

## THE ALBERT STAR.

Published every Wednesday by the  
Albert Star Publishing Company at Hill-  
borough, N. B.

J. A. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Terms One Dollar a Year in Advance.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

## UNITED STATES LEGISLATION.

A few days since a memorable legislative struggle which has progressed since last November came to a close. In order to fully understand how it arose and the question involved, it is necessary to run back on the history of the United States some 30 years. The great rebellion came to an end by the subjugation of the so-called Southern Confederacy in April 1865. The nation found itself burdened with an enormous debt, and in order to meet it everything was taxed by the imposition of duties to the highest notch. In the course of 20 years the debt was very much lessened and all due was paid off, and the heavy duties levied yielded a large yearly surplus. The Democratic party contended that only so much as was necessary to meet the wants of government should be raised, and that instead of taking large sums out of the people, more than was actually required, that the duties should be reduced until they only produced enough to carry on the government of the country economically. The Republicans, on the other hand, contended that a duty should be kept on all classes of manufactures sufficient to shut out all foreign goods. In other words, the issue came down to one of protection by the Republican and a revenue tariff by the Democrats, the tariff to be put on luxuries only. This was the issue in the Presidential election of 1888, when victory perched on the banners of the Republican party, although the majority of the popular vote was the other way. In 1892, the Democrats won a special victory electing their president, Grover Cleveland, and secured a large majority of congress and a small majority of the senate. The president was inaugurated on the 4th March 1893, and the newly elected legislative bodies met on October of the same year, and in November the Democrats submitted their tariff bill on the lines of their avowed policy. The Republicans fought the measure inch by inch, but it passed the house of representatives by a large majority and went to the Senate. But there the parties were more evenly balanced, and after months of combat in that body the Republicans, while not strong enough to defeat the measure, were able, with the help of a few Democrats, to prevent any great reduction on some articles, notably sugar. During the nearly nine months that the bill was passing through the house and senate business has been at a stand still in the United States. Those interested in maintaining high duties—the manufacturers of all kinds—have used every means they could to defeat the bill and influence legislation in their own interest, by creating artificial hard times, by discharging their workmen and shutting down their manufactories. However, the suspense being over, the Yankees have gone to work, with their usual energy, and reports are to the effect that times are brightening up and promise to be good.

The tariff measure that has become law has many items which will prove beneficial to Canadians. Lumber has been made free, and the duty has been very much reduced on coal, iron ore, lime and a variety of farm products. It will probably enlarge our market to some extent by some millions of dollars, but the exact amount cannot be ascertained until a year has passed and our exports to that country are tabulated and published.

## Mrs. Kent-Mason.

This name is familiar to many readers of the STAR. The following is the latest event in her career:

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 25.—Local people were astounded this morning at the revelation of an hitherto undisclosed chapter in the life of "Mrs. Robbins," the confidence woman, who has been swindling college graduates in various parts of New England.

Less than twenty years ago "Mrs. Robbins" was known by every man and woman in Hartford, and her praises were sung in every home and every newspaper in town.

She was the invited guest in the houses of wealthy, and the most exclusive people of the city were proud of the acquaintance.

The unfortunate wreck of a once proud womanhood now in Hartford county jail is none other than Mrs. Kent-Mason, the gifted temperance lecturer, Hartford homes and Hartford hospitality were once at her command and the capital city was practically her headquarters from 1876 to 1884, the period between her two marriages.

Mrs. Robbins' first appearance in Hartford was in December, 1876. A

temperance wave was then sweeping over the country and the movement in Hartford was most pronounced. Meetings which had been initiated in the spring had grown in popular interest, and the number that took the pledge mounted well into the thousands.

Nov. 14 the veteran speaker, John B. Gough, gave an address at the Opera House, his subject being "Now and Then." The first week in December there was a series of union temperance meetings with addresses in the churches by well-known advocates of the cause. The week was opened by a thrilling address at the centre church by the unfortunate woman who now occupies cell 5 at the Hartford county jail.

Friday morning the Courant said the meeting would be addressed by Miss Kent-Mason, "who has for some years been among the ablest and most prominent advocates of the cause on the platform in this country and in British provinces." Monday evening she was "Mrs. Clayton, formerly Miss Kent-Mason," and after her second lecture she was "Mrs. Kent-Mason (Clayton)."

In giving the report of the first lecture the Courant says: "The speaker of the evening was Mrs. Clayton, formerly Miss Kent-Mason, a lady who has made her mark as a lecturer, and who held the close attention of her audience for an hour while she portrayed the evils of intemperance and the great necessity of practical work."

Another story connected with "Mrs. Robbins'" early life and marriage was told to-day: She was married to her first husband, Clayton, in the church at Yarmouth, N. S., June 24, 1876. The event was considered so momentous that the town made it a public holiday. The Hon. A. J. Hood, postmaster at Yarmouth, gave her away. Her success in lecturing in the British provinces was phenomenal. Capt. J. L. Skinner, of San Francisco, secretary of the national G. A. R., was "Mrs. Robbins'" manager for some time, but he was constantly in trouble and hot water over her "borrowing" sermons and finally gave up the job.

Although "Mrs. Robbins" has been detected in various places and at various times in crooked work similar to that practiced here, this is the first time she has been found over for trial. She has been in court often, but has never secured a jail sentence.

## GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

Dead Body Found on the C. P. R. Track.

John Connolly, watchman at Cushing's mill, made a ghastly discovery Saturday morning. He was returning from the mill, about half-past five o'clock, and when near the railway crossing, not far from the western end of the cantilever bridge, he saw the body of a man lying across the rails. A closer investigation showed that the man had been struck by a train and had met a horrible death. There was a deep cut on the right side of the face near the nose, the head and body were terribly crushed and both feet were cut off at the ankles.

It was a sickening sight, but Mr. Connolly removed the corpse from the track and laid it on the grass. He then notified A. M. Hann, the hostler of the Fairville round house, who in turn notified Officer Hennessey. The body proved to be that of Councillor J. W. Canfield, of Westfield, and it was evident that he had been lying on the track when the train struck him. He had been to the city on Friday and had purchased some sashes and doors for a new house he was building. He was seen in Fairville between seven and eight o'clock, and was then very much under the influence of liquor. The station agent became alarmed for his safety, as he was wandering about close to the track, and summoned Officer Hennessey. Seeing who it was and knowing him to be a quiet, inoffensive man, the officer got him in the waiting room and told him to stay there until the train arrived. He asked to see Mr. Daniel Brophy and Hennessey went to get him. On the way to Mr. Brophy's the officer was summoned to quell a disturbance, which occupied his attention for some time. When he returned to the station the train was just leaving and not seeing Mr. Canfield he concluded that he was on board. Such was not the case, however. The unfortunate man had wandered off and was not seen again until found by the watchman this morning. A broken bottle, which was found near the remains, told the sad story. Overcome by drink he had laid down on the track. It is not known definitely whether it was the C. P. R. express which left here last night that killed him or the engine while backing over from Fairville to take the train out. It is thought, however, to be the latter, for had he been struck by the covey which he would probably have been thrown clear of the track. The body was lying directly across the track when discovered.

Officer Hennessey, as soon as he heard of the accident, sent for Dr. Gray, who arrived in a few minutes, but it only needed a glance to know that the man was dead and that medical skill was of no avail.

Coroner Robinson was notified and he empanelled a jury, with Justice McNaught as foreman. They commenced an inquest in the station and heard the evidence of Mr. Connolly, Dr. Gray and Officer Hennessey. The inquest was then adjourned until four o'clock this afternoon, when the driver and stoker of the locomotive will be examined.

When the Globe reporter left Fairville after gleaning the facts of the case, the body was still lying by the side of the track, covered by a sheet. Officer Hennessey had searched the remains and found about \$10 in the vest pocket. A couple of sea ferns and some shells, which he had purchased in the city, were found lying by the body.

Mr. Canfield was a resident of Westfield, where he has a wife and a large family of children. He was a school teacher and a man of considerable attainments. He had represented Westfield in the Kings County Council and had been warden of the county.

As soon as they heard of the accident the C. P. R. officials telegraphed to Mr. Haggerty, the mechanical superintendent at McAdam, to examine the engine that took out last night's C. P. R. train. Word was received from Mr. Haggerty this afternoon that there were no traces of blood on the engine.

## WILSON'S DENUNCIATION.

Nothing But Evil to Say of the  
Tariff Bill and Gormanites.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., August 31.—William L. Wilson, the Congressman who framed the original Wilson bill, made a thrilling speech here on Wednesday, when he received the unanimous nomination as the Democratic candidate for Congress for the district, which he now represents. Mr. Wilson said in part:

"The Congress which adjourned yesterday was charged by the American people with a duty clear, unmistakable, transcendent to secure from the grasp of private and selfish hands the power of federal taxation; to lift from the backs of the American people that burden of tribute to privilege and monopoly which under thirty years' Republican legislation had grown constantly heavier until it far exceeded their legitimate and necessary taxation for the support of government; to reclaim and make for ever sure that heritage of American South, which is the true meaning and priceless boon of Democratic institutions—equal opportunity in a land of equal rights. This was the inspiring mission which the Democratic party had long sought from the American people power and authority to perform. To this mission the immediate representatives of the people gave themselves earnestly and faithfully. In that work they were at all times cheered and encouraged by their great leader, who for eight years, in defeat and victory, had led in the movement for tariff reform. While he scrupulously abstained from interference with the work of those entrusted with the reform legislation, he was, in season and out of season, in urging that the pledges on which we had come into power should be fulfilled in the letter and in the spirit, and that the blessings of reduced and just taxation should be fully and honestly secured to the American people. You have followed with waning hopes and angry disapproval the tedious and tortuous and passing of that bill through the Senate, and have seen that, despite a nominal Democratic majority in that body, the great trusts and monopolies were still able to write their taxes, as they had done under Republican rule, in some of its most important schedules. The burden upon is the same whether they use a Democratic or a Republican hand as their amanuensis. But the wrong to you is infinitely the greater when those who bear the commission of your own party thus prove faithless to its highest duties. I am not sure that this very failure may not be the harbinger and assurance of a speedier and more complete triumph of commercial freedom, than the smooth and unobstructed passage of the House bill would have been. The American people are aroused, as hardly anything else could have aroused them; to the deadly menace which protection begets to the purity and the very existence of free government. They have seen a single great trust empowered by our tariff laws to control the production and sale of a necessity of life, parcelling out the country with its partners, and using its law-made wealth and power to thwart the best efforts of the people to reduce their own taxation. They have seen it hold up Congress for weeks and have heard its minions boldly declare that there should be no tariff bill in which its interests were not fully protected, and they have realized the final fulfillment of that boast. When the Sugar Trust thus challenges the American people to a contest of strength its days are numbered, its temporary triumph is its speedier and more complete overthrow, and with its overthrow will vanish its sisterhood of monopolies that are strong through its support. The day of mad protection is over in this country; McKinleyism will disappear as a dark and hideous blight from our statute books. The fight will go on, not, it may be, in such a general engagement and protracted struggle as we have just passed through, but in that steady and relentless pressure that will take one after another of the strongholds of privilege, until all shall disappear before the advance of public opinion and public emancipation."

## REIGN OF TERROR.

Threatened to Come Next Month in Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—It must be admitted that extraordinary measures for the suppression of anarchy in France have served thus far to make its mad votaries more defiant and threatening than ever.

The revengeful blow which has followed every execution of an anarchist murderer has not yet been struck in memory of Carnot's assassin, but the authorities are in momentary expectation and dread of it.

A large portion of daily mail of the president of the republic and other prominent officials consists of threats of assassination.

Not a day passes that a dozen or more anonymous hints of all manner of anarchists' plots are not sent to the police and the home office. The police believe that some of these threats are genuine, but they are sent in such numbers that even the secret service is utterly unable to deal with them.

The authorities are at their wits' end to cope with the situation. The plans which are adopted for the protection of the life of Casimir-Perier are more elaborate than were ever employed under the empire. When the president left Paris Thursday for his country residence the train included two second-class carriages, containing 35 detectives, and a corps of 70 to 80 officers is employed on the estate when the president is at his residence. They assume the character of laborers, gardeners, fishermen and hawkers in the vicinity of the chateau and when the president goes to Paris they disappear. Any stranger who loiters within a block of the Elysee is quickly questioned by a detective. The

necessity of the espionage is extremely galling to the president, but he is wise enough to recognize the genuine danger, and he assumes at least an appearance of security by appearing occasionally in public.

Persons who assume to know what the French anarchists are doing—and your correspondent has had some proof of the genuineness of their information within the past year—say that they will seek to establish a reign of terror in Paris in October. The police are convinced that mischief more serious than any yet attempted is brewing. The fact that these fears are so definite is the best assurance that they will not be realized, for the expected seldom happens.

## ANOTHER CHINESE VICTORY.

The Koreans Joined the Chinese.

SHANGHAI, August 29.—The native press has received confirmation of the battle fought between the Chinese and the Japanese troops on August 13.

According to these reports, 5,000 Chinese troops of all arms, attacked the Japanese forces, which had been detailed to guard the Ping-Yang passes, in the north-west of Corea, and eventually succeeded in driving the Japanese from the positions which they held.

It is added that a large number of Koreans flocked to the Chinese standard and begging for arms and asking for permission to form the advance guard of the Chinese force moving against the Japanese. On August 14, says the native press, the Chinese were reinforced by four thousand troops from Yi-Chow, and on the day following they attacked the Japanese lines at Chung-Ho, with the result that the Japanese retreated, and on August 16 the Chinese army was further reinforced by thirteen thousand fresh troops, and on August 17 they attacked the Japanese, who are said to have lost four thousand men and their heavy baggage.

The Chinese, on August 18, advanced to Huang-Chow, and passing near the Tattung river, where their Japanese warships were moored, the Japanese opened fire upon them with the ships guns and inflicted a loss of several hundred men upon the Chinese. At the same time, three of the Japanese warships found themselves aground and were afterwards severely damaged by the fire of the Chinese artillery, which was hauled from ambush. The bulk of the Japanese forces, it is further asserted, retreated southwards, pursued by the Chinese cavalry, until night stopped the latter's advance.

Finally, the reports of the native press says that General Yeh, the Chinese commander, then made a detour and attacked the Japanese in the rear, completely routing them and capturing Huang-Chow. The general news received here does not confirm the reports of these Chinese successes received by the native press.

LONDON, August 29.—The latest news received from the Orient, giving details of battles fought, and alleged movements of the respective forces, has caused but a ripple of interest here. A matter in connection with the subject that attracts some attention is a despatch to the Times from Berlin saying that the National Zeitung publishes the advance sheets of article, to appear in the September Rundschau, by Herr Brandt, formerly German minister to Pekin. The writer accuses Japan of absolutely wanton aggression towards Corea. Herr Brandt remarks that neither Russia nor England is likely to be in a hurry to interfere in the present trouble.

But, he adds, he is of the opinion that they must do so eventually.

This revives the talk about the diplomatic efforts that were made by England, Germany and Italy, in the early stages of the trouble, to bring about a bloodless settlement. The impression gains ground that even at this late day Great Britain and Germany are laboring in the interests of peace.

A despatch to the Times from Shanghai, dated August 28, says: It is reported that the Chinese forces, joined by 5,000 Koreans, have beaten back the Japanese army, with heavy loss, to Kaiseng, forty miles north of Seoul. The Chinese are still advancing. They are helped everywhere by the Koreans. The Morning Post prints a despatch from Shanghai: "The Japanese are reported to be landing in front, northward of the Taku, preparatory to marching to Pekin. Another report is that the Japanese have disembarked 20,000 troops on the Ya-Lu-Kiang, which runs along the boundary between China and Corea. They are said to have twenty-eight warships there and to plan an attack on the Chinese from the rear." The Times' correspondent cites no trustworthy authority for his report. Apparently he got it from the source which has supplied him with previous stories of Chinese victories. Neither the Chinese nor Japanese legations have been informed.

## An Attack on Port Arthur.

LONDON, August 31.—A despatch from Shanghai says that a Che-Foo despatch states that the Japanese warships, conveying a number of transports, landed troops at Liau-Tai-Shan on August 30. These troops were marched at once on Port Arthur, the Japanese warships in the meantime bombarding the fort at play.

The object of the Japanese is to destroy the docks and forts at Port Arthur, in order to prevent disabled Chinese vessels from sheltering there for repairs. The fight was still in progress.

Shanghai advices say the British gunboat Redpole has sailed from Che-Foo for Port Arthur.

Junks arriving at Che-Foo from the New Chang report that a large number of bodies of Japanese are floating in the water at the mouth of Tattung river.

Hong Kong, on Monday last, was declared free from the plague. The number of cases has been reduced to a minimum.

The Intercolonial Peace Congress at Antwerp has adopted a resolution, instructing the international bureau to approach the various European Governments with a view of putting a stop to the war between China and Japan.

Another despatch from Shanghai says that notwithstanding the imperial warnings against assaults upon foreigners, an uneasy feeling is growing at Tien-Tsin, owing to the fact that numbers of young and undisciplined recruits are arriving there. The foreign residents are arming and combining for mutual defence. In response to their representations, France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia are each sending a warship to Tien-Tsin.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 30.—Mr. Yaitaro Okano, of this city, has received some late Japanese newspapers, containing war news up to August 16. The Japanese papers assert that the Chinese methods of warfare are not in keeping with the laws of civilized nations. Poisoned wells are a favorite device for killing off their enemies, and against these the Japanese forces have to be continually on their guard. The policy of the Japanese Government, according to these press reports, is to simply defend Seoul and keep things quiet there to keep possession of Yashan which they have already captured from Chinese possession and to gain and, if possible, to keep possession of Heijo, which is on the neck of Corea. The Japanese will then be in a position to prevent the Chinese forces from marching southward toward Corea. It is asserted that as soon as Heijo is in Japanese possession a march on Pekin will follow. Every now and then it is required by the Japanese commanders, that the men see the photographs of their Emperor and Empress and read the war proclamation to fill them with the right sentiments of patriotism.

## Dress Goods.

Our trade in this line is growing fast. We are getting many of the best cash customers in the city. We are gaining the trade of those most competent to judge of the real value. We have received some of our Fall Stock and sell them great value. We have a line of Blacks and Plain Colors in All Wool Foulies, double, for 25c a yard, the like of which has never been shown and are not to be seen elsewhere. They sell on sight every time.

J. FLANAGAN,  
Central Dry Goods, opposite Market.

## NOTICE.

A meeting of the directors of the Harvey Branch Railroad will be held at the office of H. E. GRAVES, Secretary, at six o'clock, p. m., on September the sixth, at three o'clock, p. m.

By order of President,  
HARVEY BANK, Aug. 25th, 1894.

## NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby forbids and cautions all persons, corporations and commissioners of sewers against interfering in any way with the roadbed and track of the Salisbury and Harvey Railway, as the same is doing will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

Dated, Salisbury, Hillsborough, the 26th day of July, A. D. 1894.

A. SHERWOOD,  
Manager of the said railway.

## SPORTING GOODS!!

C. E. ELLIOT,  
Main Street, Moncton, N. B.

Rifle Shot, Guns, and Ammunition, Fishing Rods, Fishing Tackle of all kinds; a first-class lot of Flies and Lines, selling cheaper than anything in this line ever offered before in the Province. Gunsmithing and general repairing. Anyone wishing anything in this line had better give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Marble and Granite  
Monuments and  
Grave-Stones.

T. F. Sherard & Son,  
MONCTON, N. B.  
Work Delivered Free.

## ANGUS O'HANLEY,

Blacksmith,  
Main St. Hillsboro', N. B.

All kind of blacksmith work done with neatness and dispatch.  
Horse Shoeing A Specialty.

## MASTERS &amp; SNOW,

Representing the best English, Canadian and American Insurance Companies.  
Fire, Life Accident and Plate Glass.

Moncton, N. B.

## W. G. BELL,

314 MAIN STREET.  
MONCTON, N. B.

Cheapest Flour, Meal and Pork in the City, full line of English and American groceries on hand at

Lowest Prices.



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## P. W. F. BREWSTER,

Manufacturer of

## Carriages and Sleighs.

Fine Carriage Paint-  
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All Branches of Undertak-  
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thoroughly Experienced Man.

ALBERT, N. B.

TICK,  
TICK, - TICK.

I do not pretend to do all my  
business on TICK, but what I  
would call your attention to is  
this, that I carry one of the  
finest lines of

## Clocks

to be found in the Provinces  
and I will warrant them to  
TICK on the time for you.  
My prices are low, and my  
stock comprises

Hall, Office, Parlor, Bedroom  
and Kitchen Clocks in Marble, Oak, Ash,  
Walnut and Cherry.

Beautiful Designs, Low Prices, Easy  
Terms. If not convenient to call send  
for price list.

## K. Bezanon's

Jewelry and Music Store

258 & 260 Main Street,  
MONCTON, N. B.

## J. C. STEWART &amp; CO.,

Cor. Main and Downing Streets,  
MONCTON, N. B.

## CANNED GOOD,

BOTTLED GOODS,  
CONFECTIONERY.

## Butter and Cheese

A SPECIALTY.

Pork, Flour, Meal, &c.

## EVERYTHING FRESH

NO CHEAP GOODS.

Special attention paid to orders  
outside the city.

## J. C. STEWART &amp; CO.

G. D. STEEVES

Corner Main and Academy street.

Received per A. J. and by Rail.

Cider Vinegar,

White Wine Vinegar

Mixed Pickles,

Canned Corn "Delhi,"

Canned Peas "Delhi,"

Canned Salmon,

Granulated Sugar,

Extra Yellow C. Sugar,

Pulverized Sugar,

Val Laver Raisins,

Soda Biscuits,

Brooms, Pails,

Colman's Starch,

Grey Cottons,

White Cotton,

Summer Suits,

Flannellette,

Ladies' Blk. Hose,

Ladies' Blk. Mitts,

Clark's 300 yd Cotton,

Paris Green, Gem Preserve Bottles.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold at public auction on Saturday  
the twenty-second day of September, next  
at one o'clock in the afternoon at or near  
the office of Alexander W. Leonard, Esquire, Parish  
of Couverdale in the County of Albert, the  
lot of land belonging to John Miller of the said  
Parish and County bounded and described as  
follows:

"Beginning at a post standing on the west-  
ern side of the Faw Road where the Southern  
side of Banister Road intersects the said Faw  
Road, thence said post along the western  
side of last mentioned road running by the  
magnet south three degrees and thirty min-  
utes, west thirty-seven chains to another post  
thence North eighty-six degrees and thirty  
minutes, west five chains to another post,  
thence south three degrees and thirty minutes  
west thirteen chains to a pine tree, thence  
north eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes  
west fifteen chains to another pine tree, thence  
north three degrees and thirty minutes, east  
fifty chains to another post and thence south  
eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes, east  
twenty chains to the place of beginning con-  
taining about three acres more or less, and  
distinguished as lot number one hundred and  
thirty-two, west on Colpitts Brook south of  
Banister Road" the said land being granted  
to said Miller by the crown by grant dated  
December 15th, 1892, by number 2228 the same  
having been seized and taken by virtue of a  
warrant issued by W. G. Wright, Esquire,  
Sergeant-At-Law of the County of Albert, at the  
suit of the Trustee of the School of the Parish  
of Couverdale in the County of Albert  
versus the said John Miller, the said lands  
having been duly viewed as required by law  
the said WILLIAMS WOODWORTH,  
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Hopewell, Aug. 9, 1894.

## New Brunswick, County

of Albert, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of  
Albert or to any Constable within  
the said County: Greeting—

Whereas James W. Colpitts of  
the Parish of Couverdale, in the County of