

QUEENS COUNTY
GAZETTE

MISSING ISSUES

March 3 - May ? 1897

POOR DOCUMENT

James Balyra

QUEEN'S

GAZETTE.

VOL. I.

Published Every Wednesday

GAGETOWN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1897.

JAS. A. STEWART, Publisher.

NO. 16.

Cooper's New Buggy FOR 1897 IS A BEAUTY!

It is three inches lower than ever. Particular pains taken with the painting. Wheels are best quality and have been well seasoned. Can give you SOLID BACK SEAT or open back. Both are high and comfortable. Tops are made of better material and finished nicer. In fact our buggy for '97 is without doubt the best for the money ever sold in Fredericton.

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Repairing and Painting done in first-class style.

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Hotel Dingee, MAIN STREET, GAGETOWN, N. B.

The above Hotel is located in close proximity to all public buildings and principal places of business. It is within five minutes walk from the steam boat landing and post office. Spacious Sample Rooms on the premises. Permanent and transient guests accommodated at reasonable rates. Livery and Boarding Stable in connection. Passengers conveyed to all points in charge of competent drivers.

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WM. B. DINGEE, - Proprietor.

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The above Hotel is centrally located in the pretty village of Jemseg, convenient to the business centre. Every attention given to commercial travellers and tourists.

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Terms, \$1.00 Per Day.

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This hotel is situated on the Kingston road, eleven miles below John O. Vanwart's, and fourteen miles from the city.

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Large Rooms and Good Table.

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56 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

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Victoria Hotel, 81 to 87 King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Electric Passenger Elevator and all Modern Improvements.

W. D. McCormack, - Proprietor.

Dominion Parliament Proceedings.

What Our Law-Makers Are Doing.

OTTAWA, May 17.—Mr. Davin introduced a bill to amend the audit account so as to increase the class of things for laws compels the government to call for tender.

Mr. Sutherland introduced a bill to provide for the inspection of steam boilers and respecting the examination of stationary engines. Both the bills were read the first time pro forma.

Mr. Malott informed Sir Hubert Tupper that A. W. Kinney, postmaster at Salem, Yarmouth county, had been dismissed for offensive partisanship.

Mr. McLennan was told that Mr. Hogan was the lowest tenderer for sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Soutlang canal, but he declined to come within the time limit, and the contract was awarded to the next lowest, Andrew Ouderdonk.

Mr. Martin in moving for papers not already brought down in regard to negotiations respecting union with Newfoundland and free trade relations, favored closer relations with that colony, and regretted that the differential duties in the new tariff were not extended to extended to Newfoundland. The motion carried.

The House went into committee on Mr. Chaston's bill to secure better observance of the Sabbath. The first clause to make the publication and sale of Sunday newspapers a criminal offence was on motion of Mr. Laurier, amended to make it one which, on summary conviction, might be punishable by a fine of \$50 on the first occasion and \$100 or a month's imprisonment on the second.

The second section providing that no canal should be open to traffic between six in the morning and ten in the evening was defeated, it being understood that this course should be the one outlined in the departmental instructions. The remainder of the bill is not to be proceeded with this session. Progress on the bill was reported.

Mr. Charlton's seduction bill was reported in so far as it raised the age of consent from 16 to 18. The balance of the bill was struck out.

Mr. McAllister and Mr. Costigan opposed the bill, stating that the company has not performed the necessary surveys, and that the interests of their constituents would not be served by the proposed legislation.

Mr. Blair asked the House to consent to a second reading in order that the bill might be reported to the committee. As the road proposed to connect with the Intercolonial came within federal jurisdiction.

Sir Charles Tupper said surely Mr. Blair would not propose to override an act of the provincial legislature for a local work. There could be no more "monstrous injustice," no more "extreme invasion of provincial rights,"

Mr. Blair replied that he did not propose to do anything of the kind and asserted that Sir Charles was talking about something he knew nothing about.

The expiration of the hours allowed for private bills brought the discussion to a close.

OTTAWA, May 18.—Mr. Fielding announced that on Tuesday next he would again invite the attention of the House to tariff resolutions.

Mr. Foster expressed regret at the delay owing to the uncertainty existing in the business world. No one knew what the changes yet to be made would be. The preferential clause opened up a doubt as to what countries could participate under it, and it opened up the range of the favored nation clause. He desired to protest against further postponement.

Mr. Fielding denied that there had been any unusual delay. The tariff resolutions in 1894 were brought down on March 27 and were not disposed of until July 12. The tariff revision was under consideration in 1893, so that the uncertainty went through 1893 and half way through 1894.

Sir Hubert Tupper denied the existence of uncertainty in 1893 and 1894, because the government of that day were a unit on the principle and basis of revision, namely the principle of protection. Here was a cabinet said to be composed of the ablest men in the country, and yet they had taken longer time to propose a tariff than any British cabinet had ever done.

Messrs. Graig and Davin talked, although there was nothing more to say. Mr. Davin talked for a long time.

When he sat down the motion to go into supply carried.

Sir Henry Joly's estimates for the inland revenue service was first taken up. Mr. Donville complained of the abolition of the office of inspector of weights and measures in Kings county without the member for the county being consulted and the inspection placed in the hands

of the assistant, Mr. Richard, an officer in the county of Kent. He advanced arguments in favor of abolishing inspection, intimating there was a good deal of sham about it was not to be done. Mr. Scovil should have been retained because he had done all the work. Mr. Donville declared in a petition placed before the House that Mr. Richard was an active partisan against the Liberals.

Mr. McInerney denied this and defended the change on the ground that Mr. Scovil was 72 years of age and that Kent county was in the middle of the group served by the inspector Kings, Westmorland, Albert, Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent and Northumberland.

Mr. Donville said he did not reflect on the change that was done, but on his advisors in the department. There was a good deal of cross-firing between Mr. McInerney and Col. Donville.

Sir Henry Joly replied that he did not wish to offend Col. Donville, but he was discharging his duties to his country. Kent was in the centre of the district, and the change was made in common with similar changes in other parts of the country. The matter was dropped.

Mr. McMullen moved that the \$200 received by Deputy Minister Mail as inspector of standards, in addition to the \$3,300 paid him for his salary as deputy, be struck out.

Mr. Davies asked Mr. McMullen to withdraw his motion, and Mr. McMullen agreed to do so if Mr. Joly would promise to reduce the expenditure of the inland revenue department.

Mr. Joly declined to give pledges. The chairman declared the motion lost and declined to count the committee.

Protests ensued from both sides of the House and a most disorderly scene ensued. Finally Mr. Proulx moved another amendment, that the salary be reduced by \$700. On a vote 37 supported the amendment and 52 opposed it.

Only seven or eight of the opposition supported the motion to reduce the expenses of the civil list. Mr. McMullen declared he believed in a consistent policy of economy in the public service.

Mr. Ellis, while believing all the salaries too high, thought the government were the proper parties to reform the departments, and should be given time to do so.

The inland revenue appropriations were followed by the customs outside service.

The House adjourned at 12:30 o'clock. Ottawa, May 20.—In answer to Mr. Gibbon's Postmaster General made a statement in regard to the issue of the jubilee postage stamps to be placed on sale in the ordinary course.

The issue will be as follows: 30,000,000 of three's, 8,000,000 of one's, 2,000,000 of two's, and 7,000,000 of four's. The public will be issued on June 19, and they are expected to last three months.

Mr. Fielding presented a special address to the House of \$28,000 for expenses on the occasion of the jubilee. The vote was put through committee.

Mr. Sutherland thought the officers invited to go should have some allowance besides their pay. Sir Richard Cartwright did not agree to this.

Sir Charles Tupper said if the government asked for an additional sum the House would grant it.

On motion to go into supply, Mr. Foster attacked the government for letting the contract for engraving of Dominion notes to the American Bank Note Company of New York, on the ground that they were aliens and that the specifications had been altered in their favor so that they were allowed to improve their dies, which represented the major portion of the work.

Mr. Fielding replied as to the wrong of allowing Americans to come into competition with Canadians, the matter being opened to public tender, there were bound to accept the lowest tender from competent people. If they had confined the field to Canada, he was afraid they would have had no competition at all. As a matter of fact, the department received only one Canadian tender accompanied by the requisite deposit. The Burland Company evidently thought they had the game into their own hands, so they tendered \$103,000, that is, they offered to make a difference against the public in favor of the Burland company for the term of the contract, five years, \$103,000. It was fortunate, therefore, for the taxpayers of Canada that they had a tender from outside the country from the American Bank Note Co. of New York.

The Burland company had grown into a monopoly. The tender of the Burland company amounted to \$646,000, the tender of the New York company to \$225,000. In reply to Mr. Foster's arguments that the permission to manufacture the dies in New York left the main part of the artistic work to be done abroad, Mr. Fielding said that the making of the die represented one per cent of the contract, or \$6,000 on \$225,000. Ninety-nine per cent of the cost of the work would be done in Ottawa by Canadian workmen who had already erected a good fireproof building in Ottawa for the New York Bank Note Co. Mr. Burland had offered, after the American company's tender had been accepted by the government, to do the work for the same amount—in other words, Mr. Fielding said, after endeavoring to hold up the contract that the public were not at his tender mercies, was prepared to come down.

The House went into committee of supply at 10:30 o'clock, the opposition not offering any amendment on the subject of the engraving contract.

In supply on New Brunswick harbors and rivers, Mr. Tarte stated in respect to the vote for Negro Point breakwater in St. John's harbor, \$15,000, that the scheme was to connect Partridge Island with the mainland, but no money would be spent until a thorough survey was made.

On the vote of \$16,000 for St. John river Mr. Tarte stated that they were going to dredge the Ormoco shoal and other points with the hope of making a channel ten feet deep between St. John and Fredericton and four feet deep from Fredericton up to Woodstock.

The House spent the remainder of the sitting in supply on appropriations for

public works, making considerable progress and adjourned at 12:30.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The House began its proceedings today with a motion by Sir Richard Cartwright to adjourn till Tuesday. This was carried and it was stated that the House would not sit Thursday, Ascension day.

Sir Richard Cartwright announced that the government had received a formal communication from Her Majesty's government to the effect that they approved of the arrangements of the East Atlantic line.

Sir Charles Tupper—Is the honorable gentleman in a position to say generally what the terms of the arrangements are? The Minister of Trade and Commerce—The arrangements are those substantially which were previously communicated to the House. An offer was made by the Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co. to perform the fast Atlantic service at a stipulated speed rather exceeding 20 knots an hour, say 500 knots per day, from port to port. This is to be done in consideration of \$500,000 a year to be paid by us and \$250,000 or thereabouts to be paid by Her Majesty's government. Of course, I will, at the earliest moment, lay on the table the contract and details.

Mr. McMullen wanted to know how it was that while the other railways charged for bicycles the Intercolonial, which was run at a loss of half a million yearly, should be carrying them free. Mr. Blair replied that the Intercolonial was run at a short loss, as Mr. McMullen said, and read a telegram from Mr. Pottinger, who stated that the Intercolonial and all other railways formerly carried wheels free under certain conditions. The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk had changed their methods, but the Intercolonial, which had not yet found the transport of bicycles a serious inconvenience, concluded to wait for the solution of the bicycle transport question.

Among the private bills advanced a stage were the Restigouche and Victoria Railway Company bill and the Restigouche Railway and Bridge Company, both of which had a second reading, and Mr. McAllister read despatches from the public meeting at Campbellton opposing these bills. After discussion it was agreed to pass the second reading and allow discussion to take place in committee.

Supply was then taken up, when a discussion took place on the necessity for more dredging in the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Bell, of Pictou, and Mr. Macdonald of P. E. I., brought up the question of the dismissal of the captain of the dredger, Mr. Tarte maintaining that these were temporary officers.

Estimates for public works were passed and miscellaneous items, among which was a vote of \$5,000 for a statue of the late Alexander Mackenzie.

The Steamship subsidy vote was passed without much comment, as there were no changes.

The vote of \$126,533 for the ocean mail service was passed without remark, leaving the discussion to take place later.

The Postmaster General came down to the House to report on the expenditure during a vote for the jubilee expedition.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Appeal of Endowment Fund Promoters.

The following appeal has been forwarded to this paper for publication: Every year throughout the Empire movements are on foot to commemorate the sixty years reign of our gracious Queen. The Victorian era has been the greatest in human history. In the field of discovery and invention, in the industrial art generally, it has been an era of glorious triumph. Our countrymen are everywhere proud of it. They are proud of what it has done for the betterment of the conditions of men. They are proud of what it has done in the name of humanity.

Our good Sovereign, recognizing the universal desire to CELEBRATE THE APPROACHING JUBILEE AN-NIVERSARY.

Everywhere a wish that any popular memorial in this behalf may be of a humane character. She has particularly commended public hospitals, in which the greatest good is done to the life and health of any, even the humblest citizen of discovery and invention, in the industrial art generally, it has been an era of glorious triumph. Our countrymen are everywhere proud of it. They are proud of what it has done for the betterment of the conditions of men. They are proud of what it has done in the name of humanity.

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NOW FOR SUMMER SHOES!

We have in stock every kind of Shoes for summer wear and up-to-date in Buggies, Carts, Harness and Farm Machinery. Woman's Dongola Oxford, Woman's Dongola Oxblood Oxford, Woman's Brogue, a very nice coat. Misses' Dongola Oxford, Misses' Oxblood Dongola, very stylish. Children's Brogue and Oxblood in Oxford and Button Boots. Men's Black Shoes all qualities and prices, Oxblood, very handsome. Boy's Oxblood and Tan Balm, and Oxford. Youths' Oxblood and Tan Balm, and Oxford.

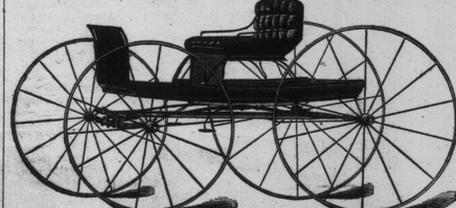
When stocking up with FASHIONABLE DRESSY SHOES we did not forget those who require a

STRONG EVERY DAY SHOE

We have them at LOWEST PRICES and the BEST in quality.

W. J. FORBES,

North End Boot and Shoe Store, Cor. Main and Kennedy Streets, St. John.



Buggies and Farm Machinery.

I am this year better than ever prepared to supply everything that is first-class and up-to-date in Buggies, Carts, Harness and Farm Machinery.

Each and every article I sell is FULLY WARRANTED.

Buggies and Carts—Made by the celebrated Tudhope Carriage Co.

Mowers, Reapers, Rakes—Made by Maxwell, Walter A. Wood, of Hoosick Falls, New York, and other makers of high class goods.

Plows, Harrows and Cultivators to suit every kind of land, and the most particular purchasers.

If you intend buying come and see me or drop me a postal card and I will call on you.

T. P. HETHERINGTON, Thornton, Queens Co.

WAREHOUSE, BELLISLE STATION, KINGS COUNTY.

IT'S THE LITTLE

things that count. It's the tack you step on. The collar-button you lose. The baby that howls. The key-hole you can't find. The five cents you forget when you get on the street car. The letter you forgot to mail for your wife. The minutes you're behind on train time. The inch that's left off a good cigar. It's the little you save on a purchase. It's the economy you practise that makes the fat pocket book. You save ten cents on every pound of UNION BLEND TEA, you buy it, it's that much better value and goes that much farther than other blends. TRY IT!

Geo. S. deForest & Sons,

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN MARKET REPORTS,

SUPPLIED BY SLOCOMB & ALWARD.

WHOLESALE.

Lamb carcasses	\$2.00	to	\$3.00
Beef (Butcher's) carcasses	0.05	to	0.07	
Beef (Country) per quarter	0.04	to	0.06	
Pork, fresh, per carcass	0.05	to	0.08	
Shoulders, smoked, per lb.	0.07	to	0.08	
Hams	0.09	to	0.10	
Butter (in tubs) per lb.	0.14	to	0.16	
Butter (in lumps)	0.13	to	0.20	
Butter (creamers)	0.13	to	0.20	
Butter (dasher, in tubs)	0.17	to	0.18	
Fowl, per pair	0.50	to	0.80	
Chickens, per pair	0.60	to	0.75	
Sheep skins, each	0.60	to	0.75	
Geese	0.90	to	0.75	
Ducks, per pair	0.70	to	0.90	
Turkey per lb., fresh killed	0.14	to	0.16	
Mutton, per lb., carcass	0.06	to	0.08	
Eggs, per doz.	0.08	to	0.09	
Eggs, "henry"	0.12	to	0.13	
Cabbage per doz.	0.40	to	0.60	
Mutton, per lb., carcass	0.06	to	0.08	
Potatoes per bbl.	0.75	to	1.25	
Rabbits, per pair	0.07	to	0.08	
Calf skin, per lb.	0.08	to	0.09	
Sheep skins, each	0.60	to	0.75	
Hides, per bbl.	0.51	to	0.06	
Carrots per bbl.	0.85	to	1.00	
Beets per bbl.	0.80	to	1.00	
Turkey, per lb., fresh killed	0.14	to	0.16	
Squash per lb.	0.02	to	0.03	
Cheese per lb.	0.09	to	0.11	
Celery per doz.	0.40	to	0.60	
Mutton, per lb., carcass	0.06	to	0.08	
Veal per lb., by carcass	0.04	to	0.07	
Maple sugar per lb.	0.08	to	0.09	
" syrup per gal.	0.80	to	1.00	
" candy per lb.	0.13	to	0.15	

ST. JOHN MARKET FEES.

Beef per quarter, four cents.
Hogs of two hundred pounds or under, five cents, each additional hundred pounds, one cent.
Sheep, lamb, goat or veal, per carcass, each four cents.
Butter in tub, jar, pail or firkin, of ten pounds and under, two cents; every additional ten pounds or division thereof, one cent.
Butter in rolls and lard in cakes, for every ten pounds or under two cents, 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.
Oysters in tub or other vessels per gallon, two cents.
Mutton in shell per bushel, two cents.
Turkey, each, one cent.
Geese, each, one cent.
Pigeons per dozen, one cent.
Partridges, fowl or ducks per pair, one cent.
Flour or meal per one hundred pounds, two cents.
Peas per one hundred pounds, two cents.
Peas and beans per one hundred pounds, five cents.
Hams, shoulder, bacon per piece, one cent.

Butter!

CREAM AND BUTTER CROCKS, MILK PANS, CREAMERS, STRAINERS, STONE AND DAISY CHURNS, WINDSOR DAIRY SALT in 10 and 20 pound boxes, BUTTER TUBS, all sizes.

P. NASE & SON,

Indiantown, - St. John, N. B.

WANTED—Information as to the whereabouts of my brother, Henry Thomas, last heard of from New York in 1886. He then advertised for the address of his sister, Mary Ann, through the medium of some New York papers, in which he requested St. John papers to copy. Signed, MARY ANN GILCHRIST, (Sister), Gagetown, Queens County, N. B.

POOR DOCUMENT



Come around and see us and
We'll Tap a Keg
For you. Our nails outweigh the weight we weigh them with. That is a way we have of winning customers. Whether hardware is wanted in large or small quantities try us.

JAMES S. NEILL,
Fredericton, N. B.

J. Edgecombe & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriages
AND
Sleighs
OF ALL KINDS.

York Street, Fredericton, N. B.
Factory: 19 to 33 York St. and 181 to 187 King St.

PAINTING & REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Write for Price Lists and other information.

J. W. DICKIE,

DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Fruits, Canned Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, Drugs,
Patent Medicines, Stationery, Hats
and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Dry Goods, Country
Products of all
Kinds.

ALSO COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS AT
CURRENT PRICES.

All Goods are of Purest and Best Quality. Call and see Goods and
Prices. Superphosphates of all Kinds on hand and to arrive at opening of
navigation.

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And return it to us with a year's subscrip-
tion to The Queens County Gazette.

The Queens County Gazette,
Gagetown, N. B.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send me for one
year The Queens County Gazette.

Name.....
Post Office address.....

ADDRESS,
JAS. A. STEWART,
Gagetown, N. B.

Literature.

THE LOST MEDAL.

Ralph Gordon had just returned from college, where for the past two years, he and his bosom friend, Harry Irving, had spent such delightful times, but as his mother looked at him with motherly pride, she noticed a troubled look on his usually bright face. She did not question him, for she thought perhaps, when he had had a good night's rest, he would be his own bright self again.

He arose in the morning with a dull headache, "the long drive in the train and the smoke of the engine, he told his mother, "had caused it." As the day wore on, and his head did not get any better, his mother became anxious fearing it was the dreaded fever he was talking. She insisted on sending for a physician but Ralph told her it was nothing serious. In the evening, as he was talking about his college friends and the good times he had, she surprised him by saying, "I would like to know why you have not mentioned your dear friend, Harry Irving." "Oh mother!" he cried "don't mention that name, such as I used to love it, I now detest it," as he finished these words, he hid his head in his mother's lap and burst into tears. For a few moments he continued to weep and his mother was astonished, what could her poor boy mean, for she knew he had loved Harry from childhood. "Do tell me what he has done to cause you to utter these words." "Oh mother! he's a mean thief and a liar beside." "Ralph, what do you, what can you mean." "Mother I will tell you all about it. Last month the teacher told us boys, whoever had the best essay on natural science would receive a prize and of course I was very anxious to win it. At the end of the term I received the prize. It was a lovely gold medal. I was so proud of it, I had it put in a glass case where I could look at it without disturbing it. One morning to my horror, as I entered my room, my case and medal were missing and Harry was not in the room. I at once began to search for it, thinking Harry had hid it just to see what I would do, but I could not find it anywhere. I then became convinced that it had been stolen, as no one else was allowed in my room I laid the blame on Harry. I stayed in my room and after a time Harry came up and I asked him where he had put my case. Four cases, why I have not seen it since last night. I then grew very angry, Harry, said I, you have my case, tell me where you have put it. As Harry went out of the room, he turned back and said, "I will make you wish you had not said that long ago, and I have not seen him since he went away that day, and mother I can never forgive him for I firmly believe he had stolen my prize," and again the poor boy burst into tears.

His mother tried to console him but in vain. She told him to go to Harry's house and make up friends but Ralph replied, "I can never forgive him, Oh mother I can never forgive him." "Ralph," replied his mother, "have you forgotten how much the dear Saviour has forgiven you, and yet you will not forgive your dear friend who you only suspect of doing this wrong." "Dear mother," cried Ralph, "pray God to give me strength to forgive Harry, but I feel I can never pray for forgiveness again." "Oh, my poor boy come and kneel beside me," cried the mother, as the hot tears streamed down her cheeks. As he fell on his knees before his Heavenly Father, he sobbed out, "Lord Jesus forgive me and help me to forgive my dear friend whom I used to love so much. Amen burst from the lips of his mother. As he rose from his knees he threw his arms around his mother's neck and cried "I will go this very moment and ask Harry to forgive me for my hasty words that day in my room." But ere he had finished these words the postman's rap was heard and Ralph ran to the door to receive the letters, and to his utter astonishment he looked at Harry Irving's handwriting on one of his letters. "Where could Harry be?" On opening it he found he had gone away with his uncle, who was captain of a vessel bound for England, and he had written to let him know he had forgiven him. "Oh Ralph," he said, "how could you think I had stolen your medal, you know I would not think of wronging you, my dearest friend, but I forgive you from my heart and I pray God you will no longer believe me guilty." As Ralph read these words, he cried, "Oh, I can never be happy until I see Harry and ask his forgiveness." At this moment Mrs. Gordon came into the room with the morning paper in her hand. "Listen Ralph," said she, "while I read you something that I know will cause you much joy. Found:—A gold medal was found in the room of one of the students of C. College, by the chamber maid, (Madam Bixley.) Whoever will give certain proof that the medal belongs to him will receive it by writing to Professor Montgomery and describing it accurately. "Oh mother, I remember now where I left it. I was showing it to Harry one night and after he went out I put it under my pillow, and oh! to think I would forget so soon; but thank God I have found it at last, but too late. I will write today to Professor M. and get my medal but I don't deserve it, do I mother! The following day the medal arrived and as Mrs. Gordon looked at it she said, "Here Ralph take it and put it in your

room and I hope whenever you look at it, it will help to remember never to accuse a person of any wrong until you have absolute proof for so doing. Nothing more was said on this painful subject for the space of two years and during this time Ralph had heard nothing more of Harry. Ralph was now a sturdy lad of eighteen.

It was a beautiful day in September when the yearly yachting party came off, which all the young people looked forward as a day of pleasure: but this day proved to be one of mingled sorrow and joy to Ralph Gordon. They were all enjoying themselves when suddenly one of their number was seen to grow deadly pale, and utter a cry of surprise, as he gazed at a figure in one of the opposite boats, for a moment he seemed as one in a dream; when suddenly he reeled and fell with a splash into the sea. As the tide was very swift it carried away before the boat could be turned around; but he was not destined to end his young life yet. A young man in one of the opposite boats had been watching the scene and immediately sprang overboard and swam to the rescue. He was soon beside the sinking youth and with his strong arm, held him above the water till help came. He was placed into the boat and on reviving he looked into the face of his old school chum, Harry Irving. Ralph flung his arms around his rescuer's neck and with a cry of joy said, "Oh Harry, have I found you at last." "Well, replied Harry, I rather think it is just the other way, I have found you but do tell me have you ever found your medal? Then Ralph told him the story, I have been trying to tell you and when sitting in Mrs. Gordon's parlor the medal was brought to Harry. He looked up into Ralph's face and exclaimed, "I told you I would make you repent," saying these words Mrs. Gordon looked from Harry to Ralph with smiling eyes and said, "dear boys, I hope you will take as your motto, Judge not that ye be not judged."

This happened many years ago. Ralph is now an old man, but as his grandchildren clamor round his knee, there is one story he never tires telling and that is the story of the Lost Medal.

Cumberland Bay, Queens county.

A Saver of Time and Health.

More than ten years of my life were lived on a plantation, and were I asked now what feature of farm life caused the most unceasing, unrequiting labor to farm wives and daughters, I should unhesitatingly say: "Bringing in and taking out the water necessary to keep the house and inmates up to the mark of cleanliness, which is deemed but a step behind godliness." Could the numberless hours consumed in travel to and from the cistern, and from the waste barrel, be devoted to reading, rest and the planting of flowers, how infinitely brighter and happier would be the farmhouse woman. A sink in the kitchen, with a water tank to supply it, and a bathroom with proper means of taking off the waste water, are undreamed of comforts in thousands of farmhouses. I will describe a simple device, which can be constructed of material that accumulates about every farm. In the bottom of an empty flour barrel, saw a square hole of about four inches, and of the same size through the kitchen floor. Place the barrel over this, so that the two apertures come exactly together, and secure the barrel firmly on the floor with several nails. Into the top of the barrel fit an ordinary tin dishpan, having cut in the bottom of it a small hole that can be stopped with a bottle cork. The pan rests on and is secured to, with four small screws, a four-sided wooden gutter, which extends from the bottom of the pan through the aperture in barrel, and rests on another gutter lying along the ground and emptying into the garden or some convenient ditch. Thus we have a homely, but useful sink. To supply it with water, take the largest hoghead or barrel to be had, and elevate it outside the kitchen wall a foot or so above this sink. Put a faucet at the end of this pipe, over the dishpan, and your kitchen is supplied with water, as well as means to get rid of it. Any rough logs or planks will do to build the elevation on which the hoghead is to rest, and it must be filled from the roof gutter. Even though it become empty occasionally from lack of rain, it were better economy to pay a boy a few cents to fill it than that time and strength be wasted by the farm wife in daily travel with heavy bucket to and from the cistern.

Cumberland Point.

May 15.—We have had some lovely weather of late and the farmers of this locality are all busy with their spring's seeding, some having their potatoes most all in.

Miss Lee Orchard spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Orchard. Mr. Thos. H. Driller's many friends will be pleased to hear that he has so far recovered as to be able to work.

The new post office named Rees, lately established here with Mr. Jas. H. Rees in charge, has given general satisfaction and supplies a long felt want.

The Rev. John Coombs went to St. John Thursday to visit friends and expects to be absent some time.

Fog thinks that the Turks are a stingy lot. In their travels in the rear of the Greek army they demanded a pass at every station; and what's more, they got it.

A MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

She prays for me; her sweet voice hushed and faint,
A yearning look within her eyes so meek;
Her lips, a tremble; hands crossed like a sign,
That artless in a God-sent vision point,
Around her head the glory of her hair,
On which the sunlight falls in touches rare,
A maiden pure, without an earthly taint,
She prays for me!

MARVELLOUS CURES.

Report of a Visit to the Head of a New School of Medicine in Paris.
Here is what happened, according to a Paris newspaper, at the visit of a certain journalist to the offices of Dr. Dumas, the head of the Vitalist School of Medicine, and a locally recognized authority on occultism. The home of the new medicine is in a magnificent house on the boulevard de la Chapelle. In answer to the question whether he believed that there was any correlation between the agents of vitalism and the magnetic fluid he replied in words which will better express his meaning by being quoted verbatim.

"Yes! I fully believe there is," he said. "The exteriorization of will power is nothing else but a part of the changes undergone by the medium. This is nothing but a person who has the gift of exteriorizing her ambient vital force, as some have the gift of clairvoyance. But with this difference, understand, that the exteriorization of a dynamical contingent of his being will have but a momentary effect on the subject benefiting by the exteriorization."
"It does not follow from this, though, that magnetism does not cure, but it certainly does not cure always, for the reason that the fluid which it possesses, and which it exteriorizes, may not be in a medium, but I believe in vital dynamism because I can prove its efficacy to you now. I have at the present moment 20 patients waiting for me. I have eight among them whom I will relieve before your very eyes without uttering one word or giving them the shadow of a suggestion."

"Touching an electric button an attended chamber in a mother and child, the latter nervous and complaining of pain in his head. His face was pale, his eyes bright with fever, and it could be "only seen that the little one could not stand."
The doctor took up a little instrument, about the size of a five franc piece, and applied it to the right temple of the suffering child, talking to the mother all the time. Two minutes had hardly elapsed before every manifestation of an alleviation of the child's condition was visible, and, in fact, when the doctor took his apparatus away the boy was brighter, gayer and promised a complete cure.

"The child is not cured," said the doctor, "but he will be in a few weeks." The second patient was then ushered in, but this one was a woman, who had come to relate a marvelous cure. She had not to seek medical aid. She told of a friend who had been given up for dead by doctors, and a priest, even, and for whom another friend, a patient of the new school, had hastened to Dr. Dumas and obtained from him his apparatus which she had immediately applied to the apparently dead woman's temple.

Hardly five minutes after the application signs of life were discernible, and at the present moment the supposed dead woman was on the fair road to recovery.
"Now, my dear sir," concluded the doctor, turning to me, "are you enlightened on the value of vitalism? I could show you a score of patients cured by means of treatment. You could question them, did you so desire. You would see consumptives who have left their beds, cured and with no fear of a relapse. And when they turn to me you may rest assured that they have been given up by official doctors. And you may also discover that parasites in all its forms does not long resist the influence of vitalism."—New York Herald.

Cheap Restaurants.
New York feeds over half of its population in hotels and restaurants. Many of the latter are of the cheap variety, dinners costing from 5 to 25 cents, and lunches from 25 to 35 cents. These could not be cooked and eaten at respectable homes, because of their smell, but the restaurateurs restore them to a sort of edible freshness by the liberal use of calcium chloride. This wonderful muriated metal possesses the power to destroy odors to such a degree as would sweeten Lamburger cheese. No "high" meats need go to waste when there is chlorid of calcium to be had.

Wines are served at all the table d'hote places in the city with 25 and 50 cent dinners, and I have heard people express astonishment thereat. It is not so, but the prices are really the cheapest California claret, costing by the barrel from 15 to 20 cents a gallon. As there are five quart bottles to the gallon and ten pint bottles, it will be seen that the prices are really 4 and 2 cents each. Table d'hote claret is nearly as cheap as water.—New York Press.

The Japanese Spaniel.
The most valuable of small dogs is the Japanese spaniel. A dog a year old, weighing 2-3 pounds, is worth 3-4 pounds, but as they decrease in weight they increase in value. A three-pound spaniel is worth more than one weighing 3-4 pounds, and one weighing 2-3 or 2-4 pounds very much more. Japanese spaniels have been sold for as much as \$500.

There are large Japanese spaniels that are not imported and have no special value; the small dogs are very rare and their rarity, doubtless, adds considerably to their value, but they are highly prized otherwise. They are good-natured, lively little creatures. Their markings are black and white, and white and yellow, and some dogs are marked with all three colors. The Japanese spaniel lives about ten years.

Metaphysical Feasts.
The custom of the bear feast is observed in part to this day. Formerly, according to the old sagas, the whole animal was served. On him, the sin offering, says the Edda, the people laid their hands and made their vows. By this means they thought to propitiate the sun god, who in his anger against the world caused glim-winter by withdrawing from the earth. In atonement to the old sagas, the animal sacred to him, was sacrificed to him; that is, was eaten in his honor. To eat roast pork on Christmas eve is a custom observed even at the present day in German families of Bohemia, and in the markets of Brandenburg, Prussia, the pig's head is a frequent sight on holidays, but the calves have retained the most symbolic of the bear sacrifice.

In Mexico the school children who have done best are allowed to smoke cigars while pursuing their lesson.

John G. Adams, UNDERTAKER

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Polished Woods and Cloth Covered Coffins, Robes, Shrouds, and MOUNTINGS.

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A. F. Curry, will solicit.

Agents wanted to canvass on books. Write us at once.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of LOCKETT & STEWART has been this day dissolved by mutual consent of both parties, and the first named E. C. Lockett has retired from the business. The said business will be carried on by Jas. A. Stewart, who will collect all debts due the said firm.

(Signed) JAS. A. STEWART, E. C. LOCKETT,

Dated this 22d day of March, 1897.

G. T. Whelpley.

—NOW IN STOCK—

Hungarian, Frid of Manitoba, Jersey Lilly, White Rose, Peoples and Crown of Gold Flour.

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TEA

In 3, 5, 10 and 50 Pound Packages, at very low prices. A good Tea at 18 is a pound, or 7 pounds for \$1.00. An extra good Black Tea at 25 cents.

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POOR DOCUMENT

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QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE, GAGETOWN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1897.

QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE,
JAS. A. STEWART,
Publisher,
GAGETOWN, N. B.

THE GAZETTE will be published every Wednesday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of the day. Subscription price \$1.00 per year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Lines accompanying the latter, 5 cents per line.

Queens County Gazette.

GAGETOWN, N. B., MAY 26, 1897.

THE MOSQUITO AS A PHYSICIAN.

Some one has discovered that the mosquito is not the unmitigated nuisance that he has generally been thought, but is a volunteer inoculator against malaria. He simply lances the patient and inserts his "lymph," singing the while from sheer joy at his unappreciated philanthropy. He does not even, we are told, collect a fee in the form of blood, the redness that is noticeable when a successful "spat" spreads himself out over the epidemics of the ingrate he is doctoring, being due to the discoloration of his healing lymph in contact with the blood. It is, moreover, asserted that he never makes a mistake by vaccinating a person who is not susceptible to an attack of malaria. Says the authority we quote—the Boston Transcript.

In this respect its sense is more accurate than the most skilled and experienced pathologist. This also proves not only its unerring instinct, but that it never wounds unnecessarily. Its thrusts are those of a skilled and humane surgeon, and even more unselfish, for hope of a fee never quickens him, nor does the malice of his patient deter him in the fulfilment of his duty.

This, it must be confessed, is a new view of the bird. He is not generally regarded as an unselfish benefactor among the children of men. He is blessed however, with not understanding their speech; for the feelings of the most persistent philanthropist would be wounded by the fastidious things that are said of the mosquito to his very face, or, at least, within the zone of his unsoothing lullaby. But it is a great pity that his motives are so sadly misunderstood. The licensed physician, who goes about in a gig, is often as disagreeable as he; but he takes fewer risks—for himself—for he makes it plain that his intentions are the best. The mosquito should not be so reticent about his purposes. He might well waive professional etiquette and advertise, or he might send in a bill occasionally—instead of merely inserting it without waiting for a reply, as he does now. He ought to do something to show that he is being taken "for medicinal purposes only," for the great mass of humanity do not mind tormenting themselves for their own good. If he would only let us know that we are sick before he cures us, we would not feel so badly about it. Then, too, he might have the decency to call in professional hours, and to respect another mosquito's patient. Professional style is what he needs. He should shut off his drum attachment and apply cocaine before he operates. The up-to-date civilized practice of medicine has some points in its favor after all.

Where one's faith in this new discovery respecting the character of the mosquito is most severely tried, is in the apparent absence of motive for the insect's charitable behavior. Why should he live laborious days and keep himself awake nights by beating a gong, just to look after the health of people who are strangers to him and who never by any chance seek his acquaintance? We do not worry about his health; we are only concerned about his death. Then if he does not feed on us, where does he feed? He comes to us, we think and he goes away fat, he comes to us colorless and he goes away red, he is frequently caught in the act of boring his way into the very place where we keep our blood; he may be as innocent as an alderman—says he is—but even so wooden-headed an insect as he seems to be, would admit that appearances are against him. Then why don't we stop when the patient is already inoculated at every visible point? He seems to react like a doctor, too indiscriminate—a philanthropist, too eager for an altruist. It is likely that mankind generally will continue to distrust him and assist at his obsequies whenever possible.—Ex.

ST. JOHN LETTER.

"The Greece, but Living Greece no More"—The News in Brief—The Markets, etc.

Both Spain and Turkey are in such financial straits that neither can raise any more loans without pledging their customs receipts in advance, yet Spain is able to bully the United States and induce in murder and papine almost without an ear shot of her forts, without remembrance, and Turkey; with the blood of 200,000 Armenian Christians crying for vengeance, has the support of all Europe in crushing the Greeks because they sympathized with the Cretan Christians whom the Turks were massacring as they had the Armenians. It was reserved for the last decade of this century to prove that there is no Christianity in so-called Christian governments—to range the battle ships of Christian England on the

side of the Moslem against Christian Greece. "The mills of the gods grind slow but they grind exceeding small." Because of its toleration and support of human slavery a generation ago the north lost a million lives and hundreds of millions of money; because of its toleration of the Armenian massacres and hostility to Greece and the progress of civilization, the losses of Europe will be a hundred times greater.

The funerals occurred last week of four men whose names are intimately associated with the history of the city. They were Henry U. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Woodman, aged 70 years; William Kennedy, a King street grocer, aged 83 years; and J. Walter Scamell, of Scamell Brothers, aged 55. Mr. Scamell died in New York, where he had been in business for several years.

Last Tuesday, Loyalist day, a salute was fired from Fort Dufferin and homes of the descendants of the founders of the city held a meeting in Centenary church school room.

A lady and gentleman were knocked down by teams driven by incompetents, last Wednesday. An example should be made of the owners of the teams.

Some of the boats in the harbor are bringing in from 2,000 to 3,000 gasperaux per day.

Mrs. George Crane, of South Bay, while looking for gum in the woods near her home on the 16th inst., lost her way and was not found until the 18th, when she was discovered by a searching party utterly exhausted and asleep several miles distant from the Bay. She narrowly escaped death by exposure and starvation.

Flour is weaker; millers generally have dropped prices 5 cents per barrel. Molasses is weak; latest cables quote a decline of one cent per gallon. Cheese is arriving freely; choice new stock sells at 11 cents per pound. New butter is in better supply. The best grades are quoted at 15 to 17 cents per pound. Stocks of barreled beef are light in the western markets and packers have advanced prices 50 cents all round. Eggs are arriving freely and sell at 9 cents for choice fresh fruit. McDonald's tobacco factory has resumed operations and prices have advanced 14 cents per pound for all grades.

There are now in port uncleared five steamers, five barques and 26 schooners. Caterpillars are in the orchards, potato bugs in the potato fields and rowdies have taken possession of the new public park. Salmon are becoming plentiful in the harbor.

Hon. G. W. Ross of Toronto supplies a preface to "Victoria, sixty years a Queen," by R. T. Lancefield, of Hamilton, which has been published in a magnificent volume by G. M. Ross & Sons of Toronto. The book is well written and contains a complete history of Britain and her colonies from the birth of the Queen to the present time, with more than 100 fine illustrations including about a dozen portraits of the Queen taken in as many different periods in her life. Agents in the maritime provinces are supplied by R. A. H. Morrow of this city. It is no wonder that its sale in this jubilee year is something enormous.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

St. John, May 24.

FAVORITES FOR LONG YEARS.

For long years Diamond Dyes have been the favorite family dyes in the Dominion of Canada; and although imitation package dyes have been plentifully offered for sale, their great inferiority to the "Diamond" in strength, fastness, beauty of color and brilliancy was known to the great majority of women, and they were condemned and avoided by all who valued good and bright colors. No sensible woman can afford to risk her goods with poor dyes when the "Diamond" are admittedly the world's best.

A most important point to remember is that the Diamond Dyes cost no more than the crude and common dyes sold by some dealers for the sake of large profits. Ask your dealer for the "Diamond"; if he values your trade he will be in a position to supply you.

Gone up in Smoke.

TORONTO, May 20.—The John Eaton Co's big department store, corner of Yonge and Temperance streets, was destroyed by fire early this morning. When the first reel reached the scene, at 3.30, the building was in a mass of flames. The fire threatened to take in the whole block and the firemen directed their efforts to save the other buildings. The roof of the other building fell in a very short time and before long the front wall on Yonge street collapsed. About 30 firemen narrowly escaped being buried under the debris. The loss of the Eaton Company is estimated at \$250,000. All the plate glass on the opposite side of the street was broken by the heat.

Missionary Murdered.

VANCOUVER, May 20.—Word has been received in Hong Kong, from Kweishen Kwangai, that the French mission at Lo-Li has been pillaged by robbers or fanatics, and a young missionary named Rev. Mr. Mason killed. The murdered man is about 25 years of age, and had been only a short time in the vicinity. The chapel at Si-Lin has also been threatened by the marauders, and it is feared will meet a similar fate.

TURKEY AND GREECE

Turkish Commander to Negotiate Terms of Peace.

LARISSA, May 23.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander, has disembarked and sent to their homes most of the Albanians in his army.

PARIS, May 23.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria had a long conference to-day with M. Honotax, the minister of foreign affairs. It is understood that the Greco-Turkish armistice will be prolonged if, at its expiration, the peace negotiations should not be finished.

CANEA, May 23.—Col. Staiou with the last detachment of the Greek expeditionary force embarked for Greece this morning.

ATHENS, May 23.—It is reported here semi-officially that Edhem Pasha, commander of the Turkish army in Thessaly, has informed the Greek officers who, in conjunction with Turkish officers, are arranging the neutral zone, that he is empowered to negotiate the terms of peace with Greece direct.

ATHENS, May 23.—The officers appointed to fix the neutral zone on the frontier have completed their work. It is announced that both armies are to fall back and leave a neutral zone 800 metres in width. All of the passes are included in this zone except Plurka, which the Turks hold.

ATHENS, May 23.—It is again semi-officially asserted that Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief, has repeated his statement that peace must be negotiated with him, and is now pressing for the appointment of a Greek plenipotentiary to conduct the settlement of terms.

M. Deligorgis, a former foreign minister, has been elected president of the Cretan central committee.

Gen. Smolenski has sent telegrams to the Athenian newspapers denying that he ordered a retreat except in pursuance of the commands of the Crown Prince Constantine.

The Berthet column (Italian) insisted on coming here, several of the volunteers refusing to return to Italy on the ground that they are liable to arrest as deserters. The government has decided that the column must return to Italian territory and will undertake to board and lodge only those liable to arrest.

LONDON, May 24.—According to a despatch to the Daily Graphic from Corfu, it is reported that Col. Manos attempted suicide while in jail. He has been sent handcuffed with his entire staff to Athens for trial by court martial.

LONDON, May 24.—The Athens correspondent of the time says: "Owing to the disquietude caused by the presence in the city of large bodies of volunteers, the government has hastily recalled the force of gendarmes sent to Arta, and will take measures to deport these dangerous allies to their various countries at the earliest possible date."

LONDON, May 24.—The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople says: "The peace negotiations continue. It is asserted that the amount of indemnity will be reduced to 8,000,000 liras, two million to be paid in cash to Turkey, and six million to be accepted by Russia as part payment of the indemnity owed her by Turkey."

Spain Refused.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—The secret archives of the State Department, which have held the consular reports in the Cuban war from the public, were partially disclosed yesterday in the Senate by Senator Foraker, of Ohio. Especially startling was the letter from Secretary Olney, in which this country offered mediation to Spain, and the refusal of that country to accept the proffered aid.

While one of the consular reports was read without the name of the author being disclosed, it is stated to be a communication from Consul-General Lee, which fully sets forth his idea of the condition that exists in Cuba. He could not understand the truth of the claim that all the provinces of the island were pacified, except that of Santiago de Cuba.

Summing up this report stated: "I conclude that the war will drag its weary length along so long as the insurgents can dig sustenance from the ground on the one side or money be obtained by the other."

The sufferings of the inhabitants consequent upon the situation are described. The letter from Secretary Olney to Spanish Minister De Lome, under date of April 4, 1896, is the one in which intervention is suggested. In opening Mr. Olney said: "It might be well deemed a dereliction of duty to the Government of the United States, as well as a censurable want of candor to Spain, if I were longer to defer official expression as well of the anxiety with which the President regards the existing situation in Cuba, also his earnest desire for the prompt and permanent pacification of that island."

The Secretary points out the interests endangered, the capital squandered and, in short, the state of Anarchy existing. The United States was interested financially, but at this stage he would not suggest intervention. He would like to suggest co-operation with Spain to pacify the island, on the basis of self-government for its people.

Mr. Foraker read the following extract from the Spanish Minister, Mr. De Lome's reply, which was dated June 4, 1896: "In brief there is no effectual way to pacify Cuba, unless it begins with the actual submission of the armed rebels to the Mother Country."

The letter further argued, that the Cubans were wrong as to motive and method, and that Spain would continue her efforts to subdue the rebels.

Bishop B. W. Arnett

SWAYS AUDIENCES WITH HIS MASTERLY ELOQUENCE.

He Writes a Letter of More Than Usual Interest to Suffering Humanity.

At Wilberforce, Ohio, three miles north of Xenia and near Dayton and Springfield, is located Wilberforce University and Payne Theological Seminary.

These two institutions of learning have educated many ministers and teachers.

In this somewhat noted educational centre, resides Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett, D. D., a divine who is of especial prominence because of his thrilling eloquence with which he has swayed many audiences.

Among the high officials of the church, no one is more distinguished than he.

Before being elected bishop he was a leading minister in his church and also a very prominent Republican. He represented his county in the Ohio Legislature for several years.

Being given this sketch of the bishop, the following testimonial from him will be found very interesting reading and fully explains itself.

"In April, 1894, while on my way home from Philadelphia I caught a very severe cold, which soon developed into rheumatism. It was impossible for me to rest by day or sleep by night. About the first of June I was compelled to take to my bed, where I remained for some time. When I was able to get up, I could only get about by the use of crutches.

"The fall came on and the rheumatism grew worse, lasting all through the winter of '94 and '95. I suffered as I never suffered before. I thought that the spring would bring me relief, but it did not, consequently I was forced to cancel a number of engagements to speak.

"One day in June, 1895, my wife said 'Bishop, I read so much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, suppose you try them and see if they will not help you?'

"I said, 'No, there is no use of getting them for we have tried almost everything that has been recommended to us, and none of the remedies suggested seem to help my case.'

"She said no more, but went to Xenia, Ohio; and bought a box of the pills. On her return she gave me a dose at noon and another at night. She was only called one time to attend to me during that night.

"For months previous she had been called three or four times during the night. The next day I took three doses of the pills, and the second night I was not disturbed. My wife, for the first time in more than ten months, had a good night's sleep.

"I have not lost a night's sleep since that time on account of the rheumatism. I carry a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my pocket wherever I go.

"I cheerfully bear testimony and hope that others may find relief as I did. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to several people.

"Yours for God and Man.
BENJAMIN W. ARNETT."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Bank Messenger Missing.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—Alpert M. King, the nineteen-year-old messenger of Boylston National bank, at the corner of Washington and Essex streets, is missing with about \$20,000 in cash and a \$10,000 United States certificate, not negotiable except between banks. King started for the clearing house at 10.15 a. m. today to settle the balance existing there against the bank, and on the way, according to instructions, transacted other business involving something like \$45,000. As he did not return to the bank by 1 o'clock the officials grew anxious and made a search for the messenger besides invoking the aid of the police, but up to the present hour they have been unable to ascertain his whereabouts.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 20.—It is believed Albert M. King, the missing messenger of the Boylston National bank, who had \$20,000 on his person is traveling toward the maritime provinces. It is thought he boarded a train at South Lawrence this afternoon.

FARMINGTON, Me., May 22.—Albert M. King, the 19-year-old Boston bank messenger who disappeared Tuesday, with \$20,000 of the bank's money, was arrested here just before noon to-day. King reached here on a train from the Rangely lake region at 11.15. When searched at the jail all the money which was missing from the bank was found in packages in King's pockets.

OIL BURNERS ATTENTION! CRESCENT OIL

is one of the highest grades of Kerosene Oil produced, the price is

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23rd APRIL, 1897.

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Merchant Tailors, opposite Post Office,
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JOHN A. MCKEE, AGENT, PETERSVILLE.

J. W. DICKIE, AGENT, GAGETOWN.

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You may need soon can be neatly and promptly executed at the office of

QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE.

Good Type, Plenty of It, and Skilled Workmen to Handle It.

POOR DOCUMENT

Correspondence.

Spicy News Items Gathered by Gazette Correspondents.

Cambridge.

May 19.—Miss Jennie J. Macdonald returned from St. John on Saturday.

Miss Jennie Straight, the popular dressmaker, is sewing for the Misses Briggs.

Amon A. Wilson, barrister, of St. John, was here Thursday on a business trip. He returned to St. John Friday morning on steamer Star.

Mr. George Waterbury of the firm of Waterbury & Rising, of St. John, was here on Thursday. He returned to his home Friday morning.

Mr. Ira Macdonald, the popular merchant at Macdonalds Corner, lost a very valuable horse.

Hay is very scarce in this section of the county.

Rev. Walter V. Higgins, returned Baptist foreign missionary, address a large congregation in the Baptist church at the Narrows, on Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. Rev. Mr. Higgins addressed a large congregation at McDonald's Corner, Monday evening, and he also addressed the congregation at Lower Cambridge. Mr. Higgins is a very plain and forcible speaker.

James McDonald, J. P., has opened an office at Lower Cambridge where he will be found ready for business every Saturday afternoon and evening.

Mr. Walter Black purchased a fine horse from Isaac Gale of Young's Cove for Mrs. Mary White.

Messrs. C. & J. Robinson's mill was closed down for a few days on account of a defect in the boiler. The defect has been repaired and the mill is running again on full time.

Mrs. M. C. McDonald and her three children, who have been spending the winter with Rev. A. B. McDonald, left for their home in Boston this morning. They were accompanied by Miss Janet J. McDonald who will spend a few weeks at the Hub visiting friends.

Shad fishing has commenced at the Narrows. The first catch of the season at this place was last night.

Mr. McVicar, the teacher at Lakeview, observed arbor day by beautifying the grounds and cleaning the school house.

The remains of Mr. J. A. S. Mott, who died in St. John last Saturday, were brought by steamer Star to McDonald's Corner where they were laid to rest in the Baptist cemetery beside those of his mother. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. A. B. McDonald.

Arbor day was observed by teacher and pupils of the school at the Narrows. Cleaning the grounds and the house was the order of the day.

Miss Janet McDonald, the popular teacher at the school at Lakeview, observed arbor day by arranging beautiful flower beds on the grounds and cleaning the school house.

Steamer Hope passed through the Narrows on Monday, having in tow a large raft for St. John.

Mr. L. I. Flower, the teacher at McDonald's Corner, and his scholars spent Friday afternoon cleaning and beautifying the grounds.

Messrs. W. H. Briggs, John McD Belyea and Fred E. McDonald went to Gagetown on Tuesday morning to be present at the sitting of the supreme court.

Mr. E. H. White has the cellar dug and is laying the foundation for a new house.

Miss Minnie D. Belyea is going to Fredericton to spend a few days with her sister Clara who is a student at the Normal school.

To Editor QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE.

On the 6th of March, 1897, the usually quiet village of — was the scene of excited curiosity. It was evident to the most casual observer that something unusual was about to happen. Possibly the "draw" in the great bridge was about to collapse, and thus cut off the farmers on the west side. Were the employees of the R. R. Co. to go out on a strike, or had the news just reached town that an export duty would be levied on cord-wood and lumber?

The immediate scene of out-door commotion was at the junction of B. and C. streets, where a crowd of considerable dimensions had assembled. Thither your scribe proceeded, and, pushing forward reached a point near the centre, where a man about fifty years of age was speaking. The speaker asserted that he had, all his life, been addicted to the habit of drinking cold water, though to judge from external evidence he had confined himself entirely to its use as a beverage.

Just here let us digress for a moment to note the personal appearance and manner of our actor. As already intimated he undoubtedly belonged to the great unwashed; his general physique had a downward tendency as if it threatened to give up the struggle and resume the posture of his more or less remote ancestors; his shoulders and back, like scripture measure, were well-proportioned up, a development probably occasioned by the weight of social responsibility and an accumulation of moss; his arms, disproportionate to the length of the body, were quite in accord with his necker limbs. His long, tall, narrow head kept from falling into his lap by supporting muscles at the rear, was adorned with a mat of grizzled hair,

that, spreading without a break to the neck and face, terminated by natural limitation in a solemn beard, hopelessly gnarled and frayed at the sides, and falling from the chin and throat in sinuous, isolated ropes, like a divided catenact. The nose and adjoining margins of the cheeks suggested a catcomb of dead and bygone generations of blackheads. He spoke in a low rumbling voice that seemed to wander about the caverns of his chest, uncertain whether to go up or down, and with the further peculiarity of frequently breaking into an abrupt falsetto, as if the vocal organs suddenly contracted and shot upward in a desperate effort at modulation.

A tall round-eyed man "who seemed never to have gotten over his first surprise at finding himself in the world," occasionally corroborated the speaker's statements in a rasping emerald voice, another, an oldish man, was inclined to be facetious, not to say, quizzical. This old codger was a bean-ideal example of early classic Irish, his clean shaven face just hinting of ploughed land and the potato crop was inclosed from ear to ear in a semicircular hedge-row of whether-stained whiskers.

But to return to the speaker, "you see" he said, "we old residents exterminated this evil long ago, but we learn that it recently returned, and we have appointed a committee to call on the offender today."

"Here they come now" said the tall round-eyed man, "make way for them." A moment later three eloquent winter turn-outs drove up, and, coming to a standstill received the God speed of their sympathizers, and gratified the curious at the same time. The party, made up of brave women and spare men would have been distinguished anywhere; that they had laid themselves out for serious work was plain enough, and it now transpired that their mission was to be a moral and legal raid upon the conscience and promises of an unlicensed rum-seller. Presently the sleighs moved away to the music of tinkling bells, the crowd meanwhile singing "We fear no foe" to the tune the old cow died of.

The next scene in our drama is at a wayside inn (your historian having arrived on time, though, without his credentials, was admitted via the back door by the hired man). Mine hostess received her visitors with becoming modesty, presenting each with a note of interrogation at the same time.

The lady was first addressed by the clerical delegate. Delivering himself in rich colored monotonies, he spoke without notes as follows: "My dear Mrs. — there is an impression on foot rapidly spreading and deepening that you are again engaged in the nefarious business of selling rum."

"Pursuant to a call of God-fearing and law-abiding citizens a meeting was recently held at — to consider your case. As it was the sense of that meeting that, if you will pardon the vulgar metaphor, there must be some fire to account for the presence of so much smoke in the air, and even in the drinking water, as some persons claim. It was therefore decided to appoint a committee representing the various professions and industries of this hitherto moral neighborhood, the honors and duties of which fell upon the ladies and gentlemen now before you. We have been instructed to wait upon you personally, but not to wait too long.

"Speaking as your spiritual adviser I beg to remind you that your late lamented father is now being raked over the coals for similar apostasy, and to warn you against like fate both here and hereafter."

The speaker finished by reading a carefully selected passage of scripture and offering a comprehensive prayer, to an accompanying chorus of "amen" pitched in every key, though more particularly pitched into whis-key.

The delegate from the agricultural district followed in a speech, more or less redolent of new mown polly-pods and the breath of kine; there was nothing of the quacking of ducks or the random gabble of geese but a certain incisiveness and pungency not to say severity in these remarks. The speaker called Mrs. —'s attention to the recent advance in the price of wool and thought that it would be bad economy on her part to deprive herself of profit in a vain attempt to blind the eyes of the public. "You are sowing the seeds of physical and moral in this community; you are like a tuberculous milch cow and the tuberculin test is about to be applied. If for once propose to keep my fancies up. The flocks must be secured from contamination with this moral hon-ale and tail distemper, this poisonous sting-fly; no such blight must fall on our growing young oats; we have had enough of your witch-grass, thorns and thistles. Goat too! your breath is stronger than the smell of an unnameable animal or the kick of a young heifer."

The third speaker was entirely self-possessed and made an earnest plea on behalf of deacon's daughters and minister's sons.

The representative of the medical profession pointed out as a result of dispensing alcoholic stimulants the death rate and the doctor's calls would be largely increased, the latter in universe ratio to fees paid.

Continuing the speaker said that alcohol should be labeled "poison" with a skull and cross-bones of large dimensions. "New school" physicians seldom prescribe alcohol for their patients. Its use

is known to aggravate hay-fever and kindred ailments.

The remaining delegates spoke briefly, one, the blacksmith and wheel-wright, after a preliminary giggle referred to the crushing grip of the awful vice and illustrated how the chains of the habit were forged and welded, and compared a drunken fellow to the walloping circumference of a badly tired cart-wheel. This speaker proposed to go for the evil red-hot-hammer and tongs.

The horticulturist likened the fell destroyer to a worm at the core of a goody apple, or to the hidden borer at the root of the fairest orchard tree.

The pedagogue without raising marmoured something about teaching the young ideas how to shoot.

During the silence that followed this outpouring of spirits and special pleading, the legal functionary observing that the accused remained obdurate and defiant, arose and slowly lifting himself to his full height, proceeded in a solemn and dignified voice to disclose his official identity and duties as lord high constable and avenger of transgressors, generally. He said some awful things, which modesty and a bad memory disqualify the writer to report. The search-warrant contained such sentiments as "against the peace and dignity of H. M. G. M. the Queen of G. B. and I. and Empire of India; 'know all men by these presents' 'to have and to hold; 'maliciously and feloniously; 'with malice aforethought; 'all and singular the heresmitisms and appurtenances; 'whereso; 'now; 'therefore; many of which were gratuitous in terpolations for diplomatic effect. But if these thunderings of the law had any effect upon their object it was not at all apparent; they remained seated, gazing out upon the extensive view of upland and wooded meadow beyond the road. The constable accompanied by two or three curious persons now proceeded to search the nooks and corners of the premises, while the regular delegation remained seated to await the results. In a short time the searching party returned in a highly elated condition to explain that they had failed to find anything but a beetle marked, "Lagippe" and as each member claimed to be threatened with this deadly it was thought advisable to take precautionary measures, to take an observation of the calling through their glasses, all around.

It being evident that any further investigation or persuasion at present would be fruitless, the delegation arose, and sang "Rescue the Perishing," the refrain being varied on the part of the bass singers of the searching party by substituting the words "We'll not to home till morning" Mrs. — meanwhile humming a solo obligato to words that sounded like "We'll not to home till morning" "Whiskey drink it down."

In taking leave of our hostess the constable remarked that this had been an "eye-opener" for him and that everything had been done up brown."

ELLLOW-DIX.
Boston, Mass., May 11, 1897.

Garden Gatherings.

With strawberries have the earth just even with the crown of the plant. No roots exposed and no earth over the top of the plant.

The growing of berries for family use is easily done. The growing of berries largely, and selling them in a good market requires considerable skill and a special business tact.

Many a bright boy may receive his first incentive to business and earn his first money by growing berries or vegetables. Give them a patch of ground and encourage them in this work.

The business or professional man, almost broken with care, may recover health and strength in the pleasant work of horticulture. It is restful to both mind and body.

See to it, that you have a variety of vegetables coming into season throughout the summer. If the summer is a dry one water your plants and give them a chance to make glad the palate of the whole family.

To assert that every strawberry plant of any given variety is equally good no matter how the one may have been allowed to run down by neglect, or the other bred up by careful selection and high culture, is an error, and an error of a very harmful kind. It is as erroneous as to hold that one herd or strain of Jersey cows is as good as any other herd or strain, although one might have been highly and judiciously fed and bred from only the best cows and the other herd or strain had been starved or bred from scrubs for twenty generations.

Who should grow berries? First of all, farmers everywhere, for family use. Farmers must grow berries or do without. No one can grow them as cheaply as the farmer. They may be produced ready for picking, at two cents per quart. The farmer saves cost of picking, packing, boxing, crating, freight, express and profits of growers. He gets them at first cost, fresh from the vines, and to the extent of his own family, has the best market in the world—a home market. He can select the best land and location on his own farm, and is sure of a profit with half a crop.

First Lady—There goes young Mrs. Pedigree. I suppose she hopes people to death telling the bright things her little boy says? Second Lady—Oh, no, fortunately he says such dreadful things they can't repeat them.—Truth.

HISTORY OF BEARDS.

ALMOST EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF WHISKERS SINCE ADAM'S TIME.

No Exclusive Rights in the Verbeet, "The Wind Blew Through His Whiskers," Nor in the Ditty, "The Little Bunch of Spinach 'neath His Chin."

"Man, vain man," has with his whiskers played such fantastic tricks that angels must have wept but to behold them, and true tomfoolery arises from their presence tremblingly retire.

"The wind blew through his whiskers" was not written alone of the ex-Senator from Kansas, says The New York Journal.

The little bunch of spinach 'neath his chin" may conjure up visions of the gentleman from the wilds of New Jersey.

Yet, as a matter of fact, neither the popular nor the gentleman from the suburbs of Hackensack has given to the world anything new in the line of beards.

Every possible combination of the male beard with a face as a background has been played. There have been bewhiskered cyries. The change has been rung from the bearded whiskers of Thor to the clean shave of a Pope, and back again from the trailing beard of the fathers of the Sutherland sisters to the gimlet-like chin decoration of Cardinal Richelieu, as he seen in pictures.

Santa Claus always has full flowing whiskers, a Mephistopheles is paired with a small black mustache and a chin decoration that is called an imperial.

The world has given to accept certain types of whiskers. On the stage the villain wears mustaches while the general makes up with little "side chops" or the manager will get some one that will never was there a smooth-faced pirate. No man could hold the rank of Major without a heavy mustache. The man of business must have what were once called "burnished" whiskers, and the man wearing a luxurious crop parted at the chin. Out West they call "burnished" whiskers, and in some places "sideboards." In ancient days men swore by their beards.

Whiskers were the corner stone of the warrior. A smooth chin denoted the coward. Sometimes men were clothed in fashion, and wore their beards after the style of the monarch then reigning.

With great delicacy, none of the gentlemen who attended the court of Catherine of Russia presumed to appear in the imperial presence with more than one day's growth of a one-day hairy growth on the upper lip.

The cavalier wore his hair long, and gracefully drooping mustache and pointed whisker made his picture complete. Cromwell's sturdy adherents had their hair and beard closely cropped in defiance, and were called "square beards" or "sideboards."

English literature has preserved the manners and the costumes of the people ever since the days of printing, and an interesting book has just found its way into the libraries that reproduces the whiskered history of the tight little isle.

A contemplation of the remarkable cut of the "pointers" of Henry IV. will show their resemblance to the present type. It was the court, juster who conceived the idea of the wind playing up on the whiskers.

The "square beard" of the vintage of 1883 is rarely seen in these days. It was not worn by a Christian until John Hale, a theologian, whose writings have not survived him.

John Knox, who lived in 1514, ran to whiskers of a length popularly called "dog's whiskers" and Peter has ever run to whiskers, and the "theological" beard of 1609 depicted in the "Anatomie Leperdinaire. All Fox, quantity described as a "martyr's beard," died in 1807 with his luxuriant whiskers divided at the chin.

The so-called "Italian" whiskers, also used by Correggio to the depiction of saints and holy men, were best developed on Morus, a theologian who went to his reward in 1528.

Peter Martyr, a reformer, who died in 1528, had a style of beard that is hard to imitate, and could only be maintained by a man with a heavy hair-side growth in the frequent hands of an expert barber.

The cheek whiskers of 1648, a hideous style, was given to Europe by Candour the Prime Minister of Philip IV. The style died with Charles, and has never been revived, except by comic opera comedians.

John Calvin wore the spiral beard of 1564. He did the best he could in the whisker line. The twin whiskers of 1644 are reproduced as the regulations chin dressing of the King's archbishops of the day.

John Taylor, "the water poet," amused his friends with the old cockerbeard, that is frequently imitated today in France and Italy.

The "swallowtail" beard was another hairy freak of a theologian, Jerome Weller, who died in 1572, and Erasmus Schmidt, a Greek scholar, failed in 1627 to popularize the triangle beard. The bushy whiskers of Captain John Smith might have been worn later by Henry Morgan, Captain Kidd, or any old silver-timbers buccaneer.

The "Hocus Focuss" beard gets its name from Hocus Focuss, Jr., the author of the Anatomie Leperdinaire. All magicians affect this cut, as they imagine it helps them to look quite devilish.

The square beard of 1609, the growth on a theologian's chin—J. Kime-dantus.

The rabbit's tail of 1560, the shoe-maker's beard of 1575, seen in portraits of Duke Sully and Hans Sachs, the poet; the Italian fashion of 1648; the "T" beard that prevailed at the French and German courts in 1649; the aristocratic beard, which is suggested by a portrait of Charles IV., King of Denmark; the double tuft of Cardinal Borromeo in 1631; and the remarkable curled mustaches and pointed chin beard that always figure in pictures of the great Gustavus Adolphus, are a few of the distinctive styles in beards that find imitators in this day.

Literature in Japan.

Japan is a literary country, with a history of writing and literature since at least A. D. 712. Last year the number of books published was 26,865, of which 20,000 were translations of compilations followed with 3183, painting and sculpture had 3000, music 1022, Japanese poetry 82, and works in belle-lettres, novels, stories, criticisms, etc., 1112 titles.

The Serpent in Art.

The serpent is in Christian art, an attribute of St. Cecilia, St. Euphemia, and many other saints, being assigned to them either because they destroyed the power of Satan or because they cleared one or another country of reptiles.

Ingenuous Contribution Box.

There is a Boston church where the contribution box has a small bell concealed in it, which rings only when a collection is made. The collection is taken during the sermon, and the stingy churchgoers are thus easily detected.

France has kept 200,000 tons of coal stored at Toulon since 1893, to be ready in case war should break out.

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EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

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Men's, Woman's and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

IS THE LARGEST EVER BROUGHT TO GAGETOWN.

Just Received and to arrive.

New Egyptian Onions, Evaporated Apples, Prunes,

10 Bags of American & Canadian Grass Seed, 100 Bags Clover Seed, Garden Seeds of all kinds in stock.

Flour, Meal, Sugar, best Barbadoes Molasses, Pork, Hams, Fish.

And a full line of first-class Groceries, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Paints, Oils, &c. My stock is complete in every department. My prices are the lowest. My terms are Cash or approved payment. I am giving

16c. FOR GOOD BUTTER AND 10c. PER DOZ. FOR EGGS IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

1 Light Driving Wagon only run part of last season for sale at a bargain.

AGENT FOR MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLES.

Chas. S. Babbit, Main Street, Gagetown.

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The following are our duly authorized Travelling Agents for the sale Oxford Cloth, Yarns, etc.—

JOHN ROBINSON, Jr., Narrows. MRS. J. E. COY, Upper Gagetown. WM. LIVINGSTON, Jerusalem. DANIEL PALMER, Jr., Douglas Harbor.

They will visit the people at their homes with full stock.

OXFORD CLOTH is also for sale at Gagetown, Cody's, Oranecto, etc.

Oxford Manufacturing Co., Oxford, N. S.

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HAMPSTEAD, N. B.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Medicines, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Ready-Made Clothing, Etc.

AND A FULL LINE OF GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN A GENERAL STORE.

Customers will find our stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and all sold at moderate prices.

FULL LINE OF TURKISH DYES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

1861. 1897.

THIRTY-SIX YEARS IN THE

Jewelry: Business IN FREDERICTON.

C. P. R. Divisional Time Inspector by Appointment!

WE TEST YOUR EYES FREE OF CHARGE.

WE SELL THE CLEVELAND BICYCLE, TOO.

SHUTE'S, Fredericton.

LOOK HERE

I have just received a car-load of extra good

Buggies and Express Wagons, Road Wagons and Carts.

They are built to order, and the very best material used in construction. It is impossible to find any better in the city. Every vehicle is guaranteed.

I also have a fine stock of PLOWS—Plows to suit all soils. Every person that buys one always recommends it to his neighbors. My Harrows this year are an extra good quality. I keep the best Lever Harrow in the market.

Albert's Thomas phosphate owder is Good for all Crops.

Don't buy any other Fertilizer.

Oliver Burden,

Phoenix Square, Fredericton, N. B.

E. C. LOCKETT, Agent at Gagetown.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

Contributed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hampstead, N. B.

Rise up ye Women that are at Ease A TRIO OF EVILS.

A trio of evils existing they are, Destroying mankind like a juggernaut car;

Tobacco is one, and opium another, The third and worst is the alcohol brother.

Then use not tobacco, because it is wrong, Away with the opium, an evil so strong;

And banish strong drink forever and ever, Oh, touch not, taste not, Oh, yield it to never!

Strong drink is a demon, destroying the soul, Strong drink is a monster that none can control;

Away with it, then, this greatest of evils, Strong drink of all vices, this portion of devils.

Arise, men and women, arise all the true, Arise in your vigor, your courage renew;

Arise in your strength, and cease not, To banish these evils, banish them ever.

Away with tobacco, opium and strong drink, Oh, do not grow weary, at evil don't wink!

Strong drink is the greatest, the worst of the three, To fight this vile monster we all must agree.

We almost agree, yes, we all must unite To banish them, we will valiantly fight, "Prohibition" our watchword ever shall be,

We'll write on our banners the word "Victory."

J. P. Factal Sir, Factal!

E. R. A.

According to statistics, how many habitual drunkards are there in Canada?

About seventy-five thousand.

How many moderate drinkers?

About three hundred thousand.

What relation in numbers does the liquor traffic sustain to Christian work?

There are four times as many saloons as churches; there are nine times as many liquor sellers as ministers; and twelve times as much money paid for liquor annually as for the gospel.

What amount is annually spent for intoxicating liquors in Canada?

Fifty-five million of dollars.

What amount is annually spent for tobacco?

Twenty millions of dollars.

What would this annual expenditure accomplish, if used for the public good?

It would pay the salaries of the public schools for a great many years; it would send out fifty-five thousand missionaries every year.

What would this annual expenditure accomplish, if used for the public good?

It would pay the gross Dominion debt within fifteen years; support twenty thousand missionaries every year.

What other and greater loss than financial does the liquor traffic entail upon the people of this nation?

Physical, mental and moral.

How many deaths annually are due to alcoholism?

About ten thousand.

What per cent. of crime is traceable to intemperance?

From 80 to 90 per cent.

What proportion of the inhabitants of Canada are annually convicted and imprisoned for drunkenness alone?

About one in every 331 of the people!

What would the annual expenditure for intoxicating liquors and tobacco accomplish, if used for the public good?

It would give for every public purpose each year, that is, for every one at present levied for Dominion purposes.

What protection has this monstrous evil—the liquor traffic?

It has the Government, Provincial and Municipal protection in the License System.

What scriptural texts may be especially applied in condemnation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors?

Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, and establisheth a city by iniquity.—Hab. 2:12

Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, and widows may be their prey, and that they may rob the fatherless.—Isa. 10:12

Be not among wine bibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh; for the drunkard shall come to poverty.—Prov. 23:20.

For among my people are found wicked men; they lay weight as he that setteth snares; they catch men.—Jer. 5:26.

Shall I not visit for these things? saith the Lord. Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this!—Jer. 5:29.

James.

May 17.—Enoch Colwell an aged and well respected resident of Robertson's Point died on the morning of the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains were interred in the Baptist burying ground of this place. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn their loss. Rev. W. J. Blakeney conducted the obsequies.

The Misses Sharp and Blair Ferris, of Waterboro, spent Sunday with friends at this place.

E. F. Merritt, of the "Telegraph," is staying at the River View hotel.

It is rumored that Capt. A. F. Camp is about purchasing the farm of C. W. Currie. The figures are in the vicinity of one thousand dollars.

A NEW WONDERLAND.

AN UNEXPLORED WORLD OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

Roraima, on the borders of British Guiana, lifts its Mysterious Forest-Clad Tableland 8000 Feet in the sky—Can be Reached Only by Balloons.

Evidence which has been unearthed during the past year as a result of the Venesuelan dispute, and which reveals the existence on the borders of British Guiana of a new wonderland, there have been found relics of a former civilization that existed in America ages before the time of its discovery by Columbus. The Spaniards, as we know, found races that were white, or nearly so.

But these later discoveries go to show that long anterior to a time, in fact, probably coeval with what we call the Egyptian civilization, America was peopled with a white race as fully civilized, as advanced in the arts and sciences, and as rich in the products of its industry, as the ancient Egyptians, and as handsome in personal appearance, as the Greeks.

It has long been known that America possesses extraordinary vestiges of a former civilization in what are known as the "earthworks," which are scattered all over the continent, and which, as vast engineering works, challenge comparison with the pyramids themselves. But now discovery has gone much further, and has unearthed a more complete and more detailed picture of a prehistoric people—their personal appearance and their ornaments and habiliments; the details of their domestic life, their arts and crafts, and their religious and social customs.

Among these things, the most striking is the discovery of a human skeleton, which, as most people are probably aware, prevailed in America when the Spaniards first landed; though few, perhaps, know the terrible extent to which it was carried. Present writers have ventured to estimate the yearly number of victims at less than 2000, while many put it as high as 50,000 in Mexico alone.

If we consider that the lowest of these estimates represents an average of some four hundred a week, or nearly sixty a day, such figures are appalling. And now we learn beyond the possibility of a doubt that the victims were not only of the same race as those that must have been ages before the Spanish conquest, and judging by the frequency of the representations of such things in these old bas-reliefs, as extensively.

In these sculptures we can see the very shape of the knives used; the form of the plates or platters on which several heads of victims were placed, and other such details; and in a certain number of instances, the faces of the victims are shown with the most striking and realistic expression.

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and Mr. Barrington Brown actually

visited the Roraima region and reached the foot of the mountain, and their successor did not, what they have to say of it would seem to have the greater weight. It was about sixty years ago that Sir Robert, the famous explorer and scientist, made his report of Roraima—announced Roraima to the Royal Geographical Society, and that marvellous report was full of romantic fascination to the average reader as to the man of science. Only one other traveler, Mr. Brown, has reached the foot of the mountain since Schomburgk's time, but no one has added anything to the wonders revealed by him, and all have confirmed the statements of Mr. Brown, and Sir Robert Schomburgk as to its absolute inaccessibility.

One of the reasons why the mountain is so difficult of approach that only two explorers have ever reached its base, is the superstitious terror with which it is regarded by the Indians, who cannot be induced to enter the cutting away the impenetrable forest which surrounds it, and which render the traveler's progress impossible. As to the unusual character of vegetation which surrounds it, and which render the traveler's progress impossible, as to the unusual character of vegetation which surrounds it, and which render the traveler's progress impossible, as to the unusual character of vegetation which surrounds it, and which render the traveler's progress impossible.

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Correspondence.

Spicy News Items Gathered by Gazette Correspondents.

South Clones.

May 1.—The Rev. W. B. Armstrong held service in the school house on Sunday, the 9th inst. He intends to hold service every four weeks during the summer months.

The wet weather has put the farmers back for another while which will make them considerably behind other years.

Mr. John S. Emery, who was engaged in lime burning with the Armstrong company, has returned home, owing to work in the kiln being suspended for a time.

Some of our young men are to start for the Mitchell boom on Monday to spend a few months.

Our schools are in a flourishing condition. The one at South Clones is under the management of Miss Hannah R. Douglas, of Inchby, and the one in district No. 14 is under William Kerr, of Summer Hill.

Mr. James Ferguson, who has been in St. John, has returned home for a few days.

The Methodist Sunday school has opened again for the summer. Mr. James Cooper is superintendent.

The Range.

May 20.—The weather continues cold and wet, scarcely a day passing without some rain.

Capt. Moses Miller's new schooner, the "Otis", started on her first trip on Tuesday, the 18th.

Capt. Levi Miller has commenced to build a small vessel.

Mr. F. L. McLean returned home on Saturday last.

Capt. W. O. Barton and Mr. P. M. Barton spent Sunday at home.

The Rev. Mr. Allaby, who has been spending the past fortnight with us, went to St. John on Monday.

Rev. Mr. Higgins, returned missionary, gave an interesting lecture in the church here on Monday evening, the 10th inst.

Mr. G. F. Burke made a trip to St. John a few days ago.

Arbor Day was observed in this district much as usual. Trees and flowers were planted, the yard cleaned, and the interior of the house decorated. When the work was finished, an entertainment was given, which did credit both to teacher and scholars. After the entertainment the ladies who were present, spread a bountiful repast, which was partaken of with much enjoyment.

Quite a number of the children of the school here, were left by the "Olivette" through their own carelessness, but a plank was put up and all got on board but Miss Stuart, of Sheffield, who was thus obliged to stay over Sunday, the guest of Mrs. Martha Slipp.

Among visitors for the 24th, we note Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wallace, of Millford, guests of Mrs. James Wasson.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McKinney, of Head Line, guests of Mrs. Laura Thompson.

Mr. E. P. Vanwart, of Reid Bros., St. John, guest of his father, I. S. Vanwart.

Mr. Geo. F. Thompson has left the employ of Mr. Henry Walton to accept a position on board Stmr. Ada G.

Mrs. Mary Jones and son Thomas are moving to St. John, permanently, he having secured a position on the street railway.

Mrs. Mary Douglas is going to St. John also, to take up her abode.

Mrs. L. S. Thompson paid a visit to Gagetown the other day to consult Dr. Casswell. We are pleased to note an improvement in her health.

Mr. H. H. Ferguson, salesman for the Massey Harris Co., was a visitor of Mr. R. W. Ferguson on Monday.

Mrs. Bell Slipp and Miss Gardiner paid a visit to Miss Burchill, of Hibernia, the other day.

Mr. Robert Ross held a wood splitting frolic the other afternoon after which the young people gathered indoors and tripped "the light fantastic," till an early hour.

Northfield.

NORTHFIELD, Sunbury Co., May 24.—Mr. John Libby, of this place, has sold his farm to Mr. Campbell of Hardwood Ridge, and intends moving to Norway, Me., where he and his family will reside in future. They are deservedly popular here and will be much missed.

The school in district No. 2, Northfield, has been for some time under the efficient control of Miss Killen, of Maudgerville, and is progressing very nicely. Miss Killen has proved herself an energetic and capable teacher.

Summer Hill.

May 24.—Several cases of German measles are reported in this community. Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Corbett are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a daughter.

Mr. Charles Armstrong arrived home from the United States a few days ago. The service in the Methodist church here, on Sunday 30th inst., will be in the evening at 7.30. Episcopal service in school-house in the morning at 10.30.

Chipman.

May 22.—Senator King, who was called home in the winter, from his duties at Ottawa on account of his late brother's illness, for the same cause has been unable to attend the large amount of correspondence daily accumulating on hand; but his friends may rest assured that matters of public interest will receive attention at the earliest opportunity.

The stone wall foundation of Mr. H. McLean's new saw mill at Briggs' Corner is completed. The bottom sills are all laid and this afternoon, the workmen have commenced to raise the frame.

Annie Wellwood, who left here to attend court at the shiretown, last Tuesday, was taken to St. John the day following and placed in the lunatic asylum.

Mr. Walter H. Brown and family have removed from here to their farm at Grand Bay, Kings county. Mr. Brown made a host of friends while clerking at Briggs' Corner and Mrs. Brown won the esteem of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

A few days later our popular shoe-maker caught the morning fever, so picking up his sals (as he) moved both kith and kin to his father's, below the village, in hopes of improving his financial condition.

James Flewelling, the village barber, has a new pole affixed beside his shop door. The same is neatly painted in diagonal stripes of white and red—the usual blue being omitted as Jimmy is too busy to take a bit of the blues.

The school children here, if no one else, will observe Monday as a holiday. We are now in the last week of May with very little or no farming done yet owing to the wet state of the land, which no sooner begins to dry in some districts than it is covered with copious showers.

Hamstead.

It is with sadness I write that "Aunt Katie" Vanwart, whom I before noted as seriously ill, has died and was buried on Wednesday. Services by Rev. Geo. W. Foster were attended by a large concourse. Deceased was 80 years of age and was a sister of Geo. Slipp of Upper Gagetown, Reid Slipp, of Central Hamstead and Leonard Slipp of Woodstock; mother of Wilford Vanwart, of this place, Mrs. Mayes Cane of Wickham, Mrs. Dewitt, of James, Mrs. Wallace of Hibernia and Mrs. Smith of Indiantown.

For long years "Aunt Katie" has been noted for her generous hospitality. Also great bible student, even to the last being able to complete any passage of scripture mentioned to her. A life and death like hers but exhorts us to—"So live that when the summons comes to join the innumerable caravan that moves to that mysterious realm where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death, thou go not, like the quarry slave at night scoured to his dungeon but sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust approach the grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

There was a public meeting addressed by Rev. G. W. Foster, the Chief Superintendent, Inspector Bridges and Mr. largely attended.

Quite a number of the children of the school here, were left by the "Olivette" through their own carelessness, but a plank was put up and all got on board but Miss Stuart, of Sheffield, who was thus obliged to stay over Sunday, the guest of Mrs. Martha Slipp.

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Armstrong's Corner.

May 22.—The GAZETTE is always anxiously looked for here.

The recent wet weather has retarded very much the agricultural operations in this section, but this week the farmers have been endeavoring to push their work.

There has been considerable sickness in this vicinity of late. We feel very much the need of a physician in whom we could place confidence, as for treatment for any serious case, we have to send to Gagetown a distance of nineteen miles, which occasions a good deal of delay, or to St. John, which is rather expensive. If a physician was located at the pleasant village of Walsford, he would be in easy access to all parts of this parish and the adjacent ones, and would have a fairly lucrative practice.

Among the guests lately registered at the Kennedy House are Mr. Hazen Hamilton, Clover Hill, and Lullula and Mary Murphy, Headline.

It is reported that a large black bear was seen in the immediate vicinity of the hall on the 15th inst. A couple of our local sports are anxiously watching, thinking that he may reappear.

Our school is making good progress under the efficient management of Mr. Foster Thorne. We trust that he will continue in charge during the ensuing term.

Waterbury.

May 23.—The people of this place have commenced farming and from early morn till dark you can hear the hammer as he goes about his work. Many of the farmers have taken every third rod fence (this liberty is allowed them by the new road law that came in force April 1st) which greatly helps the looks of their farms.

W. M. Roberts, merchant, has returned from St. John, bringing with him a good supply of dry goods, groceries, etc.

John Doyle, merchant, has also returned and is showing a full line of useful goods.

Capt. Eben Slocum of the Schooner Leah, ran the bar at Pajo's Point. It was a very foggy night and he did not see the light in time to prevent her grounding. With the assistance of several men, she was soon pushed back to deep water. Les Farris went to help him load coal at Newcastle for Fredricton.

After day was a busy one here; the school house was cleaned and repaired by the teacher and several other ladies. The yard was also cleaned and some trees planted by the school, making it look bright and attractive.

Mr. C. B. Botsford intends to leave for Boston about the 1st of June.

Frank L. Farris has been to St. John, to visit his sister Mrs. N. V. Butler. Theo. Sharp, who has been working in Boston is expected home in a few days.

Eleanor Wiggins, agent for F. S. McNutt, passed through here this week seeking whom he may find to buy carriages, plows, harness, etc.

E. G. Morris, leaving for the Daily and Weekly Telegram, and Budd Caldwell of James, visited the school in this place on Wednesday, May 19th.

The many friends of Douglas Farley will be glad to hear that he is able to get out again after a severe attack of leggrippe, a few days ago.

William Farley lost a brooding mare a few days ago.

Mr. Kelly, agent of the Brevine Medicine Co., passed through this place on his way to James.

The Fire Land.

New York, May 20.—By the burning of a block in Hoboken, N. J., tonight one hundred and four families were rendered homeless. There were fourteen double flats, each one of the flat buildings was valued at \$25,000. The factory building occupied by the Standard & Co., where the fire started, was valued at over a quarter of a million. A second fire in the big dry dock, between the Long and the big dry dock, also an oil barge, but the dock was saved.



SPECTROSCOPE AND ASTRONOMY.

The Marvelous Instrument That Registers the Light Chemicals.

In 1825 the spectroscope came upon the scene, perfected by Kirchhoff and Bunsen along lines pointed out by Fraunhofer half a century before. That marvelous instrument, by revealing the tell-tale lines sprinkled across a prismatic spectrum, discloses the chemical nature and physical condition of any substance whose light is submitted to it, telling its story equally well, providing the light be strong enough, whether the substance be submitted to in a test-tube in the same room or at the confines of space. Clearly such an instrument must prove a veritable magic wand in the hands of the astronomer.

Very soon eager astronomers all over the world were putting the spectroscope to the test. Kirchhoff himself, and Donati, and Secchi, in Italy; Huggins and Miller, in England, and Rutherford, in America, were the chief of his immediate followers. The results exceeded the dreams of the visionary. At the very outset, in 1826, it was shown that that common terrestrial substance, sodium, potassium, calcium, strontium, barium, copper and zinc exist in the form of glowing vapors in the sun, and very soon the stars gave up a corresponding secret. Since then the work of solar and sidereal analysis has gone on steadily in the hands of a multitude of workers (prominent among whom in this country are Professor Young of Princeton, Professor Langley of Washington, and Professor Pickers of Harvard), and more than half the known terrestrial elements have been definitely located in the sun, while fresh discoveries are in progress.

It is true the sun also contains some seeming elements that are unknown on earth, but this is no matter for surprise. The modern chemist makes no claim for his elements, except that they have thus far resisted all human efforts to dissociate them; it would be nothing strange if some of them when subjected to the crucible of the sun, which is seen to vaporize, nickel, silicon, should fall to withstand the test.

An Electric Bush.

A plant which shows decided electro-magnetic properties, the phytolacca electrica, was recently found in a garden in the city of New York. This plant is touched by the naked hand a shock is felt similar to that produced by the discharge of a Ruhmkorff coil. The influence upon a magnetic needle becomes clearly evident as the proper direction. This influence increases as one gets nearer to the plant, and if the magnetic needle is brought into the midst of a phytolacca bush it will assume a steady circular movement.

The ground upon which this plant thrives does not show even a trace of iron, and it is therefore evident that really possesses that peculiar property. The intensity of the phenomenon seems to depend entirely upon the time of day; during the night it ceases to manifest itself.

Stoves Up the Light.

Prof. M. Becquerel of Paris, who recently discovered the rays of uranium in the course of his experiments, comes to the very curious conclusion that this metal, and also thorium, when its salt, emits rays very similar to the Roentgen rays, which can pass through opaque objects and work the discharge of electric currents, and retain these properties even after they have been provided many months from light visible to us. Some nitrates of uranium which Becquerel prepared under light-tight covers since May 3 of last year were recently found to act upon a photographic plate as generally as before they were exposed to light. This surprises the property of all other bodies as far as emitting phosphorescent rays are concerned, and presents a new conundrum to science as to the real nature of the uranium rays.

Iron Consumption.

In the year 1888 the consumption of iron in the United States was: For Great Britain, 400,000 pounds; Belgium, 300,000; United States, 290,000; Germany, 294,000; France, 115,000; Austria, 45,000; Spain, 37,000; Italy, 22,000; and Russia, only 19,000.

Condensing Milk.

Messrs. Gail and Sons, of New York, and condensing milk in different countries, and the process has within recent years been brought to a state of comparative perfection.

The military contingent to England, to accompany Premier Laurier at the time of the Queen's Jubilee, will cost \$26,000.

THE QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE, EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Queens County Gazette will be issued from the office of Jas. A. Stewart, Main Street, Gagetown, N. B. EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. In time for Despatch by the earliest mails of the day. The Subscription price will be \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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