to consent to the imposition of any conditions, and finally she was allowed to see her son. A house in Belgrade was taken by her for a year and she was allowed to visit the young king on Sundays and saints' days.

Later in the year the conduct of Milan, who had left Servia, in discussing the affairs of Servia was complained of by the Servian cabinet, which threatened to stop his allowance and to deny him readmission to the country.

Natalie Expelled.

On May 18, 1891, an attempt that at first failed was made by order of the Servian government to expel Natalie from Servia. She was being conveyed in a carriage toward a quay in Belgrade, where a vessel was waiting to convey her from the country, when she was rescued by a band of university students who took her back to her residence and afterward defended it. Soldiers were, however, brought upon the scene, and after severe conflicts, in which many persons were killed and wounded. Natalie was in the early morning of the following day seized and taken to the railway station, whence she was sent by train into Austria Hungary. Since then she has not been in Servia.

Milan has been leading a fast life on the continent. When he abdicated the Servian government covenanted to pay him 5,000,000f. that he might live abroad with the state that befitted the station he had held. Natalie for some time past has been residing in a villa at Blarritz. According to report Milan unexpectedly visited her there on New Year's Day. He was warmly received, and the result of his visit was that all the developement of events outside of France until the epidemic of calumny shall cease.

Engagement Again Announced.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Exchange Telegraph company is authority for the statement that Prince George of Wales will marry Princess May of Teck during the second week in April.

The death of Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, and Princess May's betrothed, which happened a little over a year ago, is a well remembered event. It was the general expectation at the time that the "Princess May," as she was affectionately called, would be betrothed to his brother and successor as heir presumptive, Prince George Frederick, Duke of York. Princess Victoria May, the daughter of the Queen's cousin, Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck, will be twenty-six years old in May. Her kindly disposition has made her especially beloved by the poorer classes of England, who are fond of telling stories of her humanity. Prince George is two years older.

The Egyptian Question.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Cairo correspondent of the Times says: "The situation is very strained. Popular excitement is increasing, owing to the general belief that the Khedive intends to treat Great Britain's determination to continue her occupation and ascendency. The press denounces the British officials as rebels, because they refused to recognize three new ministers during the two days between the Khedive's nominations and England's recognition of them. The Khedive is credited openly with the intention to dismiss all the highest English officials. The language of the press is increasingly violent and alludes to the Khedive as a hero. The Khedive, with a strong nature impelling him to extremes, and with preferences for advisers interested in disturbing public order, can easily be made a tool of the clever heads about his court."

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily News says: "The situation here is critical, and unless Great Britian takes very stringent measures she will have to solve a more serious question than ever before in Egypt. The anti-English demonstration planned for the occasion of the Khedive's visit to the opera house, was frustrated only by the vigorous measures of the authorities and the strong police force present. The British troops were confined to their barracks and a strong detachment of police was stationed near the opera house."

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A despatch from Cario says Lord Crome informed the Khedive that the British government had ordered an increase of the British garrison in Egypt. It is officially stated at the war office here that the English army officers in Egypt have not the slightest doubt as to the entire fidelity of the native Egyptian troops. Arrangements have been completed, however, to draft 10,000 men on three days' notice from garrisons in Malta, Cyprus and India to Egypt. British troops on the way to India to relieve the British regiments about to depart from India are to be detained at Port Said until advised to proceed. Assuming that the native army would remain loyal, a total force of about 30,000 would be under British direction.

The Khedive has been strengthened in his attitude of antagonism towards the English by deputations from the provinces who present the Khedive with addresses congratulating him on his opposition to England.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The action of the British in Egypt is causing a big sensation in France. It is regarded as proving England's determination to persist in the occupation of that country. Newspapers universally call upon the government to vindicate the rights of France.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The reinforcements to be sent to Egypt are not likely to exceed one thousand troops, two warships for Alexandria and Port Said and one warship for Suez.

Egan's Release.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Standard says: "Egan's release is intended to prevent the Redmondites from breaking loose in the debate on the home rule bill. The government decided that the danger to be feared from them was more important than the danger incurred in setting loose the murderous ruffian, Egan, and in letting others of his class know that they can look to politicians to over-ride the sentence of a judge."

WILLIAMSBURG.

JAN. 26—Aaron Haye's mill, is now running day and night.

John Edmunds, who has been confined to the house by an attack of quinsey, is now able to be out.

John Kerr who has, for the past six weeks, been suffering from erysipelas, is, we regret to say, improving very slowly.

Wm. Hossack, who had the misfortune to break his arm, is doing very well. It is now able to be out of the bandages.

Our council is still alive and flourishing. The officers for this term are: Gertie V. Gilmore, S. C.; Albert Hay, P. C.; John Edmonds, V. C.; John Dennison, C.; Rebecca Kerr, T.; Charlie Hay, F. S.; Ethel J. Kerr, R. S.; Maggie Clarkson, A. R. S.; David L. Kerr, H.; Wm. Kerr, D. H.; Daniel Jeffrey, G.; John Johnston, S.

Most of the men around here are in the lumber woods. Those that are home are getting out cedar for tne mill.

John Fullerton, who lumbers for Wm. Richards on Hovey Brook, was out last week hiring teams. He took four from this place.

Both schools have opened with the same teachers as last term.

Miss Maggie Hossock, who has been visiting at Nashwaaksis, has returned home much pleased with her visit.

AVERY'S PORTAGE.

JAN. 20—Under the auspices of Miss Bell, our school teacher, a very interesting entertainment and Christmas tree was held in the school house on Dec. 23. The attendance was good and all were delighted. Santa Claus distributed numerous presents.

On Jan. 1st, two prizes were awarded to the following scholars of the Sunday school. A nicely bound Bible to Nelson Astle, and another to Jasber Astle, for regular attendance during the year. These prizes were given by the superintendent.

Miss A. L. Bubar, left on Friday Jan. 7th, to take charge of the school at Hartfield. Miss E. M. Bubar also returned to her school on Jan. 8th.

Our school opened on Monday Jan. 9th, Miss E. G. Astle taking charge.

Most of the young men of this vicinity are away to the lumber woods and are much missed.

Mrs. I. Bubar is still very ill.

Miss D. Bubar, who was visiting friends on the Portage, has returned to her home at Nashwaak.

SCOTCH LAKE.

JAN. 23.—We are sorry to hear that Miss Ella Flemming is very sick.

Mrs. E. Hagerman is spending the winter at her mother's, Mrs. J. Moore.

Miss. Maggie Moore is home on a visit.

We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Frazer on a happy domestic event—a son; also Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Moore, a daughter.

J. Sinnet started to-day, with his team for the lumber woods.

Moses Flemming is home from the woods.

CAPE BRETON'S COAL.

Premier Fielding Explains the Transfer to the United States Syndicate.

HALIFAX, Jan. 22.—In the Nova Scotia legislature, yesterday afternoon, Premier Fielding introduced the much talked of "act for the further encouragement of coal mining in the province."

The galleries of the house were crowded and a large number of New England capitalists, as well as many local capitalists, were among the attentive listeners to the premier's address.

In explanation of the measure hon. Mr. Fielding first referred to the great wealth and variety of the natural resources of Nova Scotia and the manifest advantage which would be conferred upon the province by a greater investment of capital for the development of its mineral wealth. So long as capital was invested in such development he was somewhat indifferent as to what part of the world that capital came from, and in some respects he thought it was preferrable to have investments coming from the United States, as if success attended the investment of New England capital in one industry of the province, it would naturally lead to investments in other provincial resources and ought to lead to securing free intercourse and greater general trade between Nova Scotia and the American republic, where the leaven of tariff reform and free trade had been working so conspicuously of late years. The Nova Scotia government being anxious to enlist capital in the coal trade of the province had made special efforts during the past year in that direction and had been fortunate enough to induce Mr. Whitney, of Boston, to interest himself in the matter. Mr. Fielding paid a high compliment to Mr. Whitney as a gentleman of sagacious judgment, integrity and enterprise, whose abilities was a guarantee of the success of any scheme he undertook. Mr. Whitney was associated with enterprises in the United States, the management of which required the consumption of over 100,000 tons of coal every year. There were several other gentlemen connected with Mr. Whitney whose names were not mentioned. The banking house associated with the scheme was Kidder, Peabody & Co. An act was passed by the Nova Scotia legislature last year authorizing the government whenever any coal mining company came forward proposing to carry on operations on an extensive scale, to give such company special privileges in relation to the extent of the area to be covered by leases granted or transferred to such company and the duration of such leases. By virtue of this general clause an arrangement was made by the government with Mr. Whitney and his associates by which Mr. Whitney obtains the right to have the leases for ninety-nine years of all coal mining properties transferred to him in Cape Breton, with the additional privilege of renewal on the same terms for the further period of twenty years. The act now introduced confirmed this arrangement. Cape Breton county contained more coal within its borders than any other portion of the world of an equal area, and Mr. Whitney had already obtained control of all the coal mines in that county. The capital of the new company would be $7,000,000. The properties until developed would not be subject to municipal or provincial taxation and the government measure would confer other privileges on the company. Restrictions were also imposed with a view to preventing the closing of any of the mines transferred. The operations of the company would be limited to Cape Breton county, and as some of the most valuable coal mines in the province were in Cumberland and Pictou counties there was thus no danger of a monopoly. The government royalty was imposed on the mines transferred to Mr. Whitney, which royalty it was provided would be exacted whether the mines are worked or not. This royalty was equivalent to a tax of 12¼ cents per ton on the output of coal from any mine for the year 1891, this being the basis to be adopted if that mine should not be operated in any future year. This would represent a fine or penalty of $122,799, which the company would have to pay in addition to the interest on the capital invested, which would represent a loss to the company of over $300,000 annually. Mr. Fielding contended that this fact was the best guarantee that there was no substance in the cries raised by the opposition that the mines would be shut down and that a monoply would be created.

In mercantile circles the terms of the government measures were discussed and the general opinion expressed that the interests of the province were amply safeguarded, and that the consummation of the scheme would be of enormous benefit to the province in not only drawing attention to its magnificent mineral resources, but in stimulating the general trade throughout Nova Scotia.

One interesting feature of the enterprise is the operation of a line of railway from the mines to Louisburg harbor, which is open during the entire year and is admirably adapted for the purposes of a coal port. The government undertake to grant a subsidy of $3,200 per mile towards the completion of this railway.

THE PRESIDENT POWERLESS.

PANAMA, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Gautemala says: A mob attacked the British legation and beat the Minister Gosling's oldest son so severely that he may die. Minister Gosling's youngest son shot one of the mob dead. The British warship Melpomene is at San Jose. Her commander has cabled for the Warspite and Nymphe to come and assist him in blocading the port, so that reparation may be obtained without bombardment. President Barrois is said to have refused the British demands for reparation. He protests that he is powerless to do so, as any attempt on his part to attone for the outrages would cause an Indian uprising, if not a general revolution. He begged the British minister and commander to wait until the popular fury had subsided before they acted. The immediate cause of the riot is not mentioned by the despatch.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SCHOOLS.

Col. Baker, the Minister of Education, has addressed a circular to the clergymen of British Columbia, announcing his intention to introduce nonsectarian religious instruction into the public schools, suggesting to the scholars their "duty to God and their neighbours," as defined in the Anglican catechism. He proposes to have the School Act amended in this direction at the ensuing session of the legislature.

For severe colds, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment surely excels any remedy we ever used.

QUEENS COUNTY.

JAN. 20.—THE HERALD is becoming a welcome visitor to numerous homes in Queens county, and it is with much pleasure we learn of the success attending its efforts looking toward a wide circulation in every part of this county in particular, and throughout the whole province in general, and that THE HERALD may have the patronage and support a first class family paper deserves—and one that shall be a true exponent of liberalism; and we trust its management will establish a reputation for fairness and reliability, and that it may be free from that rank cantankerous and low abuse and foul effusion which some editors seem to think is the most needful and about the only requisite for a first class journalist.

We would suggest that the people, thereby, may become fairly and intelligently informed upon the questions of the day, general and domestic, so that when a person receives information upon any subject, they will have good reason to believe it can be relied upon. One of the chief evils of to-day is that so much appears in the secular press that has been proven unreliable, most readers feel a great uncertainty about excepting much that appears upon their pages either general, political, social and even religious. It behooves correspondents to use the utmost care in their selection of news and what they pen and in what spirit it is written. Very much evil has arisen out of this very matter. Oftimes half of the circumstances told leave an impression that is false or equal to a lie. Again some local correspondents resort to this method to vent their spleen and spite, hence they rush to the press. Others are eager for cheap notoriety, they peddle gossip and private family matters or neighborhood disagreements—all those should get a pronounced set back.

I note that in your last issue that you called attention to the notice calling for a liberal convention for the 18th inst, looking to concerted action of the counties of Queens and Sunbury, preparatory to the next dominion election under the new state of affairs. There was a large gathering, nearly one hundred persons present, and considering the many public meeting of late and the threating weather, we considered it an exceptional evidence of the interest in the party. Every parish in this county was well represented, it being held at the close of the session of the municipal council, which enabled some of the more distant parts to be represented that might not otherwise have been. This was one of the most successful meetings of the organization. The chair was occupied by the president.

Being the annual meeting, the election of officers for the county and vice presidents for the parishes, and parish committees were formerly disposed of, followed by a resolution setting forth the facts contained by recent legislation of the dominion parliament emerging the counties of Queens and Sunbury into one electoral district, thus reducing the representation to one instead of two members as now, and that the electoral district is to be known hereafter as the district of Sunbury and Queens.

The resolution provided for a committee to be elected by the convention to consult with the liberals of Sunbury and to devise methods whereby the liberals of the two counties might become organized into one general organization, and thus get active workers for each parish, well organized and interested for one common purpose, and thereby concentrate all interests and efforts. The choice for such committee resulted in the selection of G. G. King, L. P. Farris, M. P. P. and Albert Palmer, ex-M. P. Reporting and speeches from the representatives of the parishes became the order, being a general survey of this part of the new constituency. Many matters touching the interests of the party were thoroughly discussed, and the unanimity of sentiment endorsing the past, hopefulness of the future and the large accession to the membership, especially of the young men and others who have been workers otherwise in the past, gave this meeting an influence and importance that can only be fully realized in the near future.

We are informed that the municipal council took the first legal opportunity to endorse and approve the action of the legislature in its last session in amending chapter 99 consolidated statutes providing for the municipal elections to be held biannually, after the next annual election, and doing away with the July session of the council. The change is heartily supported, thus upholding the views of those M. P. P's. of the past that had diligently labored to that end and who were devoted to those needed reforms to our municipal machinery by which considerable saving will be affected. It may be after a fair trial that the legislature of New Brunswick, may do as the legislature of Nova Scotia, where bi-annual sessions had been the law for some time did, at the last session, lengthen the term to three years.

Carlton Brown, of North Hibernia, Hampstead, has had one of those sad experiences which fall to few. His house was burned on the 18th inst., with nearly all its contents. The fire caught in the upper story and when discovered it was all ablaze. He and his wife being quite old and infirm they were only able to save a small portion of their household effects and vegetables and farm produce stowed therein. He being a handy man at general work, had accumulated a goodly supply of tools; these went with the other losses. It is a sad thing to see people, particularly old and infirm, and especially at this season of the year, thrown out of their home and deprived of their all. It calls for practical charity. An effort is being made to solicit aid.

A call from Rev. Wm. Downey, of Fredericton, a few days ago, was quite a surprise. We were glad to see him looking so well and that he is able to be around and as active as he is. The time we saw him in the fall he looked much worn and showed strikingly the effects of his many years of active work in the ministry. May he be spared for many more.

Wilford Vanwart and family are looking for the early return of Mrs. Vanwart, who has been away several months to Boston under medical treatment for a long standing malady. The intelligence of a marked improvement and to be hoped a permanent cure, is very encouraging to her many friends. She has been a great sufferer for a considerable portion of fourteen years, much of the time not being able to attend to her household duties, unless by the greatest inconvenience and much suffering.

Business is very dull around here, and with the exception of the ordinary winter's work of the farmers, we have not much to engage our attention. Cord wood is about all that the people here devote their time to and not very largely at that.

EXTRAORDINARY ROMANCE.

Wedded to a Wealthy Blind Man who "Sees" at Last.

The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph writes: A very extraordinary case has been heard and decided in the Palace of Justice at Vienna, which reminds one of Pope's "January and May," only that the parties in that case did not bring their differences into a court of law. Along the corriders of the Palace of Justice a blind man was gently led by two attendants, beyond whom a charming young lady, beautiful beyond compare, followed, leaning on the arm of her lawyer. Suddenly she uttered a gentle scream, fainted, and fell into the arms of her advocate. All this took place in the corridor. A few minutes before the case had been decided and judgment pronounced dissolving the marriage of the young beauty with the blind man whom she had wedded two years before.

The details of the case are extremely interesting and contain more than one moral. In 1890, Herr A., who is stone blind, inserted an advertisement in the journals setting forth his age, infirmity, occupation and resources, and expressing his desire to find a suitable partner for life. Among the numerous candidates who were "willing," Herr A. selected Miss O., an uncommonly handsome young lady, who was 20 years his junior. During the honeymoon the delighted bridegroom was sorely afflicted to learn from his better half that she had married him for his money, and a few days later she disappeared from the house, taking with her 7500 florins. According to Austrian law, theft on the part of a husband or wife is punishable only if the aggrieved party prosecutes, and Herr A. waved his right and became reconciled to his young wife again. After this everything went on most smoothly for nearly a year, until the husband discovered that he had been deceived in a way, which, if narrated in a novel, would appear absolutely incredible. Two, and sometimes three or four, afternoons every week Frau A. left home for five or six hours at a time not only without the permission, but without the knowledge of her husband; indeed so little suspicion had he of the fact that he could of sworn she was at home, for he actually conversed with her during the time she was away. The manner in which the clever lady arranged this trick of ubiquity was this: She purchased the services of a "double" who invariably took her place whenever she wanted to go out. This was a needy young woman of her own age, with a voice resembling her own and a form and figure differing very little from hers, whose instructions were to reply as laconically as possible to the blind man's questions and to ask him none. On these afternoons Herr A. found his "wife" very taciturn and "snappish," but, like a philosopher, he bore with her caprices and was patient and unsuspecting. One day, however, a friend called on Herr A., and in the course of conversation asked after his young wife. The young "wife" was at once summoned to his presence to do the honors, and when the proxy appeared in her place the scene that followed was indescribable. Frau A. was summoned next day by the infuriated husband and condemned by the court to one month's imprisonment. The proxy was likewise punished with all the rigor of the law, and now the last act of the drama has been played out in court where the marriage was dissolved.

A letter to the faithless wife was read during the proceedings, in which the following curious passage occurs: "I bitterly deplore this marriage, which was the most terrible blunder I ever committed, both by reason of the differences of our ages as also of the stone blindness with which I was afflicted when I agreed to it."

UPPER GAGETOWN.

JAN. 20.—Mrs. Capt. Davis West, has been very ill, but is slowly recovering.

Mrs. Charles Turney is recovering from a relapse to a serious illness, which prostrated her some weeks ago.

During the autumn and winter, Bradford Currier has trapped and shot 575 muskrats, five foxes, 110 ducks and three geese. The geese were killed all by one shot, out of a flock of six flying, and at about one hundred yards distance.

Mrs. Bradford Currier has gone to Fredericton Junction, to visit her father, who is in very poor health.

Mrs. Joseph Wasson, of Hampstead, is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. James Weston, of St. John are here spending a few days with their friends.

Rev. W. R. Rued, pastor of the F. C. B. church, has gone up river, on a visit to his friends.

The school in district No. 6, under the management of R. B. Wallace, is well attended. Miss Laura Chase is teaching the young idea "to shoot" in district No. 5.

WHEAT AND BUCKWHEAT BRAN.

Both of the brans named have a feeding value, and regarding the better and more economical of the two, Prof Henry, of Wisconsin, explains that buckwheat bran is a very indefinite term, for the reason of the desire on the part of the millers to work off as much of the hulls as possible in what might be called the bran. Buckwheat hulls have little or no value for feeding purposes, while, as Prof. Henry states, the real buckwheat bran or shorts, as he terms it, are richer food for cattle than either wheatbran or shorts. The value of buckwheat bran, therefore, depends wholly upon its dilution by the hulls. The miller can keep out nearly all the hulls in which case the feed is cheap at $15 per ton, and more profitable than to pay $10 or $12 per ton for an article well made up of the hulls, and which it does not pay the farmer to buy. Farmers should have a care in the purchase of buckwheat bran, and avoid being imposed upon.

Itch, mange and scratches of every kind, on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Warranted by Davies, Staples & Co.

Accomplished—Edna—She is really quite an engaging girl. Mabel—How often up to date? Edna—Nine, with a marriage and a divorce besides.

Hawker's Liver Pills cure all stomach ills. They assist digestion, regulate the bowels and liver, tone the stomach and purify the blood.

Depends on Circumstances.—He—Would you be very angry if I were to steal a kiss? She—Well, that would depend very much on who you stole it from.