

THE ALBERT STAR.

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J. A. BEATTY, MANAGER.

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WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1.

OUR LIEN LAWS.

It is the old saying "that when it rains it pours." For years past the question of a lien law has been annually brought up in the House of Assembly. William Wilson, the jovial Ex-M. P. P., for York, was the especial advocate of the Lien Law. He introduced his bill every session and did much toward educating our legislature upon the subject, but was never able during his eight years of legislative service to get his idea crystallized into law. But by a strange paradox, no sooner had Mr. Wilson ceased to be a member of the House, than that body sat about the business of Lien Law making in good earnest, the result was that at the last session of the House two measures of that nature and another in the interest of wage-earners were introduced, all of which have become law. As these laws are new to the province and of very great importance, we propose giving a brief synopsis of each.

The first of these measures is called the "The Mechanics Lien Act," and was introduced by Attorney General Blair. It provides that, "unless he signs an express agreement to the contrary every mechanic, machinist, builder, laborer, contractor or the person doing work upon or furnishing materials to be used in the construction, alteration or repair of any building or erection, or erecting, furnishing or placing machinery of any kind in, upon or in connection with any building, erection or mine, shall by virtue of being so employed or furnishing have a lien for the price of the work machinery or materials upon the building, erection or mine and the lands occupied thereby or connected therewith." Provision is also made for a lien upon any chattel upon which money or skill has been bestowed by any mechanic in which the lien is to be enforced in every case, and the money due realized to the wage-earner is provided and the county court is given jurisdiction in all such matters. The act also contains provisions by which the rights of all parties are protected and secured. It comes into operation on the first of August of this year.

The second measure was introduced by Surveyor General Tweedie and is called "The Woodman's Lien Act, 1894." It gives "any person performing any labor or services in connection with any logs or timber intended to be driven down rivers or streams, or hauled directly from the woods or brought by railway to the place of destination" a lien thereon for the amount due for such labor or service. The provisions for enforcing the lien act, are very similar to those in respect to the Mechanics Lien Act. The third measure was introduced by Chief Commissioner Emmerson and is called "An Act for the Protection of Wage Earners." This act provides that in the case of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or in case of the distribution of the assets of a company, or in case of the distribution of the assets of a deceased person by the executor or administrator, or in case of the seizure by the sheriff of the property of an execution debtor, or in case of absconding, concealed or absent debtor, or in case a railway is sold by the bondholders, or under mortgage, the assignee, curator, executor or administrator, sheriff, trustees, referee or mortgagee, as the case may be, shall pay to all persons in the employ of the assignor, company, deceased person, executor or administrator, absconded or absent debtor, or railway company, wages in full for the three months immediately before the assignment, winds up, death, seizure by sheriff or foreclosure, as the case may be, and as to any other amounts due they shall rank as general creditors.

We do not pretend that we have done anything more than call attention to the legislation referred to, nor do we think we owe our readers any apology for taking up so much space in this manner. Had these laws been in force for years past we could easily point out instances, where thousands of dollars earned by the sweat of the brow, were never realized by the laborers, which if these laws had been in force, it would have been otherwise. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and now if he don't get it, it is his own fault.

A Bad Boy.

"Ma, has aunts got bees in her mouth?"
"No. Why do you ask?"
"Cause Captain Jones caught hold of her and said he was going to take honey from her lips, and she said, 'Well, make haste.'"

THE KING OF COREA.

Some of the Characteristics of the Ruler of the Troubled Kingdom.

Li Houn, King of Corea, is the twenty-eighth sovereign of the dynasty of Han. Though only 43 years old, he has been on the throne thirty years. He has a variety of titles, such as "Son of Heaven" and "King of Ten Thousand Isles," yet his hereditary claim and all his grandeur did not save him the humiliation of being obliged to ask China's permission to assume rulership or pay heavy annual dues. The Chinese Emperor regards him as a vassal, but the King of Corea is so holy a personage in his own country that it is a sacrilege to even mention his name. He literally has no name to speak of until he dies. Then his successor allows him one.

To touch him with an iron weapon is high treason. One of his predecessors, Tieng-teng-tai-oung, died from an abscess in the neck in 1800 rather than have it lanced. His present Majesty, presumably, shaves himself.

On the other hand, any subject touched by the King's hand has to always wear a brass plate to commemorate the fact.

The King is now the Mikado's prisoner in his own capital, Seoul, though his subjects may not know it, for this ruler of the Hermit Kingdom is a veritable hermit to the outside world, as is visible to his people as the Chinese Emperor.

His Queen, who belongs to the noble Min family, is nearly a year older than he.

Their son, Li Tchok, the hereditary or crown prince, was born February 4, 1873.

The King's father, Khoal Khong, is still living.

Li Houn has a few ideas of modern ways, such as introducing the electric light into his palace. His time is largely occupied in religious ceremonies.

The Coreans are tall, well-formed men, very like the Chinese of the better class. Indeed, Corea in many ways is a replica of China.

A Corean's great weakness is hats. His imagination runs wild on hats, and he wears a vast variety of them. The ordinary rain hat, made of oiled paper, looks like a folded fan. The common hat is so made of bamboo and hair cloth as to let in the rain in winter and the sun in summer. The upper classes always wear overcoats; the poor only wear them by way of evening dress.

The principal moral virtue of the Corean is that he loves his children so dearly that he neither slays nor exposes them. In return, if a son meets his father in the street he makes obeisance, and if his father is imprisoned, it is a sacred duty to hang the whole time about the prison door.

There is no division of labor to speak of; each peasant makes everything he wants. Paper is the one manufacture. The national shoe is made of straw, with an aperture for the great toe to peep out of.

The Corean money, called "cash," is made of the basest and cheapest composition. It takes three thousand "cash" to equal a Mexican dollar. It is all a Corean pony can do to carry \$15 in "cash." In the country districts coins of greater value than "cash" are of no use; one cannot get change for them.

The causes of the present trouble over Corea are thus enumerated in an interview in London by Henry Norman, an Englishman, who has spent some time in that country: "First of all comes a permanent ill-feeling between Chinese and Japanese, who have a rooted dislike for one another. Second, their mutual jealousy as the two great Far Eastern Powers. Third, there was Japan's vastly preponderant interests—population, shipping, trade—in Corea, against China's ancient suzerainty and her modern political control of Corea affairs. Fourth, the rebellion in Corea, threatening all foreigners, including Japanese, stands for something, but not so much as has been made out, for Corea rebellions are not very serious affairs. Fifth, Japan, is exasperated by the deceiving of the pro-Japanese Corean rebels, Kim-Ok-Kyun, from his refuge in Tokio, and his brutal murder in Shanghai, winked at by the Chinese Government. Sixth, Japan is afraid, not without reason, that China is about to settle her difficulties with Russia by allowing the latter to occupy a port on the east coast of Corea. Finally, both countries believe themselves to possess powerful forces of the European kind and are not sorry to have an opportunity of showing what they can do with them. This is much truer of Japan than of China."

Mr. Norman has a high opinion of the Japanese army. Up to the time of the Franco-German war the instructors of this army were Frenchmen. The result of the war was sufficient, in Japanese opinion, to make a change desirable, and the French instructors were changed for English, German and Italian. Few of these remain, as the Japanese now think they know enough about the art of war to prosecute it without foreign assistance.

In a fight between the Japanese and the Chinese the former, in Mr. Norman's opinion, will surely win, as the Japanese army is equipped according to the most modern ideas, and is of considerable size, while the number of troops that China can put into the field is known to none outside of the "Flowery Kingdom," and to few within in the realm. Their equipment too, is a good deal of a mystery.

The Japanese, Mr. Norman says, are not only well drilled and well armed, but they are brave and they are patient for a fight, one with China preferred, as they hate the Chinese with whole-souled rancour.

Regarding the suzerainty of China over Japan it amounts, Mr. Norman thinks, to very little. "The Son of Heaven," as the Emperor of China is styled at home, considers himself the suzerain of the world. He was suzerain of Lower and Upper Burma, and lost them both. Thibet is the only country the "Son of Heaven" would fight desperately for.

Of the King and Crown Prince of Corea, by whom he was received, Mr. Norman has not a flattering opinion. The Crown Prince he describes as little better than a "hydrocephalous idiot." The King is a slight improvement upon this. Corea alone is not in a position to make a fight. The country is impoverished, and under its present ruler is of no use to the Coreans or to anybody else. There are only a few hundred Corean soldiers at the capital, and they are of the opera bouffe order.

Kingdom of Corea.

The Kingdom of Corea, which China and Japan are quarrelling over, is nearly twice as large as the State of Pennsylvania. Its population is estimated at 8,000,000. The average width of Corea is 135 miles and the whole length is about 600 miles. There are eight provinces, each with a Governor. The King's revenues, which are considerable, are obtained chiefly by the letting of lands and from a tithe of all the produce. The King owns nearly all the land property.

The people are great sufferers through this system of land grabbing and tax farming. Grinding poverty holds them in a relentless grasp.

The capital proper is Seoul, a walled town of 250,000 inhabitants about twenty-five miles inland and joined to its seaport by a badly made road. Seoul is in the heart of Corea and it is the one aim and object of every Corean to live there for in the city every pleasure and vice is more easy of attainment and the chances of getting favorite posts by judicious flattery and canvassing of superiors are multiplied.

The King is a puppet in the hands of his court and the country only preserves its independence through the jealousy of the Chinese, Japanese and Russians, all of whom covet the land. Corea is run by Japanese and Chinese and it is difficult to say which race the inhabitants hate most. They are, however, more afraid of the Chinese, who always assume superior airs as belonging to the dominant power.

A telegraph has penetrated Corea and a wire run from Wan-san, a seaport town on the east side, to the capital and Chemulpo on the west coast.

It is the fate of weak Eastern kingdoms to be the prey of their powerful neighbors. Corea has not only to endure the rivalries of China and Japan, but is threatened with the dangerous assistance of Russia.

The Russians have long wanted an open Asiatic port to replace Vladivostok, which is icebound in winter time. Port Lazareff, or Gen-San, as the natives call it, about the middle of the east coast of Corea, would exactly suit them, but a Russian harbor there could hardly be accepted by Great Britain, considering that she gave up Port Hamilton on the condition of no Russian port being established in the Japanese Sea.

Civil war has gone on in Corea for three years. Ground down by official tyranny and extortion, the people rose in despair. A "national party"—the "Tong Hak"—took the lead and lately succeeded in securing a whole province.

Then Japan appeared upon the scene, sending troops to suppress the insurrection on the plea of protecting her subjects. The Mikado's Government next proposed to China jointly to recognize the weak Corean administration after a more modern fashion, but China as suzerain of Corea, would brook no interference. Now therefore the question resolves itself into a trial of military force between the rival empires.

The Japanese Prevent the Landing of Chinese Troops.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—The Chinese transports sunk off the Korean coast by Japanese guns belonged to a fleet of eleven steamers which sailed from Taku on July 20 with 12,000 troops. The fleet left Taku under an escort of gunboats. The majority of the transports proceeded slowly with gunboats, while the faster ones steamed at full speed so as to land their troops as soon as possible. On the transports which arrived first on the Korean coast were a few hundred soldiers. Most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with inferior firearms or merely bows and arrows. The attack upon the steamers from the Japanese last Wednesday is described briefly in a despatch received this evening from Nagasaki. Firing was begun by the Japanese battery on the shore while the Chinese officers were trying to disembark their men from the first steamer. The Japanese cruisers then steamed up and opened fire on all the transports which were lying in waiting to discharge the men. The Chinese were unable to make any effective resistance. They were thrown into great confusion and many jumped overboard to escape the hot fire, under which the transports suffered severely.

The declaration of war has caused keen excitement among all classes here. Business is virtually suspended. The position of Japanese residents is precarious. Europeans best acquainted with the city think the Sikh police will be strong enough to protect them from Chinese fanatics. Mobilization proceeds rapidly and the preparations to embark large bodies of troops are making with unexpected energy. The Chinese government bought two large steamers Thursday and negotiations for others are in progress. The Japanese have announced they will hold the King of Corea a hostage until internal reforms demanded by them shall have been satisfactorily guaranteed. In Seoul the excitement is at a white heat. There has been considerable disorder and an uprising of the people may come at any minute.

Trade, Price and Tariff.

The entire business of the country is still marking time, waiting for the passage of the tariff bill; but with this difference, that President Cleveland's letter has brought the entire issue to a head. Whatever happens, whether the bill is past or beaten; it will be perfectly clear who has won, and the country will be able to govern itself accordingly.

Meanwhile the entire country is adjusting itself to the lower level of price for food, for wages, and for products. Both the textile and the iron weeklies have been full of assertions for two weeks that stocks were never lower in the hands of retailers and jobbers. Small orders are multiplying and in dry goods there are signs of some slight movement in trade, while Bessemer iron and its products show somewhat stiffer prices.

The situation for cotton is undoubtedly affected by the low prices made by the Amoskeag Mills last week, the lowest of the century. The approaching stringency, not to say collapse, in Australasian affairs points to prices still lower for wool, even if the passage of the tariff precipitates a sudden American demand. Consumption, measured by wool sales, is larger now even than in 1892, but cotton takings are for three weeks the same as last year, 35,799 bales this year and 36,011 bales last year, while in 1892 they were 42,993. In short, without a panic, business is at the panic level, and half its productive force is believed to be idle, although in boots and shoes there has been a return to about the usual output.

The rapid increase of 23,433 tons in the weekly product of iron, a rise of one-third, is based on the same condition as leads to such faint sign of improvement in textiles—stocks are low. They were reduced 95,782 tons in June, and while the product for half the year, 2,450,000 tons, is lower than any half year since 1885, the consumption, 2,714,458 tons, is larger than in the last half of 1893, 2,355,862 tons. So the product of steel rails in the first half of this year, 345,000 tons, was less than the 571,864 tons of the first half of last year—a product equal to the output of recent first half years since 1890, when it was 1,032,658 tons; but was larger than in the last half year of 1893.

In cotton, wool, boots and shoes, iron, steel rails, and probably in most products, the past six months, had as they were, gave a larger output than in the previous six months; the last half of 1893. The conclusion is natural that so far as product is concerned the bottom was then reached and the next half year will be better. This is confirmed by the general return of strikers to work last week of railroad operators, coke workers, miners, tube makers and potters, with the general prospect that the era of strikes is over. All point in the same direction of increased product and it is hoped increased demand.

This readjustment depends, however, upon demand. This does not now exist. When it comes it will be through the double effect of low prices for manufactures and a low cost for food. The past year has seen great reductions in the cost of manufacture. Everywhere expenses have been cut down efficiency increased and new plants procured in the endeavor to keep a profit at low prices. The effect is of this apparent in the lowest prices ever seen in retail shops. The reduction at many points will amaze anyone who is familiar with past prices.

Large crops render cheap food certain. The wheat crop is not only large, but, considering the obstacles, is moving rapidly, though strikes have reduced Western receipts to two-thirds of a year ago, while exports in three weeks of July are 5,900,000 bushels now, against 12,840,000 in like weeks last year. Under this check, due to low prices abroad, wheat fell three cents, and corn, after rising early in the week, fell a cent before the close, while larger shipments of hogs indicate a probable fall in pork when the size of the corn crop is known.—Philadelphia Press.

Newfoundland Politics.

HALIFAX, July 30.—A St. John's Nfld. special to the Halifax Herald says: The supreme court dealt the finishing blow to the Whiteway party today, when Chief Justice Sir F. B. Carter delivered judgment unseating and disqualifying George Emmerson, speaker of assembly, and James McGrath, ex-chairman of the board of works, both members for Placentia, upon charges of bribery and corrupt practices in the late general election. The charges were the same as the previous cases, the principal one being the lavish expenditure of public money the week before election without having any proper authority. The chief justice criticized this practice. He also declared that McGrath's second election, when he was returned after accepting the above office, was also void, as he was ineligible to be a candidate then. This decision breaks the deadlock and makes the government masters of the situation. The Whitewayites now have only ten to the government's thirteen. Two other Whitewayites are yet to be tried, but the government will open the legislature without waiting to unseat them. The legislature opens on Thursday.

A Man's Body Found Latest Inside an Alligator.

PANAMA, July 28.—The Star and Herald prints the following from Columbia: In Pinon, on the Magdalena River, while bathing, a man was devoured by an alligator. His absence could not be accounted for until the following day, when the alligator was killed by some people in the village. On opening the saurian, the body of the unfortunate man was found inside intact. Eight men from the village of Palmento formed a party to cut down a gigantic tree. The tree in falling struck the whole party, causing the death of all.

A Millionaire's Shopping.

On the first floor of the building at Broadway and Rector Street, New York, where Russell Sage has his office, is a clothing store. The show windows have been crowded since the firm moved in a few months ago with advertisements and price cards accounting extraordinary bargains inside!

There were ready-made suits, with trousers rigidly creased and coats that looked so fine as to be a source of torment to Sage, who is said to be worth \$50,000,000, and who spends \$50 a year on clothes. Every day as he went to his wire-cage office on the second floor he saw one suit marked \$12 that particularly caught his eye— or, maybe, it was the price. Once he actually stopped to look more closely at the bargain.

Yesterday morning Mr. Sage, after considerable hesitation, entered the store. "I want to look at one of those suits in the window," he said to a clerk. The coveted \$12 suit was brought out.

"How much?" asked the man who has more ready money than any one else in New York.

"Twelve dollars," was the reply.

"I'll give \$10."

Mr. Sage was informed that one price prevailed in the store.

Then he raised the bid. "Ten and two shillings."

The market, however, still held firm at twelve.

"Ten and four shillings."

Still the market failed to break.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," then said Mr. Sage. "I'll give you ten and six shillings and carry the suit upstairs myself."

Seeing that this great jump in prices and the offer of free transportation of the goods produced no effect, Mr. Sage remarked as he left the store: "I guess the warm weather won't last long, and I'll get along just as well with this suit I have on."

The only real kings are those who rule themselves.

Man makes no real progress that is not God-directed.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the Court Hillsboro T. O. P. will be held at their place of meeting on Saturday, August 4th, at 7:30 P. M., for the transaction of business.

JAMES BLIGHT, C. R.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby forbids and cautions all persons, corporations and commissions of agents against interfering in any way with the peaceful and lawful business of the Southern Railway, or the Salisbury and Harvey Railroad, as anyone so doing will be proceeded against to the utmost limit of the law.

Dated, Railway Office, Hillsborough, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1894.

A. SHERWOOD, Manager of the said railway.

Estate Notice.

Creditors of the late G. S. Turner and others interested in his estate and in the estate of Southern Ry., are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of such creditors and interested persons at Hotel Brunswick, Moncton, N. B., on Friday, Aug. 3rd next at 10 o'clock a. m.

Certain creditors are insisting upon the immediate sale of said railway and I desire to confer with those interested before taking any action. A full attendance is requested.

W. A. TRUENMAN, Trustee.

Albert, N. B., July 27th, 1894.

Cook & Whitby's Circus

AT MONCTON.

A special train will leave Hillsboro at 7 o'clock, Tuesday, August 7th, for Salisbury and return on arrival of C. P. P. train leaving Moncton at 1:50. This will give time to see the Circus Parade and attend the afternoon show.

Tickets to Salisbury and return at One Fare.

A. SHERWOOD, Manager.

Ry. Office, Hillsboro, July 30, 1894.

Teacher Wanted.

A second class female teacher for School District No. 9, Baltimore, Albert County. For further particulars address,

W. A. STEVENS, Sec'y.

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 Layer Raisins,

Soda Biscuits,

Brooms, Pails,

Colman's Starch,

Grey Cottons,

White Cotton,

Print Cotton,

Summer Suits,

Flannellette,

Ladies' Blk. Hose,

Ladies' Blk. Mitts,

Clark's 300 yd Cotton,

Paris Green, Gem Preserve bottles.

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. Colgate of L. S. (Point De Bute, in the County of Cope) Westmoreland, Farmer, Administrator and credit of William E. Colgate of the Parish of Coverdale, in the County of Albert, Farmer, deceased has filed his final account in the said estate and prayed that the same may be passed and allowed in due form of law.

You are therefore required to cite the said Administrator, the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased and all others interested in the said estate and are hereby cited to be and appear before us at a Court of Probates at Hopewell Cape in the said County of Albert on Saturday, the Twenty-eighth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to attend the passing of the said account and show cause if any they have or know why the same shall not be finally allowed as prayed for.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Probate Court at Hopewell Cape in the County of Albert the Twenty-seventh day of June A. D. 1894.

Signed, W. ALDER TRUENMAN, Judge of Probate, County of Albert.

JOS. H. DICKSON, Registrar of Probate, County of Albert.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Hillsborough Branch Railway Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, on Wednesday, the First day of August next at 10 o'clock a. m. Hillsborough, N. B. C. J. OSMAN, Secy.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Hillsborough Branch Railway Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, on Wednesday the First day of August next at ten o'clock a. m. WILLIAMS WOODWORTH, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Portable Engine and Saw Mill. The subscriber offers for sale at a bargain—1 Robt Hercules Engine, 40 h. p.; 1 Robt Monarch Boiler, 40 h. p.; 1 Portable Saw Mill and Edger, Capacity 12 thousand to 15 thousand per day. All in First-class order with all fittings complete. In use two seasons. B. R. TEEP, M. A., Barrister, etc., Sackville, N. B.

J. C. STEWART & 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 & CO.

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.

SPORTING GOODS!!

C. E. ELLIOT,

Main Street, Moncton, N. B.

Rifle Shot, Guns, 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.

P. W. F. BREWSTER,

Manufacturer of

Carriages and Sleighs.

Fine Carriage Paint-

ing, Sign Paint-

ing.

Also,—

All Branches of Undertak-

ing, carefully attended to by a

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