

QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE.

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FREE! This beautiful Little Lady's Watch is a gift to every person who sends for it. It is a beautiful time piece, and is guaranteed to keep for years. Write for it now. LINEN DOLY CO., 307 St. John St., St. John, N. B.

Boy Wanted. Wanted for the winter a Boy 13 to 16 years old, to chore around the place. Good wages will be given. J. W. PENNY, Upper Hampshead. DR. H. E. BELYEA, DENTIST, Corner King and Charlotte Streets, ST. JOHN, N. B. Office Hours: 9-1 and 2-6.

This Opening Year Of the New Century I hope to do a larger and better business by carrying a more varied and carefully selected stock than before and selling at a right price. I will also carry a stock of Coffins and Caskets. Thinking you for the past favors shown me I hope still to receive a continuance of your patronage. Wishing you the Compliments of the Season and abundant prosperity. I am, yours sincerely, C. H. AKERLEY, NARROWS.

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RELIEF OF LADYSMITH. Buller's Operations Crowned with SUCCESS. A REPORT THAT MAKING HAS BEEN BELIEVED! LADYSMITH, by telegraph to Coler, March 1.-A portion of the forces of General Buller, headed by General Donaldson's cavalry, the full force of the Natal Carbineers and seven companies of infantry, among them some Dublin Fusiliers and Lancashire, reached this city and raised the siege. They came via the road across Klip river and east of Caesar's Hill. Rumors yesterday morning brought information that Buller expected to relieve the garrison within twenty-four hours and the consequent rejoicing was great. White made preparations to rally out and aid the advance of the British if it became necessary. Donaldson reported that when the Lancashire regiment on Pieter's Hill on Tuesday they drove the Boers flying from the trenches and bayoneted them. Sixteen of the fighting men were killed and twenty-three were wounded. The Boers after the capture of Pieter's Hill on Tuesday by Barton with the Dublin Fusiliers and two battalions of the Sixth Brigade seemed to fade away. There was no general retiring movement observed, but they simply disappeared as the British advanced. Goble's force was also abandoned, and as Lyttelton pushed forward his own force seemed to be entirely cut. Donaldson with his troops of horse was sent on a scouting expedition to Weston on Tuesday night and reconnoitered all last night. On Wednesday morning he reported he could reach Ladysmith, and the Natal Carbineers, with the Fusiliers and Lancashire, with several companies, were placed under his command. They had little difficulty in making their way through the ravines and around the hills to the south-west of the city and had evening crossed the plain following the railroad track and entered the city. Their arrival was hailed with frantic joy by the besieged. At first it was thought they were the advance of Buller's main force, but this was not so. Buller, according to the prevailing force, is rapidly moving north along the railroad from Pieter's Station and expects to occupy Nettleborough, four miles south of here, by tonight. It is expected Buller's main column will reach here to-night or to-morrow. The Boers have not made any demonstration since Bulwana this morning, and it is doubtful if they are aware of the entrance of Donaldson's force. Ladysmith. They have questioned the accuracy of reports numbers from the country surrounding Ladysmith, for according to Donaldson's reports the hills that had been occupied by the enemy to the north-west were of Boers yesterday. Donaldson came first in line. We were in desperate straits for water to drink and flocks of various kinds were making and being among the members of the brave garrison.

REVENUE, Feb. 23.-General Clements, escorted by a squadron of Mounted Rifles, entered Coleridge this morning and received an enthusiastic reception. The Boers are in full retreat. A number of leading men have been arrested. Their habits are well and not starving. They have suffered many indignities at the hands of the Boers, but no violence. LONDON, March 1.-The Pictorialist, correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, under date of Tuesday says: "Mr. Catledge, a contractor, who resides at Dundee, after being kept in imprisonment at Pretoria for five weeks, was put beyond the Portuguese border. He describes the treatment of the British prisoners as disgraceful. Fever had broken out before he left, and the Boer government would not allow adequate medical supplies."

LADYSMITH Thursday March 1.-Surrounded by cheering soldiers, townspeople and coolies, celebrating the relief of the town, Sir George White, at the postoffice, addressed the throng. He said: "People of Ladysmith, I thank you for the heroic and patient manner in which you assisted me during the siege. It hurt me terribly to cut down the ration; thank God we kept the flag flying." Then profoundly moved, General White led the assembly in singing God Save the Queen.

A later Ladysmith despatch says that the country to the westward is dotted with bolting Boers, the groups sometimes numbering 500. A general flight is evident. A despatch to the Standard from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday, says: "The advance guard of the relief column consisting of a body of cavalry under Gen. Donaldson, entered Ladysmith at six this evening. Our hopes of success were sunk to the lowest point yesterday, when we were left wholly without news of the movements of Gen. Buller, and his guns could no longer be heard. This morning, however, brought renewed confidence, as we watched the enemy in full flight to the northward, driving before them long

lines of cattle and wagons. Still we did not dare believe that the relief was immediately at hand, but of a sudden, while the Boers were straining every nerve to dismount their Long Tom on Bulwana Hill, two squadrons of the Imperial Light Horse and Natal Carbineers were seen approaching at full gallop across the plain from the south. The news spread like wildfire. Everybody, officers, soldiers and civilians poured out to greet the relievers. Then the sick and wounded crawled out of their tents to join the cheering. The troopers came on with a hoarse roar, for the very horses seemed to know the welcome awaiting them. Almost before they reached the drift over the Klip River they were met by the comrades whom they had come to release. Amid cheers and handshakes they made their way into the city, where a tremendous scene of enthusiasm greeted them. The garrison, who had for four months defended Ladysmith with such staunchness and devotion, is only a shadow of the force that was compelled to retire before the Boers after the battle of Lombard's Kop on October 3. Nearly a sixth of the force had been killed, and the rest suffered from want of food, and the physical and mental torture of these weary, protracted weeks. On Oct. 30, Gen. Buller estimated 850 officers and 13,750 men. The days have since passed had shrunk to 400 officers and 13,500 men. There were other killed and men missing since the investment. The British have lost in action 16 officers and 400 men. Casual losses amounted to 30 officers and 500 men, wounded 50 officers and 100 men. It is estimated that 300 men of whom 50 have since died, have been wounded in action. Disease has accounted for 750 men. A figure that implies a general loss of health and nervous injury. The deaths in all the battalions, cavalry and infantry, from 1st to 10th, to the date of the relief. The greatest danger indeed had not yet passed the enemy's shells, but the error present danger of disease. Enteric fever, low fever and dysentery have been rampant, the direct outcome of bad water, privation, and the cold, dust arising from the roads. The epidemic of cholera, which broke out in October at Coleridge, was followed by a reduction of ration, and when the relief column reached the river after the battle of Spion Kop and the prospect of success seemed more than ever remote, the inhabitants were placed on still shorter rations. From three quarters of a pound of bread or they were reduced to half a pound of horse-flesh and a half a pound of mutton to half a pound of bread, supplemented by one ounce of sugar and a third of an ounce of tea. Such fare was barely enough to keep body and soul together. It was pitiful to see the pale, listless, shabby men of the garrison, the strunks of the splendid forces that took the field in the latter weeks of October. Some of the regiments indeed lost more than a quarter their former strength, and some fine units, drilled with careful training and perfect feeding, before they can be considered as fit for active work. The once dashingly cavalry brigades has practically ceased to exist. At the beginning of the year we had 5,500 horses and 4,500 mules; before the end of January we could feed only 1,100. The remainder had either been converted into joint scraps or have been left to forage for themselves."

How It Excels. Paine's Celery Compound Has Virtues That Meet the Most Obstinate Cases. Its Virtues and Powers Act Directly On the Nerves and Blood. The Great Spring Medicine for Every Home. Paine's Celery Compound excels all other combinations and preparations as a spring medicine because it works directly on the shattered and straining nerves and impure and diseased blood, from which so many diseases derive their origin. Paine's Celery Compound must not be outdone by any other medicine, and should be used in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, and all the affections of the blood and nerves. Paine's Celery Compound has virtues and strengthening powers that quickly break down the disease, the blood and nerves, and restore the circulation and digestive powers. The special action of Paine's Celery Compound is to accomplish what other medicines fail to do - the purification and ultimate disorders from the system, such as kidney and liver troubles, rheumatism and dyspepsia, and all the ailments arising from impure blood. Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that restores health and true life in the early spring season. Paine's Celery Compound. FINELY AND DECIDEDLY SOMETHING JUST AS YOU WANT IT. Paine's Celery Compound makes people well. S. Luke's Church, Lower Jones St. LENTEN SERVICES, 1900. March 11, 2nd Sunday in Lent, 7 p.m. Why am I Tempted? March 14, Wednesday 7 p.m. Sunday School. March 15, 3rd Sunday in Lent, 10:30 a.m. Subject, Christ the Healer of Diseases. March 21, Wednesday, 7 p.m. Communion of Lent. March 25, 4th Sunday in Lent, 7 p.m. The example of the city of Nineveh. March 28, Wednesday, at 7 p.m. Christian Patriot. April 1, 5th Sunday in Lent, 10:30 Holy Communion. Subject, Christ our Deliverer. April 4, Wednesday, at 7 p.m. Subject, Christ's message to the world. April 8, 6th Sunday in Lent, at 5 p.m. subject, Christ's message to church and Laodicea. April 12, Good Friday, at 7 p.m. The uplifting of Christ. April 13, Easter Sunday, 10:30. Celebration of Holy Communion. Subject, Easter Joy. April 15, Easter Monday, Annual Vestry Meeting at 3 p.m. Clones.

They Dye for the World. DIAMOND DYES Are Imitated But Never Equalled. For over a quarter of a century Diamond Dyes have stood the severest tests in millions of homes, and have won a fame and popularity that has made them the world's standard home dyes. Speculators, for the sake of large profits have endeavored to imitate the Diamond Dyes, but their productions have always proved miserable failures and disappointments. There is no such difference between the genuine Diamond Dyes and the imitations as there is between a genuine bank note and a counterfeit. If you wish to dye successfully, profitably and well, avoid all imitation package dyes. Ask for the "Diamond" and see that you get them.

ST. JOHN MARKET REPORTS. WHOLESALE. CORRECTED TO FEB. 25TH. Beef (Butcher's) per carcass \$0.07 to \$0.08 Beef (Country) per quarter 0.24 " 0.06 Pork, fresh, per carcass... 0.06 " 0.09 Veal, per lb... 0.06 " 0.09 Shoulders, smoked, per lb... 0.07 " 0.09 Hams... 0.10 " 0.14 Butter (in tubs) per lb... 0.15 " 0.14 Butter (in lumps) " 0.15 " 0.14 Butter (creamers) " 0.15 " 0.23 Butter (rolls) " 0.21 " 0.23 Flour, per pair... 0.50 " 0.90 Chickens, per pair... 0.25 " 0.49 Turkey per lb... 0.13 " 0.15 Ducks, per pair... 0.60 " 0.90 Geese... 0.60 " 0.90 Eggs, per doz... 0.14 " 0.16 Cabbages per doz... 1.25 " 1.00 Potatoes per bbl... 0.24 " 0.08 Turnips per bbl... 0.65 " 0.63 Calf skin, per lb... 0.00 " 0.10 Lamb skins... 0.00 " 0.10 Hides, per lb... 0.07 " 0.08 Beans per bus, yellow eye... 0.00 " 0.22 Beans per bus, white... 1.00 " 1.10 Carrots per bbl... 0.90 " 1.00 Cheese per lb... 0.10 " 0.11 Beets per bbl... 0.75 " 0.90 Tomatoes 30 lb box... 0.40 " 0.50 Celery per doz... 0.00 " 0.00 Blueberries per box... 0.00 " 0.00 Black Duck per pair... 0.00 " 0.00 Squash per cwt... 0.80 " 0.90 Corn per doz... 0.00 " 0.15 Citrus per doz... 0.00 " 0.00 Peas, green, per bush... 0.00 " 0.00 Apples per bbl... 0.00 " 0.00 Lamb per lb... 0.00 " 0.00 Mutton, per lb, carcass... 0.00 " 0.00 Radish per doz... 0.00 " 0.00 Maple sugar per... 0.10 " 0.12 Syrup per gal... 0.80 " 1.00

ST. JOHN MARKET FEES. Beef per quarter, four cents. Hogs of two hundred pounds or under, each, each additional hundred pounds, one cent. Sheep, lamb, goat or veal, per carcass, each four cents. Butter in tubs, per pound or skin, of ten pounds and under, two cents; every additional ten pounds or division thereof, one cent. Eggs in cases, for every five hundred under two cents. Yellow secondary ten pounds or under, one cent. Cheese for every ten pounds or under, one cent. Potatoes per one hundred pounds, two cents. Turnip per one hundred pounds, one cent. Onions in tub or other vessels per gallon, two cents. Onions per bushel, two cents. Green peas, per bushel, two cents. Pigons per dozen, one cent. Poultry, live, per pair, one cent. Flour or meal per one hundred pounds, two cents. Oats per one hundred pounds, one cent. Peas and beans per one hundred pounds, five cents. Hams, shoulders, bacon per piece, one cent. Eggs for every five dozen or under, one cent. Beets, carrots, parsnips per one hundred pounds, three cents. Apples per one hundred pounds, five cents. Potatoes per one hundred pounds, five cents. Charcoal per one hundred pounds, one cent. Corn per bushel, one cent. Fish (cod) per one hundred pounds, one cent. Fish (other) per one hundred pounds, one cent. Cattle per one hundred pounds, one cent. Sheep per one hundred pounds, one cent. Green woolen per pound, one cent. Green green per dozen, one half cent. Peas and beans per one hundred pounds, five cents. Onions per one hundred pounds, one cent. Cabbages per dozen, four cents. Berries for five quart jar, one cent. Berries over five quart and 100 extra per quart jar, two cents. Berries in packages over ten quart jar, any additional ten quarts, two cents. Moose, caribou and goat per quarter, four cents. Deer, per quarter, two cents. Hides, ox or cow, each four cents. Skins sheep, each two cents. Skins calf, tanned or untanned, each two cents. Wool per pound, one cent. Feathers per pound, one cent. Salmon, each two cents. All other articles not enumerated, two cents on each dollar of value.

EARLY ORDERS. Any parties that may want SPECIAL SEEDS of any kind, not usually kept in stock and hard to find at short notice, when wanted, can secure same by placing their orders with us now, so that we can import along with our Spring orders of the standard and well known varieties which we are at present making up. Our seeds will be guaranteed fresh importation and quality will be our endeavor in making selections. Hoping we may be favored with a part of each reader's seed trade this coming Spring. We remain, Yours sincerely, P. NASE & SON, Indiantown, St. John, N. B.