

Hardware Merchants, No. 47 Dock Steert, Specialties: St John N B. Shelf Hardware J. & T. Jardine, DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

TIE WHICH BINDS THEM IS A VERY WEAK ONE.

The Most Remarkable Confederation Now in Existence-Russian Diplomacy Triumphant-The Present Crisis in Spain.

Poor old Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, king of Bohemia, etc., and apostolic king of Hungary-by nature ernment waited in vain for Austria to and training the kindest sovereign of the century-is a striking illustration of the adage that uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. Francis Joseph wears two distinct crowns-that of Austria and that of Hungary, to say nothing of the auxiliary baubles of Bohemia and the score of other principalities which constitute the empire of Austria. In its foreign relations the Austro-Hungarian confederation is represented by joint officials, but there all semblance of unity ends. Hungary has its own parliament and ministry and retains absolute control of its trade and currency. Every act of its legislature must, of course, be approved by the king, but the approval must be proclaimed at Pesth, the Hungarian capital. In Vienna Francis Joseph is emperor of Austria, in Pesth he is king of Hungary, to the ambassadors of

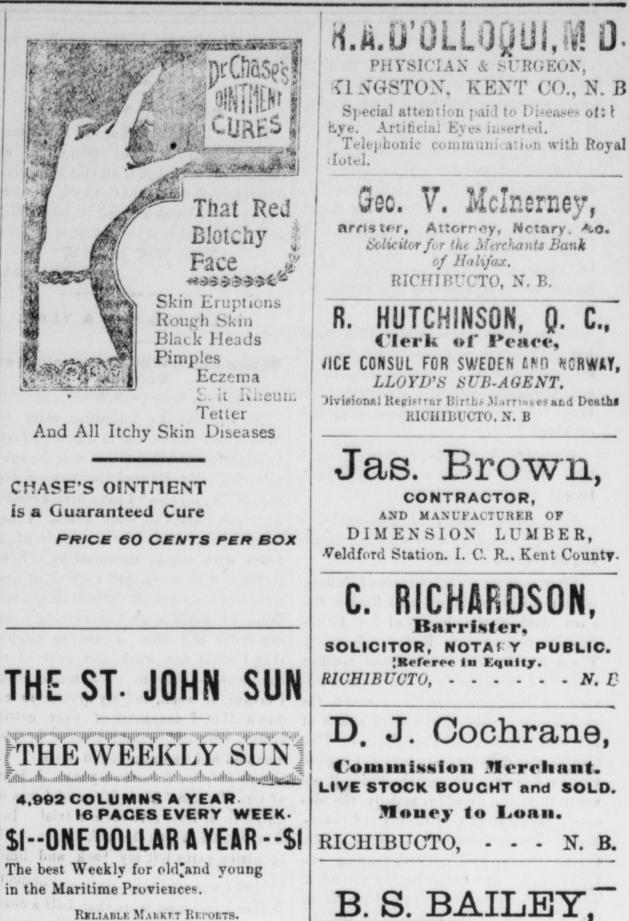


"and" king of Hungary. His official acts

nese heroes are hardly con-ulted when Turkish affairs require adjustment. The Vienna government, cognizant of its inherent weakness, has degenerated into a mere adjunct to the foreign offices of Russia and Germany, whose decisions are accepted without question by the Austro-Hungarian officials. And yet it cannot be disputed that Russia, ever since the Crimean war, has been Austria's worst enemy. When France and Great Britain united with Turkey in 1853 to prevent Russia from taking possession of Constantinople, the czar's govsupport its cause. The allied powers conquered Russia, but they did not crush the national spirit which was then and is now dreaming of a universal empire in the east, with Russia at its head. The punishment of Austria was the first move in Russia's diplomatic game after the Crimean disaster. Napoleon III. was permitted to take a hand in the struggle for Italian liberty, which led to the loss of Austria's possessions in the north of Italy. In 1866 Prussia was encouraged to invade Bohemia and seize two provinces, besides wresting from the Hapsburg dynasty the leadership of Germany. In 1877, when Austria was in sore straits on account of internal troubles. the czar declared war against Turkey and would have seized Constantinople and European Turkey had it not been for British jealousy which, personified in Lord Beaconsfield, compelled Russia to withdraw its troops from Turkey and consent to the establishment of the Bulgarian and Servian government and the

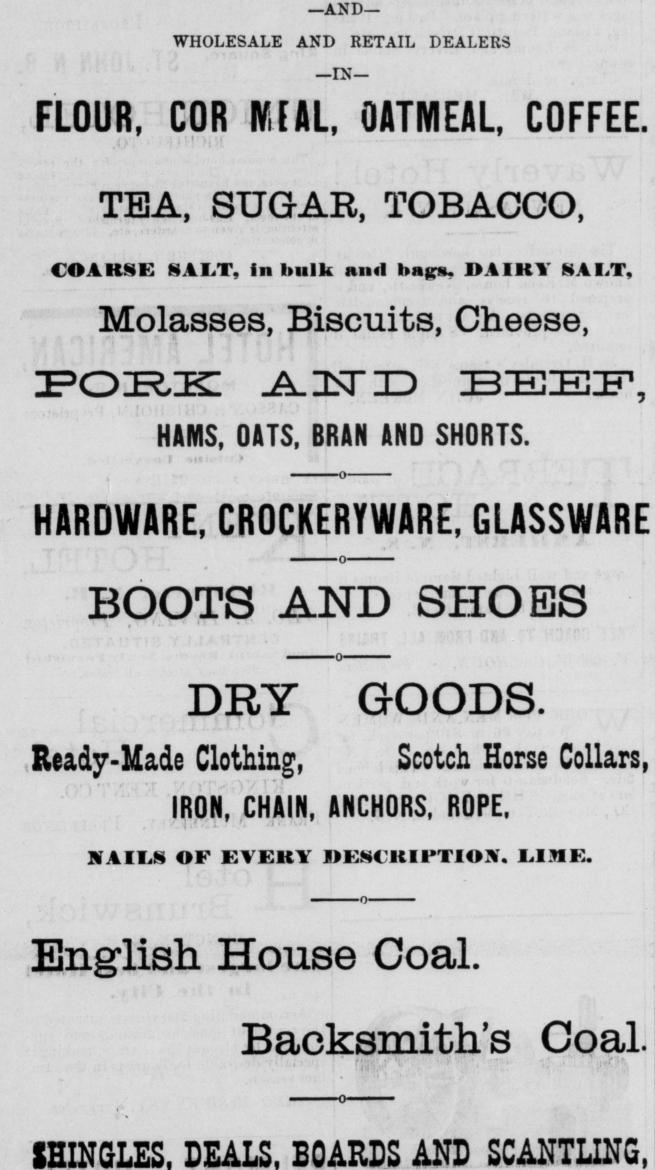
virtual cession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria. Since then Russia has ceased open antagonism to Austria-Hungary, and her diplomacy has been directed toward making the dual empire a tool in the hands of more powerful neighbors. Germany, which has no interest whatever in eastern affairs, has shaped its policy in conformity with Russian wishes, actuated by the hatred of its emperor for all things British, and Austria has cooperated meekly with her powerful ally. Count Mouravieff, Russia's minister of foreign affairs, has managed to restore the most amicable relations imaginable between his own government and that of Vienna; and it is due to this circumstance more than any other that Russia is to-day the paramount power in Constantinople where the British ambassador, a few years ago the porte's official mouthpiece, is now barely persona grata. Had Austria-Hungary been blessed with a centralized system of government dur-

ing the past 50 years, it would to-day Despatches and Correspondent



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at Pesth have no bearing whatever on the affairs of Austria, and pronunciamentos issued at Vienna are not respected in Hungary. In 1867, when the Hungarian constitu-

tion was restored, it was agreed by Austria and Hungary to maintain the customs union and the commercial and economic unity which had existed hetween the two countries under the ol. regime. The proportion in which each state has to contribute to the common expenses is settled by mutual agreement every ten years; and at the present time a committee representing the two governments is attempting to arrive at an understanding for a renewal of the compact for the ten years beginning in the fall of 1897. The privilege of the Austro-Hungarian bank expires at the same time as the customs and commercial alliance, and should the committee fail to arrive at a settlement both states would recover absolute economic and fiscal liberty. Each could then pass its own tariff laws and coin its own money. In commercial transactions they would be as independent of each other as of any foreign country. In short, they would be held together by nothing but a common sovereign-a noble old man whose family is none too popular in Hungary, and whose demise might easily lead to the dissolution of the confederation. It is believed, however, that an amicable settlement of some sort will be arranged, as neither Austria nor Hungary is in a

position just now to tempt the fates. In Vienna Francis Joseph has lately had annoyances which would have tired the patience of Job. The new Austrian parliament, which consists of representa-tives from Austria proper, Bohemia, Poland and other provinces, indulged in disgraceful rows and had to be summarily dismissed by the crown, at the request of Count Badeni, prime minister of the empire. Some time ago the rabble of Vienna elected one Lueger, a violent anti-Seimte, mayor of the city. The government declined to recognize Lueger. A second election was ordered, which resulted in his re-election and recognition by the crown. Since then the progressive liberal German element, although in a minority, has battled valiantly for the preservation of civil rights and, a few weeks ago, succeeded in out-filibustering the Czechs, Poles and anti-Semites, and bringing the session of the reichsrath to an abortive close. The Bohemians managed, however, to secure the passage of a bill making Czech the official language of their kingdom, thereby winning a victory for



dictate the policy of the east instead of From all parts of the World. setting at the feet of Russia's table waiting for the crumbs the czar may be pleased to bestow upon it.

The inertia of Austria-Hungary is \$1.00 from New Subscribers now will pay paralleled only by that of Spain, which or Weekly Sun tilt 31st December, 1898 is at present passing through a most serious crisis. Instead of dismissing Premier

Canovas and his ministry, who had ten- | Call and see our Type-setting Machine in dered their resignation, and entrusting operation. The greatest invention of the the liberal party with the management age. of the government, the queen-regent-a member of the Austrian imperial family

-has concluded to keep the conservatives in power. This act is equivalent to a THE DAILY SUN continuation of the suicidal war in Cuba

COLLECTOR'S (NOTICE.

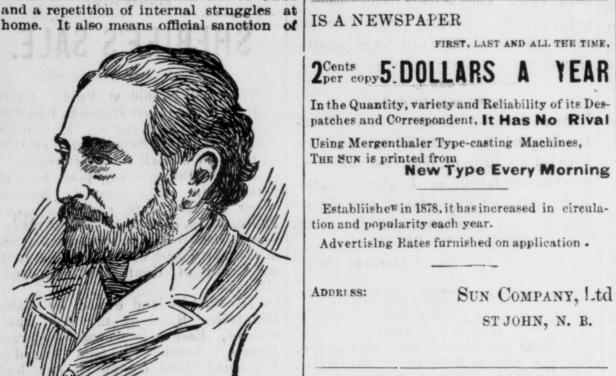
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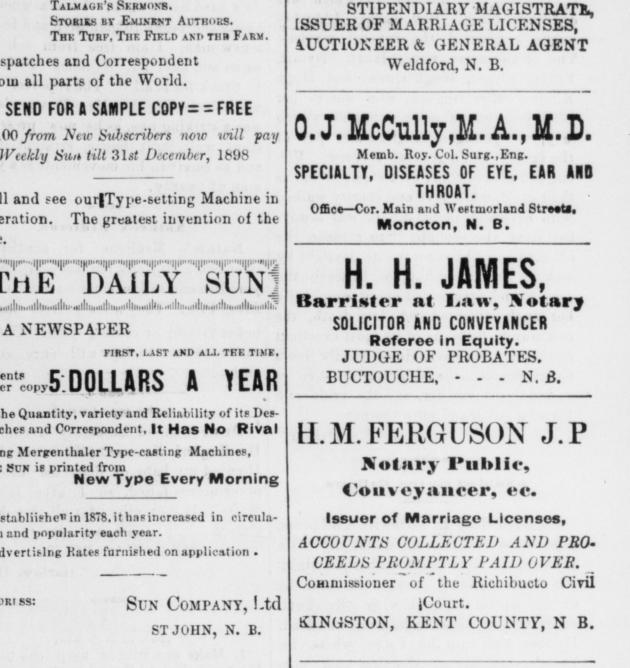
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PRAXEDES MATEO SAGASTA, Leader of the Liberal Party in Spain.

the policy pursued by Gen. Weyler and payers of Districts No. 3 or 4, in the his friend, the duke of Tetuan, who, in Parish of Weldford, in the County of his capacity of minister of foreign affairs, has made Spain the laughing stock of the diplomatic world. Had the queenhereby notified to pay the amount of regent called upon Senor Praxedes Hates rates and taxes set opposite their names, Sagasta, the leader of the liberal party, together with the costs of advertising, 50c. to form a new ministry the trouble in each, to the undersigned within two Cuba might have been adjusted in a months from the date hereof, otherwise manner satisfactory to Spain, the insurlegal proceedings will be taken to recover gents and the United States. Sagasta was minister of state under the republic of 1870, and continued in the cabinet under King Amadeus. He was minister William Brown of foreign affairs under President Ser-rano in 1874, and a year later gave his Robert Brown Jr. David Keswick Patrick Kenney Teddy Lynch Estate Bernard McAffrey Jamas McDougald adhesion to the cause of King Alfonso, father of the present boy king. On the death of Alfonso, in 1885, Sagasta again James Scott William Wallace became leader of the government. He was overthrown in 1890, and retired un-

Mrs John Campbell Mrs George Moody til the Cuban crisis induced him to re-Joseph Fennety George K. McLeod Micheal Wood Estate sume an active interest in politics. He is above all things a patriot, and cares very little for the pomp and circumstances of royalty. The latter is probably the reason why the queen-regent, who is a firm believer in the divine right of kings, refuses to place the affairs of her tottering June 1st 1897. realm in the care of the only man who might be able to give it a permanent lease of life.



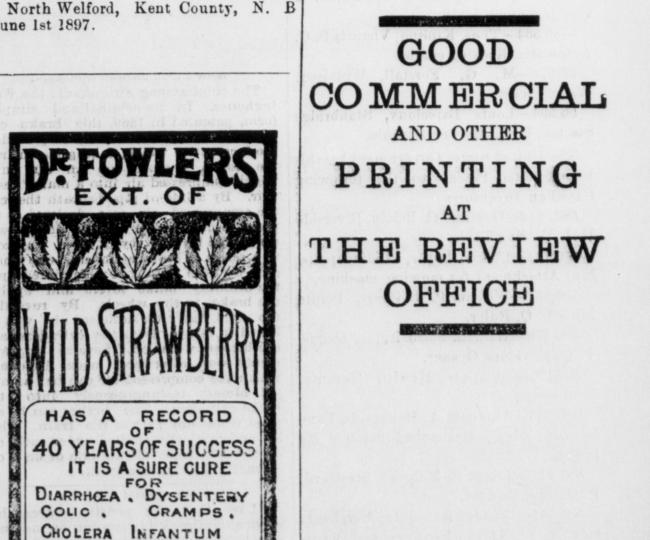
NOTICE. All parties endebtel to me are requested to make payment before the last of June, otherwise the bills will be place for

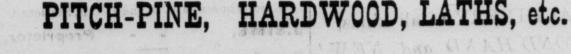
collection. B. MCLEOD. Harcourt. Kent, Province of New Brunswick, are May 31 1897.

WARNING!

Any person cutting fire-wood, logs, or other lumber on the "Smith property," Molus River, will be prosecuted and punished under the provisions of the Dominion Criminal law.

Dated, December 14, 1896. J. D. PHINNEY.





14

1

Kingston, Kent County, N. B

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COUNT MOURAVIEFF Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

which they had fought for many years. The entire performance, laughable as it was at times, is of peculiar interest to Americans, as it proves conclusively that the union of a government of states must be strong and centralized to win the respect of its own people, to say nothing of the admiration of foreign nations. Without absolute union there can be no true liberty.

A country divided against itself has very little influence in international affairs. Austria-Hungary, by reason of its ... graphical position and its vast army, to say nothing of historical tradition, should be the raling power in Levantine affairs In conturies gone by the Magyars of Hungary and the Germans of Austria repelled the advance of the victorious Moslems and preserved Christian civilization. To-day the descendants of

Ginger Beer. An old family recipe for ginger beer that is easily made is this: Put 11/2 pounds of granulated sugar in a large crock or bowl. Add 2 ounces of pure ground ginger and a lemon sliced thin. Pour over these 8 quarts of boiling water and occasionally stir until the liquid becomes lukewarm. Then add onequarter of a yeast cake that has been dissolved. Mix well, and when perfectly cold strain into bottles and fasten the corks securely. Keep the bottles in a moderate temperature 12 hours and then put them in a cool place. This beer will be ready to use in four or five days.

Head Rests for Piazza Chairs,

Head rests or cushions for piazza chairs are covered with cream linens and grasscloths. They are embroidered in wash silks, and when soiled may be washed and made to look fresh and new. The cushion is made in the shape of a half circle, but the cover is straight and cut seven inches longer than the cushion, the ends being finished with a half inch hemstitched border. The cover is drawn up at each end, leaving a three inch frill, and is tied with linen cords and tassels, by which the cushion is hung to she chair.

