

# POOR DOCUMENT

# QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE.

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## HOTELS.

### Hotel Dingee,

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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. Spectacular 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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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.

TERMS MODERATE.

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## Municipality of Queens County.

JANUARY SESSION, 1897.

The County Council of Queens County convened at the County Court House, in Gagetown, on the 19th day of January, 1897, at 10 a. m.

The Warden being absent, Councillor James McCrea was appointed temporary Chairman and called the Council to order. Roll call all the Councillors were found to be present except Councillors Beach, Corey, Cox, Thurott, Hay, Fraser, Leonard and Snodgrass.

Minutes of last session read and approved.

Council then adjourned until 2 p. m. for dinner.

On meeting at 2 p. m. Warden Cox took the chair. All Councillors being present except Corey, Hay and Leonard, Councillor Wellington Cox, former warden, was unanimously elected Warden for the ensuing year. The following committees were then appointed by Warden, viz:—

On Bills and Accounts—Councillors Woods, Dickie and Barton.

On Parish Accounts—The Councillors of each Parish.

On Apportionment of Rates and Taxes—Councillors Snodgrass, Gilbert, McCrea, Carpenter and D. Palmer.

On Audit Report—Councillors Fraser, Thurott and Lingley.

On Councillors Mileage—Councillors Perry, E. B. Palmer and Purdy.

On Land and Buildings—Councillors Dickie, McCrea and Sheriff Reid.

On By-Laws—Councillors Gilbert, Nickerson and Beach.

On Finance, under Bye Law No. 31—Councillors Cox, Gilbert and Dickie.

The Auditor then submitted his report which was ordered to be received and referred to the Audit Committee.

A communication was received and read from Dr. Casswell, Chairman of the Board of Health, which was as follows:—

GAGETOWN, Dec. 20, 1896.

To the Council Board of Queens County.

GENTLEMEN:—The Local Board of Health for Queens County, N. B., begs leave to present the following report for year ending Dec. 30th, 1896. Eight cases of diphtheria have been reported occurring in Wickham. Under the careful management of the attending physician the disease was confined to two families and now is about stamped out of that locality. Eight cases of scarlet fever have been reported. Two of these cases were in Upper Gagetown, four in Gagetown, and two in Hibernia. The last occurring in Hibernia was of a very mild type. The starting point of the diphtheria and scarlet fever could be traced to contact with outside persons and clothes.

The Local Board of Health has suffered the loss of its secretary by the death of the late Sheriff Perry. No doubt the Board of Councillors will see fit to appoint another member. The Local Board of Health would suggest the appointment of one of the physicians of the parish of Chipman, that parish having a very thickly settled part of the County.

It is deemed advantageous to the proper working of the board to be reappointed by a physician from that district. The Local Board of Health has no bill to present to the Council board.

J. A. CASSWELL, Chairman.

It was thereupon ordered that said communication be placed on file and that Dr. Hay, of Chipman be and is hereby appointed a member of the Board of Health in room of T. W. Perry, deceased, and further ordered that a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial suggestive of our sympathy for the family of our late and highly esteemed Sheriff T. W. Perry, now deceased; and expressive of the loss sustained by this Council and the County at large by his demise. Councillors Gilbert, D. Palmer and I. C. Fraser were appointed by the Warden as such committee.

The following report was submitted by the Committee on Councillors Mileage.

"We, the Committee, on Councillors Mileage beg leave to report that the mileage be the same as last year except Councillor S. C. Perry's which should be \$4.00 instead of \$3.60."

Report approved of and mileage ordered accordingly.

1000 copies of the Auditor's report were ordered to be printed and distributed as usual.

Moved by Councillor Gilbert that Collector of Rates in Gagetown Parish receive 4% instead of 5% as at present—amendment by Councillor Dickie that no change be made. Amendment carried.

A petition of a number of the rate-payers of the Parish of Hampstead was presented praying that cattle be prohibited from running at large on the highway in the said Parish of Hampstead, from John Worden's lower line or Farmer Brooks (so called) to S. L. Peters' upper line. Ordered that the prayer of the petition be granted and that a bye-law be prepared accordingly.

A like petition was also presented from the Parish of Brunswick desiring to prevent sheep from running at large on the highway from Johnston Parish line to Bridge over Fork Stream north side of the Canaan River. The prayer of this petition was also granted and a bye-law ordered to be made in accordance therewith.

Council then adjourned to meet on

Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

On Wednesday morning Council met pursuant to adjournment. Warden in the chair. On roll call all the Councillors were present except Councillors Hay, Gilbert and Leonard.

The Committee on Parish accounts submitted their report as follows:—

Brunswick—Accounts satisfactory as far as accounts received.

Cambridge—Satisfactory but no returns from Bye Road Commissioner John W. Farris.

Canning—Accounts only fairly satisfactory.

Chipman—Found in a very unsatisfactory condition and would suggest a law be made fixing amount to be paid to Overseer of Poor for personal services, and that all returns be accompanied with an itemized bill. An effort should be made to secure from Parish Officers more perfect returns for the ensuing year.

Gagetown—Accounts fairly well as far as returns received.

Hampstead—A few accounts correct, and some very unsatisfactory.

Johnston—Accounts some quite satisfactory, and others quite to the contrary.

Petersville—All the returns satisfactory except Overseer of Poor "Boyle" who has retained three dollars for personal services.

The Secretary-Treasurer is requested to direct Mr. Boyle to place that amount to credit of Poor Fund of said Parish.

Waterborough—Accounts correct with one exception that one is quite unsatisfactory.

Wickham—With few exceptions satisfactory.

Thomas H. Gilbert chairman of the Memorial Committee presents the following report:—

"That we, the Council of the Municipality of Queens, in session convened, place on file and do hereby regret that one so genial, manly, and upright, and in whom we had implicit confidence, and who one short year ago seemed in the vigor of manhood, being present with us then to counsel and advise, seeming to retain his former friendship for the Board, of which he had been a honored member for seventeen consecutive years should be stricken down by the ruthless hand of death, and though sorrowing we do an assessment of his sad loss, yet in humble submission, we bow to the decree of our Heavenly Father, selecting, 'this He doeth and we know not, neither can we reach His counsel.'"

Therefore resolved, That the Council do tender to the widow and family of the deceased, our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement, and that a copy of this report and resolution, be forwarded to Mrs. Perry.

Councillor Woods, Thurott and Fraser were appointed a committee to prepare a list of Highway Divisions for the several Parishes.

Councillors then proceeded to the appointment of Parish Officers. Whereupon the recommendation of the Councillors of the different Parishes lists were presented and ordered to stand as are the lists of Parish Officers for the several Parishes during the ensuing year.

Following are some of the appointments, viz:—

BRUNSWICK.

Commissioners of Highways—Jarvis T. Corey; Fred Small; Asa F. Ryder.

Assessors—Calvin W. Clark; Jason A. Corey; Homer W. Toulie.

Overseers of Poor—J. T. Corey; Frank Clark; Jobson Corey.

Collector of Rates—David K. Beach.

Parish Clerk—Jason A. Corey.

Revisors—Joseph T. Beach; R. H. Corey; Alfred Humphrey.

CAMBRIDGE.

Commissioners of Highways—No. 1—Fred Springer; No. 2—E. McAlpine; No. 3—Wm. Poore.

Overseers of Poor—Benjamin Titus; Samuel Wilson; George L. Colwell.

Collector of Rates—Harvey E. White.

Assessors—F. J. Purdy; W. H. White; Fred E. Macdonald.

Parish Clerk—Rainsford W. Wright.

Revisors—Wellington Cox; Arch. Purdy; Harvey E. White.

CANNING.

Commissioners of Highways—No. 1—Benjamin Coy; No. 2—Samuel Colwell; No. 3—Wm. McEwan.

Overseers of Poor—Robert McMann; J. E. Bailey; John H. Estabrooks.

Assessors—James Palmer; Benj. Coy; Walter S. Butler.

Collector of Rates—Harvey Balmain; Jarvis G. Sypher.

Parish Clerk—Isaac A. Palmer.

District Clerk—J. E. Vanburen.

Revisors—Daniel Palmer, jr.; A. Mc-M. Thurott; Sidney Butler.

CHIPMAN.

Commissioners of Highways—No. 1—William Burpee; No. 2—John Parkhill; No. 3—Wm. Lucas.

Overseers of Poor—Samuel Baird, sr.; John Conroy; Wm. Stewart.

Assessors—W. C. King; Wm. McAllister; Daniel Fowler.

Collector of Rates—John Ward.

Parish Clerk—A. D. McPhee.

Revisors—H. B. Hay; I. C. Fraser; Robt. Ward.

GAGETOWN.

Councillor Gilbert submitted a second list as an amendment to one presented by Councillor Dickie. The list presented by Councillor Dickie was finally approved of.

Commissioners of Highways—No. 1—

John Coy; No. 2—Wm. Holmes; No. 3—Chas. H. Ebbett.

Overseers of Poor—Jos. Erb; Chas. Gunter; John Armstrong.

Assessors—John Hobin; Wm. Cooper; H. B. Hall.

Collector of Rates—Jos. Barnett.

Parish Clerk—Wm. Holman.

Revisors—J. W. Debie; T. H. Gilbert; Wm. Hamilton.

HAMPSTEAD.

Commissioners of Highways—Edward D. Vallis; David McQuike; Willard Slipp.

Overseers of Poor—Bradford Palmer; Theo. Mallin; William Harrison.

Assessors—Stephen Haam; Wm. J. Nickerson; Thos. W. Machum.

Collector of Rates—Samuel Vallis.

Parish Clerk—Geo. J. Rathburn.

Revisors—David A. Nickerson; Edgar B. Palmer; Geo. Derrah.

JOHNSTON.

Commissioners of Highways—No. 1—C. E. Akley; No. 2—H. W. Sumner; No. 3—David M. Peapson.

Overseers of Poor—R. B. Akley; J. H. P. Ward; R. W. Hetherington.

Assessors—John W. Perry; Thos. Corcoran; A. M. G. Wadsworth.

Collector of Rates—S. Van B. Hetherington.

Parish Clerk—James F. Roberts.

Revisors—S. C. Perry; John Leonard; James F. Roberts.

PETERSVILLE.

Commissioners of Highways—No. 1—William Barnett; No. 2—Henry Ferguson; No. 3—E. C. Donovan; No. 4—Geo. H. Scribner.

Overseers of Poor—John Trott; Jas. Boggs; John McGovern.

Assessors—William Lowe; Patrick May; Albert M. Corbett.

Collector of Rates—Wm. Kirkpatrick; J. W. McEwan.

Parish Clerk—Richard Leonard.

Revisors—Peter Langley; H. W. Woods; James Boyd.

WATERBOROUGH.

Commissioners of Highways—No. 1—Jas. E. McLean; No. 2—Andrew McLean; No. 3—H. O. Branscombe.

Overseers of Poor—Isaac W. Snodgrass; Andrew Smith; Duncan McIntyre.

Assessors—Geo. H. Smith; Clarence Mott; Asa E. Smith.

Collector of Rates—No. 1—Michael Kallors; No. 2—Wm. A. Barton.

Parish Clerk—John Snodgrass.

Revisors—Thos. E. Branscombe; James A. Smith; Wm. Snodgrass; B. H. Smith.

WICKHAM.

Commissioners of Highways—No. 1—Gilbert N. Goding; No. 2—John A. Jones; No. 3—John J. Huggard.

Overseers of Poor—E. C. Parks; John J. Huggard; John McCready.

Assessors—Alfred McDonald; J. T. H. Carpenter; R. B. McCready.

Collector of Rates—G. Whitfield McDaniel.

Parish Clerk—James T. Henry.

Revisors—James McCrea; T. M. Carpenter; M. H. McDonald.

At the afternoon session the Secretary-Treasurer presented petitions from each Parish praying that the law passed by the Legislature of N. B. on the 20th of March, 1896, instituted "an act to impose a tax on dogs for the protection of sheep" be annulled as provided by section 2, subsection 1 of said act in so far as your powers extend.

Whereupon it was unanimously ordered that the prayer of the petitions be granted, and a bye-law made accordingly.

A petition was also presented from Waterborough Parish, signed by a large number of rate-payers, praying that cattle be prohibited from running at large in a certain part of said parish. A counter petition was also presented praying that the prayer of the former petition be not allowed. After hearing Duncan Farris and Clarence Mott in favor of the first petition and Samuel J. Nelson contra. A vote was taken on the counter petition and declared lost. The prayer of the petition was granted and a Bye-law ordered to be prepared accordingly.

A petition was also presented from Johnston Parish praying that cattle be prohibited from running at large in Johnston Parish on the Highway near Coles Island, prayer granted and Bye-law to that effect ordered.

The Committee on lands and buildings submitted the following report:—

Whereas, Sheriff Perry, Chairman of County Lands and Buildings, having passed away, we have nothing to report from, only such report as appears in Secretary-Treasurer's books and which you all have heard read by the Auditor. Report approved. Ordered that the Land Committee be empowered to collect all rents due on County lands and Thatch Island notes. The Committee on Auditors report reported that they had examined the Auditors account and find them in a very satisfactory condition and highly commendable to the Municipality, on motion report was received and adopted.

Samuel N. Nelson, Peter Knight and D. Palmer, jr., were appointed a committee to sell grass on Thatch Island, and said Samuel N. Nelson was appointed Auctioneer, and for the service was to be allowed the sum of five dollars.

Council decided to collect all Thatch Island notes due if not paid by July 20th, 1897.

The vacancy caused in the Board of Valuers by the death of T. W. Perry was

filled by the appointment of W. S. Butler.

The Committee appointed to report on Highway divisions submitted the following report:—

That it is the opinion of the Councillors of the different parishes that the dividing line of the different divisions be as follows: Parish of Brunswick to remain as under Highway Act of 1886 and approved of by the session of the Municipality of 1887, with the exception of line of division between one and two, which will now be at Wilfred Brice's lower line instead of Abram Corey's lower line.

Parishes of Cambridge, Chipman, Canning, Gagetown, Johnston and Waterborough to remain as under "Highway Act, 1886" and approved of by session of Municipality of Queens County, 1887.

Parish of Hampstead to remain as under "Highway Act, 1886" and approved of by the Municipality of Queens in 1887, with the addition to Division No. 1 of Long Island and Big Musquash belonging to said Parish.

Petersville divided into four divisions according to schedule annexed.

Wickham allowed to stand except adding part of Long Island to Division No. 1.

This report was approved and divisions confirmed as therein set forth.

The Committee on Bills and Accounts reported that they had examined the accounts laid before them, numbered 1 to 15 and recommended the following:—

No. 1, John T. Beacom, Constable fees \$5.00, be paid.

No. 2, A. M. Belyea, constable fees \$7.00 referred to Council.

No. 3, Jas. Reid, Sheriff's bill, \$40.00, be paid.

No. 4, Estate, T. W. Perry, late sheriff, \$97.25, referred to Council.

No. 5, C. D. Dykeman, audit book, \$1.50, paid.

No. 6, Wm. Brander, solar bill, \$37.00, paid.

No. 7, E. A. Simpson, Div. Reg. fees, \$12.27, paid.

No. 8, John W. Dickie, coal supplies, \$1.24, paid.

No. 9, R. T. Babbitt, making revisors list for Chipman, \$3.00, referred to Council.

No. 10, Wm. Nevers, crifer fees, \$3.00, paid.

No. 11, J. C. McMillan, register book, \$21.90, paid.

No. 12, R. T. Babbitt, fuel for office, \$20.00, paid.

No. 13, I. Van B. Hetherington, conveying John Thorne to asylum, \$9.30, paid.

No. 14, C. D. Dykeman, collecting Thatch Island notes, \$3.47, to be explained.

No. 15, Chas. Gunter, use scow Thatch Island, 1896, \$6.00, paid.

The report was considered section by section, and each and all of the bills were ordered to be paid.

The Councillors of the different Parishes recommended sums to be assessed for poor and special as follows:—

Brunswick for support of Poor, \$4.00

Cambridge for support of Poor, 165.00

Canning for support of Poor, 50.00

Chipman, Poor and Insane 4.00

Gagetown, Poor 250.00

Hampstead, Poor 150.00

Johnston, Poor and Insane 181.75

Petersville, Poor and Insane 150.00

Waterborough, Poor 60.00

Wickham for support of Poor, 166.85

Johnston 380.23

Petersville 527.15

Waterborough 244.18

Wickham 292.92

84.80

Ordered that the report be adopted and the several amounts assessed as recommended. It was then ordered that the Secretary-Treasurer issue warrants of assessment for amounts voted this session for schools, contingent, poor and special funds.

Ordered that a bye-law be passed granting a daily allowance of two dollars to each Councillor during the session. The same to be paid from contingent fund, permission having been granted

# POOR DOCUMENT

## Great Grape Industry.

The management of the vineyard is an interesting study and one which to be successful requires technical knowledge. In the large vineyards, as a rule, the owner himself gives personal supervision to every detail. Sometimes a manager or overseer performs these duties. One of the largest growers in this section tells me that the most successful grower is the foreigner, who, with his family of eight or ten, comes and leases or buys 25 or 50 acres of land, each member of the family having his or her part in the work to perform from spring until picking time, while the winter is devoted to the making of the baskets. There is no outside expenditure incurred, and when the grapes are sold the proceeds return to the family as the profit on the individual labor of each member, quite in contrast with the large owner, who is compelled to hire help to do each little thing in addition to buying his baskets. The Concord grape is the only variety of any consequence raised in this region, and some idea of the magnitude of the business carried on may be had when it is known that the shipments for one year from Chautauque county alone will amount to 3,500 carloads, 3,000 baskets of 10 pounds each in each car. These are taken from the grower by someone of the numerous growers' associations, whose business it is to find a market. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that three-fourths of them go to points west of Chicago, while the other one-fourth travels eastward.

The making of baskets is an important item. Many factories are employed. The price ranges from 2 to 2 1/2 cents per basket. Thus the grower who would find his business in any way profitable must, in addition to the cost of the basket, realize at least 1 cent per pound for his grapes, while today it is a common thing to find a ten pound basket on the retail market to sell at 10 cents. Thus we find that the utmost care must be taken in the management of the vineyard to make it profitable.—Chautauque.

## A Puzzling Paris House.

One of the greatest curiosities of Paris is the house with the double staircase. It does not figure in the guidebook and is not among the places of interest that are photographed, but, for all that, it is of greater interest than many of the things that come within this class.

This house has entrances at 35 Rue Radzivil and at 18 Rue de Valenciennes. It is in the quarter of the Palais Royal—that palace now given up largely to restaurants and cheap jewelry shops, and once the residence of the most licentious French princes, the regent d'Orleans. The quarter is one of the most central in Paris, and all Americans who have been in Paris know it, but the house, which is a few steps from the Palais Royal, the Rue de Rivoli and the Louvre, escapes general attention because it faces on dark and narrow streets.

Each staircase begins on opposite sides of the central space of the house and is continued separate right up to the roof. They are in a graceful spiral form. The house is nine stories high, a very considerable height for one so old. As you look up to the wall you can hardly realize that there is more than one stairway.

The result of this arrangement is that to ascend take you to the first floor straight on the right, the second floor to the left, and so on. The other stairway takes you the first floor on the left, the second floor on the right, and so on. You must be very careful to choose the right stairway when you are going to an apartment, otherwise you may mount as far as the sixth floor and find yourself on the wrong side of the house. It is just as well then to go to the top and come down by the other stairway.

It is difficult to describe the puzzling effect of this contrivance on those who see it for the first time. No more ingenious contrivance for exciting profanity and causing confusion was ever designed by architect. The beauty lies in its simplicity, which gives it an advantage over secret doors and such laborious devices.

It is a favorite trick with those who know the house to take moderately intoxicated friends to see it. The man who knows tells his friend to go up stairs. Then he goes himself by the opposite stairway. When he has gone up about two stories, he lays over the banister and tells his friend to join him. The inebriate endeavors to do so, running up and down stairs, but never able to catch the other.—New York Journal.

## The Sultan and Electricity.

The Sultan seems to have a curious mingled liking for and a dread of electricity. Some years ago he caused to be erected in the grounds of Yildiz Kiosk, a small theatre lighted by incandescent lamps. One day he saw the workmen trenching the walls in order to bury the wires leading from the engine-room to the theatre and stopped the work, insisting that the wires should all be placed in sight encased, as he feared that otherwise they might be used to predict an explosion. He has also an electric boat on a small lake, an English dog-cart driven by electricity, and a tiny electrical train-car, upholstered in satin and gold, which runs in a circle. It is said that he has never yet ventured inside any of these vehicles; and also that he has forbidden the use of telephones in Constantinople, lest murderous conspiracies should be devised over the wires.

## How Gunpowder is Made.

Gunpowder has steadily developed as mechanical skill constructed better and better weapons in which to use it, until today it has reached a perfection of manufacture for various purposes which allow its effects to be foretold in any weapon, even to the time it takes a grain to burn and the distance it will drive a shot.

Roger Bacon's gunpowder was made of saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal. Saltpeter is chemically called niter and is a natural product found bedded in the earth in different parts of the world, chiefly in India and Ceylon. Sulphur, too, is found in a natural state in many volcanic countries, like Sicily, while, as is well known, charcoal is made from wood or woody substances by heating them almost to a burning heat in an airtight vessel, then driving off everything in them but carbon.

Saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal are still the only ingredients of the gunpowder in common use, although a new gunpowder made of different materials is undergoing successful experiment. A mixture of saltpeter and charcoal alone would form an explosive, and sulphur is added chiefly to make it plastic or capable of being pressed into cakes and shapes. All three ingredients have to be purified by the most careful chemical skill before they are combined. Then the exact proportion of each has to be measured out according to the kind of powder to be made.

For the gunpowder generally used you would find in every 100 pounds, if you could separate the ingredients, 75 pounds of saltpeter, 15 pounds of charcoal and 10 pounds of sulphur, but it would be almost impossible to separate the ingredients, for they are not merely mixed together as you might mix pepper and salt, but they are ground and rolled and stirred and pressed together by special machines until they are almost sufficiently united to form a single new substance.

This mixing process is called trituration, and the powder is thus made into the form of flat cakes, called press cakes, and then broken up and screened into grains of special sizes, or ground to the fine powder used for shot-guns and revolvers.

The large grained powders are still further stirred together until the grains become highly glazed, and these are called cannon powders. A lighted match may be held to a grain of cannon powder and it will be found almost impossible to set it on fire, but once ignited it flashes off very suddenly and violently.—Lieutenant John M. Elliott in St. Nicholas.

## Home and Foreign News.

Robert Burns' "Jolly Beggars," first edition, a pamphlet of sixteen duodecimo pages, uncut, was sold recently for \$100 to a Glasgow collector.

A sensible plan proposed for marking Queen Victoria's longest reign on record is for every little community to establish a garden, park or playground in her honor.

Peppermint lozenges, which all good Scotch Presbyterians have hitherto sucked in kirk, are being supplanted throughout Scotland by chocolate drops filled with whiskey.

Ulysses' tale of the Cyclops lying close to the Sicilian coast near Aciacello, has been presented to the University of Catania by the Marchese Gravina, its owner. The island is a basalt rock rising 300 feet above the sea, and will be used as a biological station, the University establishing extensive laboratories on it.

According to recent French statistics, France lost 136,000 men by death through wounds, sickness, or accidents in her war with Germany, while 139,421 men were disabled on the field of battle. Germany's losses were 79,153 dead and 18,543 wounded. The monetary loss is more evenly divided, that for France being 12,666,487,522 francs, while for Germany it was 8,000,000,000 francs.

## The Parson's Blessing.

In one of the rural districts a Georgia minister was invited to dine with a citizen who, though wealthy, furnished his table poorly. When they were seated the host said:

"Times are mighty tight, parson, and we ain't got nothing much ter set before you, but, such as it is, you are welcome. Will you ask a blessin' on what you see?"

The parson, observing the scant repast lifted up his voice and said:

"Lord, make us thankful for what we see, and may we be able to find it when we reach for it. Let it not escape us and prove a snare and a delusion. Amen. Thank you for the greens."

## West African Colonies.

The measure of a "poor devil" (outpost of some 250 "Krommen and Krommen") commanded by British consuls, agents and traders, has brought the development of West African colonization before the public under most lamentable and unfortunate circumstances. Although the event is nearly three weeks old information is meagre and uncertain, and doubtless the reality will not reach the public until interest in the event has died out.

Officers and officials of the Royal Niger Company, are required to sign an agreement not to divulge, on penalty of £1,000 any facts which may have been learned "to the newspapers of Great Britain or to any outside person." This agreement is binding "during the currency of the agreement and for a period of ten years after its expiration." The policy of secrecy seems to have taken hold not only of the great territory operated exclusively by the Royal Niger Company, but of the coast country covered by the British protectors. The official report that has reached telegraphic channels states that the expedition was inaugurated to persuade and reason with an uneducated and ignorant people, the King of Benin, and to induce him to open his country to the trading corporations. It would seem from the result that his antipathy to foreign labor was quite as marked as his fear of an influx of foreign goods. The expedition started from Bonny, in the Niger Coast protectorate, about the first of January. The Pall Mall Gazette on January 13, before the published news of this disaster had reached the coast, discussed expeditions of a similar nature in a broad but somewhat critical spirit. The news then to hand was to the effect that a river expedition on a large scale had been organized by the Royal Niger Company. It was shrouded in the usual mystery, but the definite statement was made that it would consist of some 700 Hausans led by 23 British officers, the commander being a man under 30 years of age. There were also two gunboats, with a number of nine-pounders, seven-pounders and Maxim guns. The Royal Niger Company has been granted a territory of 500,000 square miles, as vast and, with the exception of the precious metals, far richer than Rhodesia. Its members have sovereign and exclusive trading rights over a population roughly estimated at 20,000,000. In appealing for more light on their operations, the Pall Mall Gazette argues that "in the event of the company's forces being defeated, by no means an impossible hypothesis, British troops will have to be called in and his British taxpayer will be requested to put his hand into his pocket."

Not only the actual operations but the general lines of policy pursued by the company are concealed from the public. The free navigation of the Niger River, guaranteed when the territory was ceded to the company is practically denied, though nominally granted, and the agreement regarding freedom of trade is virtually disregarded.

The company has protectionist leanings almost as strong as those of the royal assassin of Benin. It has operated under its charter for ten years, and, although there are evidences of financial success, the public know absolutely nothing of its operations. "What is going on out there?" asks the Pall Mall Gazette. "We are perpetually hearing of petty wars and disturbances of villages, being shellied and destroyed; ugly rumors reach us from time to time of oppression, of facts concealed, of huge importations of spirits, of wide-spread disaffection among native races." These may be merely rumors and no doubt the secrecy maintained has magnified many trivial events and set lively imaginations agog in manufacturing news. The Royal Niger Company was chartered ten years ago, when every European man of letters, being shellied and destroyed; ugly rumors reach us from time to time of oppression, of facts concealed, of huge importations of spirits, of wide-spread disaffection among native races." These may be merely rumors and no doubt the secrecy maintained has magnified many trivial events and set lively imaginations agog in manufacturing news.

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## Mrs. Sniffles' Patent Cure.

Sniffles brought his two weeks' spree to a close on Thursday night. He lay on a lounge in the parlor, feeling as mean as sauer kraut, when something in the corner of the room attracted his attention.

Raising himself on his elbow he gazed steadily at it. Rubbing his eyes he stared again, and as he stared his terror grew.

Calling to his wife, he asked hoarsely: "Mary, what is that?"

"What is what, John?"

"Why that—that thing in the corner."

The frightened man, pointing at it with a hand that shook like an aspen.

"John, dear, I see nothing," replied the woman.

"What! You don't see it?" he shrieked, "then I've got 'em. Oh, heavens! Mary, I swear never again to touch another drop of whiskey!"

Here, catching another glimpse of the terrible object, he clutched his wife and begged in piteous tones:

"Don't leave me—don't leave your John, and burying his face in the folds of her dress, he sobbed and moaned himself into a troubled sleep."

Then his wife stole gently to the corner, picked up the toy snake, and put it away reverently for another time.—Spare Moments.

## Some German Proverbs.

Even the smallest hair throws a shadow. Science is a treasure; labor the key to it. To sow is not so laborious as to harvest. We generally take men for more dangerous neighbors than they are.

By observing what appears ridiculous to a man we may best judge his character. Difficulties increase the nearer we approach our goal. Write insults upon sand, benefits on marble. Who bears my faults is my master, though he may be my servant.

From the superior qualities of your neighbor there is no escape but love. He is a happy man who can bring the end of his life in connection with the beginning. A man who lives for a high idea and brings sacrifices for it is a superior man.

## A Perplexing Will.

Joshua Hendy, a resident of San Francisco, died in 1888, leaving a large estate and a will, and ever since the lawyers have been trying to divide the fortune as nearly according to the provisions of the latter as due regard for their own interests would allow. There are several heirs, and more that would like to be, and no opportunities for delay that ingenious minds could devise have been neglected. One problem has proved a particularly knotty one. It is furnished by a clause that bequeaths to Charles Manner, an old employee of Mr. Hendy's, a "one-fiftieth part of the testator's stock, in the Hendy machine works. Mr. Manner and his counsel really pity anybody who cannot see that "fiftieth" is a slip of the pen for "fifth," while the relatives are almost amused at the absurdity of supposing that anything else than "fiftieth" was meant. To complicate matters, letters in which Mr. Hendy wrote both words correctly have been found, and the chances are that before the matter is settled it will be a matter of a bit what the old man had in mind when he wrote his will.

## The Care of Farm Manures.

In caring for farm manures, the main object to prevent the loss of compounds containing nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. From what has been said in connection with the sources of loss of fertilizing materials in farm manures, it can be seen that the sources of loss can be avoided by absorbing the liquid manure, by regulating the process of fermentation and by protecting the manure from leaching. The use of litter of the dry matter of the food consumed. The following daily amounts for different animals have been suggested: Sheep, three-fifths of a pound of litter; cattle 9 pounds; horses 6 1/2 pounds. In addition to using litter, it is wise to use some other material for absorbing and preserving the manure. Among such materials are gypsum (and plaster) kainit, acid phosphate, etc.

Gypsum (and plaster) has the power of holding ammonia and preventing its loss. It must, however, be moist in order to be effective. The best way to use gypsum is to sprinkle it on the moist dung or urine. Stables in which the excrements are probably treated by this means, are noticeably free from offensive odors, as a rule.

Kainit sprinkled upon manure tends to check fermentation and also to attract and hold moisture. One presentation should be observed in the use of kainit it should be kept from under the feet of animals, since injury may result to the feet of animals treading on it. It is therefore, best applied to fresh manure and covered with litter.

Acid phosphate contains a considerable proportion of gypsum, and to this extent, its action is like that of gypsum. The soluble phosphate in the acid phosphate tends to unite with ammonia and prevent its loss and also to check fermentation.

A mixture of acid phosphate and gypsum is strongly recommended by some, using them in about equal proportions. For average animals, the following amounts of different preservatives may be used daily for each individual:

## No Hope for the Men.

Big sleeves are going out, they say. And yet we see them every day. Wherever we go. It's plain that the millennium. Although, perhaps, its bound to come. It is coming slow.

And when it does, and sleeves grow small. What will the women do with all the cloth they've got? Will all the wooden mills shut down. While the stone men fall, and tailors frown? Man knoweth not.

One thinks is sure. Men's pocket-books. However lovely woman looks. Will not grow fat. If cloth is plenty, what they save Each one to spend at once will crave On a new hat. Somerville Journal.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

Magistrate—"What is your nationality?"

Witness—"Well, sir, my father was Irish, my mother was American, and I was born in a Dutch brig sailing under French colors in Spanish waters."

Magistrate—"That'll do, my man; you can stand down."

"She had long wanted him to give up smoking. He had readily and steadily promised that he would—some time. "John," she said, "I've been waiting for you to do that for a long time. "Well, Mary," he returned, "If you don't stop smoking before death you certainly won't after."

Any way that he looked at that remark it displeased him.—Chicago Post.

Teacher—"Now Thomas, the square of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. Do I make myself plain that way?"

Thomas—"I guess so—ma says too much education is what makes you so homely."—Judge.

Banks—"From the West, eh?"

"Yes sir, from Chicago."

"An, indeed! I spent seven months in Chicago. Been there long?"

"Yes, sir, I am a member of the City Council."

"You don't say so? What street is your saloon on?"—New York Weekly.

"Yes," said the army officer, "I can recall two occasions when I was most terribly frightened."

"Oh," exclaimed the romantic young lady, "do tell me about them. I suppose it happened when you were fighting the Indians."

"No," he replied, "one time was when I was married and the other time was when we had our baby christened."—Cleveland Leader.

"Now that you have bought and paid for the horse, said the man with a satisfied chuckle, "I want to tell you in confidence that it has only got two faults."

"Well, what are they?"

"When he is in the field he is very difficult to catch."

"Oh, I don't mind that; I'll soon catch him. What is the other fault?"

"Why, when you have caught him he is not worth anything."—Tit-Bits.

Miss Karson—"I suppose that you dominies take a great many notes for your sermons, do you not?"

Dominie—"Well, when the notes can't pay the cash we sometimes have to take them or else go broke."

Brown—"What! you and your wife never quarrel?"

Jones—"Never."

Brown—"How do you account for that?"

Jones—"We don't live together."

Physician—"You see, your son is feverish, madam. Notice the coating on his tongue."

Mrs. Anxious—"I don't see any coating on his tongue, but I see an ulcer in his throat, and his pants are dreadfully short."

"I understand you were punished in school to-day, Thomas," said Mr. Bacon to his 12-year-old boy.

"Yes, sir," promptly replied the juvenile.

"For what?"

"For telling the truth, sir."

"Your teacher said it was for some reflections you made upon her age."

"That's the way she took it, father. You see she drew a picture of a basket of eggs on the blackboard, and while she was out of the room I just wrote under them: 'The hen what made these eggs isn't any chicken.'—Yonkers Statesman.

## His New Star.

"What we need," said the manager, "is a new star."

"Old attractions getting worn out?" asked the agent.

"Yes, they don't draw as they used to," answered the manager. "As a matter of fact the public is getting very particular and somewhat blasé. It takes absolute novelty to raise it to a point where there is really any money in catering to its wants in the amusement line. We must find a new variety star."

"Woman, I suppose," suggested the agent.

"Of course."

"French preferred."

"Naturally. We must have a 'cane-chantant' on the bills or it wouldn't draw any kind of a house."

"Well, I think I know where we can get just what we want," said the agent.

"I've seen her, and she's right clever."

"That's good, but not absolutely essential," commented the manager.

"She has an excellent voice, too."

"Well, that won't do any harm."

"Sings with fine expression."

"That's better. A great deal depends upon the inflections of the voice and the gestures."

"And dances well."

"Better yet."

"She has a pretty face."

"That'll help a good deal."

"And a splendid figure."

"Now you're getting to the really important features. Under a real good French name, properly advertised, she ought to make a hit."

"That she dresses beauti—"

"She what?"

"Dresses."

"She'll have to give up that pernicious habit if she wants to be successful in a metropolitan concert hall at the present time, unless—well, of course, if her songs and gestures are particularly riqgue she may show just a little modesty in her dress, but it's better not to take any chances of jeopardizing the success of the whole entertainment."

## A Good Month's Salary.

An exchange says:—A smart young man in Kansas employed his father to work for him during December, promised to pay him one cent the first day, two cents the second and so on doubling the amount each succeeding day, and that at the end of the thirty days the boy was surprised to find he owed his father \$10,737.30."

According to actual figuring the smart boy owed his father \$5,339,989.12, at the end of the thirtieth day and likely owes it yet.

Messages From Planet Mars.

Sir Francis Galton, the distinguished English scientist, has been at work for several months studying signals which he says the people on Mars have been sending to this earth.

By means of a simple light, which may be turned on and off with mathematical accuracy, it is possible to make up a complicated code whereby long and detailed messages may be sent from one far distant place to another without any medium of communication other than the ray of light.

Edison believed for some time that the people of Mars were trying to telegraph to us by means of electric currents. For the purpose of taking up these messages, which, after travelling millions of miles of ether, were necessarily weak, he built the largest receiver in the world.

Mr. Edison attached a microphone to these wires, and, putting his ear to the diaphragm, noticed a long series of rhythmic mutterings that were strange and unearthly.

It was seen to flash out in the central zone of the planet soon after Mars rose into the evening sky. That was two years ago. The signal light at that time was apparently in a crude state, compared to its present condition.

During the past summer, however, this flashlight on Mars has been unusually active. The Martian telegraphers seem to have got the bang of their instrument—must be built upon a gigantic scale—and to have devised a successful method of turning on and off the light in the immense area over which it must extend.

When first studied by Sir Francis Galton, the signals from Mars to the earth appeared to consist of an unrelated and meaningless series of flashes, which might be accounted for by unevenness in the density of the medium existing between the planet and the earth.

In order to secure a permanent record of the flashes, Sir Francis Galton, working in one of the great European observatories, constructed an apparatus which was placed next to the telescope he used.

Upon this pencil Sir Francis Galton rested his finger. When the flash began, he pressed with his finger and the pencil made a mark on the paper standing beneath it. When the flash ceased, he lifted his finger, the pencil was instantly raised and a blank space was left on the paper strip.

Then by an analytical process he discovered that these telegraphic ribbons showed that three, and only three, different signals were being employed by the Martian operators.

These signals differed only in their lengths and resembled the dots and dashes of the telegraphic code. Sir Francis Galton discovered that the dot lasted one second and a quarter and that the dash lasted two seconds and a half.

These spaces indicated the division of one word from another. At greater intervals there was another and longer space. This indicated the beginning of a new paragraph.

Sir Francis Galton found that the interval between letters was one and one-half seconds, and that the intervals between words were just twice as long, while the intervals between paragraphs were six seconds in length.

Just how the light is made that carries its rays over the immense distance separating Mars from the earth remains a mystery. Flammarion is of the opinion that it must cover hundreds of square miles where millions of incandescent lamps may be burning, having stated that that was the only way in which the inhabitants of the earth could return a flash light message to Mars.

Messages From Planet Mars.

It is believed, as the Martians keep on industriously trying to open communication with us, that they are studying us with enormous glasses and have a tolerably exact knowledge of the vast public works which Schiaparelli and Lowell have discovered on the surface of Mars.

They have developed an enormous and perfect system of irrigation, building gigantic canals that plainly disclosed by the new colors taken on. Soon vegetation commences along the banks of the canals, and the advancing season, as it progresses, toward the equator.

The amazing phenomenon, all apparently the result of the high state of development of the people of Mars, has been steadily observed and graphically described by Mr. Percival Lowell, of Harvard and by Mr. Schiaparelli, of Padua.

It is a golden orange as the crops ripen. Then the harvest is gathered, the canals dry up, and the snow caps on both poles can be seen in the telescope to advance towards the equator.

Every body is invited to attend and join the Association. The membership fee is \$1.00.

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Farmers' and Dairyman's Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the F. and D. Association of N. B., will be held at the Temperance Hall, Fredericton, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 10th, 11th, and 12th February next, opening at 2 p. m., on Wednesday the 10th.

The following subjects will be introduced for discussion: "Good Roads," by Messrs. S. L. Peters and Howard Trueman; "Fruit Growing," by Messrs. C. L. S. Raymond, Samuel Randall, Geo. E. Baxter and W. S. Blair; "Mistakes in Dairying," by Messrs. E. H. Turnbull, T. C. B. Milbray, Harvey Mitchell and J. E. Hopkins; "How to keep the Boys and Girls upon the Farm," by Miss Susie A. Crawford and Mr. Geo. R. Tompkins; "The Retention of Fertility," by Messrs. H. B. Hall and John Dawson; "The Registration of pure bred Stock," by Messrs. Donald Innis and D. H. Turnbull; "The Stable Management of Cattle," by Messrs. W. L. George and D. C. Parent.

The subject of Agricultural Education will also be discussed. Ladies are invited to attend and join the Association. The membership fee is \$1.00.

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Getting to be a Man.

I'm glad my hair ain't yellow, And I'm glad my eyes ain't long, And that I'm gettin' strong!

I'm glad the women never Come up to me and say, "Oh, what a purty little boy!"

I've got on pa's suspenders— Wish I had whiskers too, And that my feet was bigger, And that my shoes was rough!

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Why His Wife Didn't Object.

"Really, boys, I have to quit," said the man with the biggest stack of chips in front of him as he gathered in another jack pot.

"Oh, come off, that's not so late," declared the biggest loser. "Why?"

"You've got all the chips. Aren't you going to give the rest of us a show?" "That's not it. You know I don't care for your money, bit—"

"You're getting it." "Maybe I am. But I really must quit. You see, I am married. You fellows are single. It is 12 o'clock now, and if I don't get home I will be in a pretty mess. As it is I expect to find my mother-in-law and my wife waiting for me. You are not married."

"I am," declared the man whose luck had just returned. "And school's through!"

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The Bridal Wine Cup.

A subscriber to the Family Herald sends us the following story, which she read in a paper some years ago, with a request that it be reproduced.

"Pledge with wine, pledge with wine," cried the young and thoughtless Harvey Wood.

"Pledge with wine," rang through the bridal party.

The beautiful bride grew pale, the de-claire hour had come. She pressed her white hands together, and the leaves of the bridal wreath trembled on her brow; her breath came quicker and her heart beat wilder.

"Yes, Marion, lay aside your scruples for this once," said the judge, in a low tone, going toward his daughter, the company expect it. Do not so seriously infringe upon the rules of etiquette. In your own house do as you please; but in respect for this once please me."

"Pouncing out a brimming cup he held it with tempting smiles towards Marion. She was very pale though composed; and her hand shook not, as smiling back she gracefully accepted the crystal tumbler and raised it to her lips. But scarcely had she done so when every hair was arrested by her piercing exclamation, "Oh! how terrible!"

"What is it?" cried one and all, thronging together for she had slowly carried the glass to arm's length, and was fixedly regarding it.

"Wait, she answered, while a light which seemed inspired, shone from her dark eyes; "wait and I will tell you, see, she added, slowly, pointing one finger at the sparkling ruby liquid, 'a light that beggars all description; and yet I trust, I will point for you if I can. It is a lovely spot tall mountains crowned with verdure rise in awful sublimity around; a river runs through and bright fountains gush from the water's edge. But there a group of Indians gather; they fit to and fro, with something like sorrow upon their dark brows. And in their midst, lies a manly form, but his cheek, how deathly! his eyes wild with the fitful fire of fever. One friend stands before him—may I, should say kneels, for see he is pillow that poor head upon his breast."

"Oh! the high, holy looking ruin. Why should death mark it and be so young? Look how he throws back the damp curtain! See him clasp his hands! Hear his thrilling shrieks for life! Mark how he clutches at the form of his companion, imploring to be saved! Oh! hear him calling piteously his father's name; see him twine his fingers together, as he shrieks for his sister—his only sister—the twin of his soul—weeping for him in his distant native land."

"See!" she exclaimed, while the bridal party shrank back, the unsteady bride trembling in their faltering grasp, and the judge fell overpowered upon the seat. "See! his arms are lifted to heaven, he prays—how wildly!—for mercy; his fever rushes through his veins. He moves not; his eyes are not set in their sockets; dim are their piercing glances; in vain his friend whispers the name of father and sister—death is there! Death, and no soft hand, no gentle voice to soothe him. His head sinks back; one convulsive shudder—his is dead!"

A groan runs through the assembly; so vivid was her description, so unearthly her look; so inspired her manner, that what she described seemed actually to have taken place then and there. They noticed also that the bridegroom hid his face in his hands and was weeping.

"Dear," she repeated, as her lips quivered faster and faster and her voice more broken; "and there they scoop him a grave; and there, without a shroud, they lay him out in that damp, reeking earth, the only son of a proud father, the only idolized brother of a fond sister. There lies, my father's son, my own twin brother, a victim to this deadly poison. Father! she exclaimed turning suddenly while the tears streamed down her beautiful cheeks, 'father! shall I drink it—his is dead!'"

Then for the old judge was convulsed with agony. He raised not his head, but his quivering voice he faltered: "No, no, my child!"

She lifted the glittering goblet, and letting it suddenly fall to the floor, it was dashed into a thousand pieces. Then, as she took a fearful eye watched her movement, and instantaneously every wine glass was transferred to the marble table on which it had been prepared. Then, as she took a fearful eye watched her movement, and instantaneously every wine glass was transferred to the marble table on which it had been prepared. Then, as she took a fearful eye watched her movement, and instantaneously every wine glass was transferred to the marble table on which it had been prepared.

Wanted It Cheaper.

It was one of those restaurants where they charge according to the service, and that you can get anything in the line of service that you want in a private dining room.

Preserving Corn Fodder.

A report from the Vermont Agricultural Experiment station says, for two years past experiments were conducted to determine the best method of preserving the corn plant for winter use.

In a Minor Key.

This is a true English ghost story of an unconventional kind. A young lady arrived late at night on a visit to a friend. She awoke in the darkness to find a white figure at the foot of the bed.

Resolution of Condolence.

At the last session of the Queens County Council held on the 19th inst., Councilor Gilbert moved the following resolution, viz: That a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial, suggestive of our sympathy for the family of our late and highly esteemed sheriff, T. W. Perry, now deceased, and expressive of the loss sustained by his family.

The Drummer a Latest.

The drummer always brings the latest news. He is a man of many parts, and he is a man of many parts.

A Delicate Compliment.

It is said that a certain English portrait painter has almost as great a reputation for taking excellent likenesses. One evening he was speaking of a beautiful girl whose portrait he had just finished.

Moody's Birthday Gift.

An event of considerable importance in the life of Dwight L. Moody will take place on Feb. 5, Mr. Moody will be 60 years old then.

How Grant Got the Name of Ulysses.

The story was curious. As related by the father afterward, it appeared that the common difficulty of choosing a name for the babe arose. Multitudes of suggestions only confused the young parents the more, until at last it was proposed that the name into a hat. This was done. A romantic name suggested Theodore. The mother favored Albert in honor of Albert Gallatin. Grandfather Simpson voted for Hiram, because he considered it a handsome name. The drawing resulted in two names, Hiram and Ulysses.

# POOR DOCUMENT

QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE,  
LOCKETT & STEWART,  
Publishers,  
GAGETOWN, N. B.

The GAZETTE will be published every Wednesday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of the day. Subscription price \$4.00 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., FEB. 10, 1897.

## OUR BOW.

With this issue of the QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE, we make our debut to the public, and will continue to issue the GAZETTE on Wednesday of each week. Our aim will be to give our readers a live weekly paper, that will find a place in every house in the county, and we hope to receive a fair share of patronage from outside constituencies. From a political standpoint, the GAZETTE will be strictly independent, and will in no way be controlled by any political party. It will be fearless, and out-spoken on all such matters as we consider will have a tendency to advance the interests of the province of New Brunswick, and Queens County in particular. The columns will at all times be open to correspondents representing the great political parties of Canada, for whose opinions, we are in no way responsible. We consider it better to adopt this platform, believing that such a course is for the best interests of the County. To have a reliable paper, strictly neutral, and in no way committed to any particular party, with its columns at the disposal of the public for the discussion of all matters of public interest, thereby gives us an opportunity to devote our time to more general matters. As the GAZETTE is the first paper ever published in the County, the venture is at our own risk, and has cost us a considerable outlay to establish this business, and the great advantages which a live journal is capable of accomplishing, published in a county with whose interests we are identified, must be clear to the minds of all intelligent persons, and we have sufficient confidence in the foresight and intelligence of the people of Queens County to embark in an enterprise of this kind, believing that they will appreciate our efforts in their behalf, and that they will give the GAZETTE the co-operation and liberal support we will strive to merit. No pains, or expense will be spared to procure the latest foreign and local news, as competent correspondents have been appointed in all the principal centres, local reporters have been secured in all the different sections of the county in order that we may receive the latest news of all matters of interest to the residents of the County. We will carefully guard the farming interests of the County, and devote a portion of our columns to matters containing the best information pertaining to the development of agricultural pursuits. We will at any time gladly receive correspondence on this important subject. That the counties of Queens and Sunbury (which we shall hereafter speak of as one county) from an agricultural standpoint, have no rival in the maritime provinces, that in some sections there is room for improvement and advancement no one will dispute, but taking the county in general way, the farmers are quite abreast of the times, and are in no way slow to apply it to their advantage. The land on each side of the St. John river possesses, in addition to its extensive marshes, a fertility of soil not usually found in many parts of the Dominion, and from the nature of the soil and its geographical position, is especially adapted to fruit growing. This profitable industry, in previous years has not received the attention it should have. Recently large orchards have been planted and many farmers are making that branch a speciality, conducting it on a scientific scale which cannot fail to be highly remunerative, yielding larger returns than any other branch of farming. We have seen a sample of the fruit grown by Mr. Geo. W. Fox, Esq., near Gagetown, which quite equals anything of the kind produced in Annapolis Valley, and no doubt, the fruit growers of that section are destined to find their hardest competitors on the St. John river. There are also many other sections of the County possessing fine facilities for the pursuit of agriculture. We hope soon to have the pleasure of visiting these sections, and will then be in a better position to express our opinion in regard to them.

The undeveloped mineral wealth of Queens County is extensive. The coal industry of Newcastle is simply in its infancy, and there is also evidence of the existence of gold, silver and manganese in large quantities. No doubt, the long felt want of railway facilities, (for virtually we have none with the exception of a short line extending from Chipman to Norton) is in a large measure responsible for the dormant state in which these industries continue to remain, but, if political promises are to be relied upon, the iron horse will soon be snorting through our County, which will become an net

work of railways, this matter we will refer to, at greater length, in our future issues. The people of Queens County in this respect, are a long suffering people, and their patience has endured from generation to generation, just how long that virtue will continue, remains to be seen. The voice of the people regardless of party, express a demand for better railway accommodation and will not be content with political promises of either party only to be forgotten after the polls close on the day of the election.

The lumber interest of the County are, of paramount importance. They, like other branches of business are suffering for the long promised want of railway construction. We have vast tracts of timber lands, and mills capable of turning out large quantities of lumber, but aside from the natural God-given shipping advantages, which only last for six calendar months in the year, they are entirely shut out from the market. Could they ship at all seasons of the year to all points, they could largely increase their output, and extend the operations to other branches of the trade.

The water privileges of the County offer great inducements to manufacturers of all kinds, material and labor is cheap, the people are always ready to encourage, and in every way assist any enterprise which may wish to locate in the county; but until better shipping advantages are apparent to capitalists, industries in a large measure will fail to materialize. We hope at the next session of parliament our legislators will look seriously into the matter, and come to our rescue.

The people of Queens County are a reasonable and intelligent class of people, possessing as much enterprise and push as in any other section of the Dominion, and simply ask for such concessions as will place them on an equal footing with other counties.

## LEGISLATIVE OF N. B.

His Honor's speech when opening the Legislature, was of ordinary length. His reference to the death of our late Lieut. Governor is in sympathy with the entire province. Both sides of the house will do down his sentiments in referring to the reign of Queen Victoria and the loyalty of her subjects in this province. The proposed measure for the encouragement of dairying interests and the appropriation for importation of thorough bred stock of all kinds, must certainly be interesting to the farmers of the province, and will, no doubt, receive the co-operative support of both sides of the house. It is certainly, the duty of the government to use every means within their power, for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the province, and when such a measure as this is brought down in good faith, and carried out, is certainly the best efforts of catering to the part of the government. As to the length of the session we are not in a position to say, such, no doubt, depends upon the health of Premier Mitchell. The condition of his health is not so good as it should be in order to discharge the arduous duties as leader of the Assembly.

## LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 4.—The Legislature met at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and the three new members were sworn in. All the members were present except Mr. Harrison of Sunbury, who is so ill that he will not likely attend this session. The Governor arrived at three o'clock, accompanied by his aides, Col. Gordon and Col. Call; the coroner, sheriff, etc. A detachment of the R. R. C. I. was present and fired the usual salute. The galleries were crowded, many ladies being present. All the Supreme Court judges sat on the floor of the House.

The speech "from the throne" was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

1. I have directed the accounts of the income and expenditure of the past year to be laid before you, as well as a statement of the receipts and payments of the present current year up to the opening of this session.

2. Estimates of the probable income and expenditure of the current year will be laid before you, and I think you will find that they have been prepared with due regard to economy and the necessities of the public service.

3. Bills in amendment of the laws relating to agriculture, of the laws relating to evidence, of the game laws, and other bills of importance will be laid before you.

4. I commit these to your careful consideration, together with other measures which may come before you, and leave you to your deliberations, trusting to your zeal in the public interest, and confident that your desire to further the general welfare will, under the guidance of Divine Providence, lead you to conclusions which will be in the best interests of the people generally.

It affords me great pleasure to meet you in parliament assembled for the discharge of your important legislative duties for the first time since I have entered upon the trust reposed in me as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty in this province.

The lamented death of my immediate predecessor in a foreign land, whither he had gone seeking the restoration of his health, was deeply felt by the whole people of his native province, to whose interests he had devoted so much of his life, and I am confident you will join with me in paying a just tribute of respect to his memory.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you upon the fairly prosperous condition of the business of the province. Provi-

dence has given to our farmers average crops, and wherever farming has been pursued upon correct principles, results have been satisfactory. I am happy to be able to assure you that throughout the province generally there is a gradual improvement of methods in agriculture, and I trust the day is not far distant when our farmers will take their proper position among their brother workers in the different provinces of the Dominion. The rapid development of the dairy industry in the province within the past years and many recent changes and improvements in agricultural methods with which it is of the utmost importance that our farmers should keep fully abreast in order to hold their proper position in the Dominion, has led my government to consider carefully the state of the law with regard to agriculture, with a view to bringing them up more fully to the requirements of the times. Measures will be submitted for your consideration which it is hoped will still further stimulate this most important industry.

Our lieutenant, who composes so large a class of our population, have also had a prosperous year, and are looking to the future more hopefully than for some time past. The policy of my government in conserving as far as possible the forest lands of the province has had an excellent effect upon the lumbering business, and this will be felt more and more as years elapse and our timber lands become more valuable.

The reign of our most gracious sovereign, Queen Victoria, has exceeded in length that of any of her predecessors who have occupied the throne of England, or of Great Britain and Ireland. Her reign represents an era in the history of the empire marked by great development in arts and manufactures, in political liberty, in the improved moral and social condition of the whole people, in Christian benevolence, and in the vast extension of the empire, and its increase in material wealth and power. In connection with these is the power for good which has always marked the public and private life of Her Majesty, and has made itself felt in every part of the empire. We may safely predict that her reign will be regarded as the brightest in the annals of our country, and I am confident that the loyal subjects of her most gracious majesty in New Brunswick will join during the year in celebrating the centenary of this long and glorious epoch in the history of the empire.

While our province has during the past year been blessed with an abundant harvest and a large measure of general prosperity, a serious calamity has befallen our fellow subjects in India, where a famine of unprecedented severity has desolated a wide extent of territory and brought suffering and death to many thousands. The bond which unites all dependent peoples of the crown is, happily, such that disaster can befall no part of the empire, however remote, without exciting a responsive sympathy throughout the whole. In such a calamity, so widespread and severe as is that which has cast its devastating blight over so large a portion of India cannot fail to evoke an active sympathy from all Christian people, without distinction of race or nationality. As was expected, therefore, much has been done to alleviate the acute distress and suffering which mark the progress of this great disaster; but unhappily, much yet remains to be done. I am satisfied that it is only necessary for me to point to the distress in this province, and the urgent is the call upon them from our suffering fellow subjects in India to ensure a ready and benevolent response.

The subject of coal storage has occupied much of the attention of my government during recess, and they have tried to arrange for the construction of such depots as will meet the requirements of the various sections of the province. Thus far their efforts have not met with the desired success, but it is hoped in the near future, as the great advantages of pure bred swine was imported and appreciated, parties will be found who, with fair encouragement, will undertake the work and carry it to completion.

At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation was made to provide for the importation of cattle, sheep and swine. My government, after giving the matter their careful consideration, did not, for various reasons, deem it expedient to make an importation of cattle during the then current year. A number of pure bred swine was imported and distributed in various sections of the province and I am pleased to inform you that this has met with general approval.

Public attention has been recently directed to the desirability of attracting the steady flow of tourist travel from our sister provinces and the neighboring republics towards our province. Aside from the unsurpassed natural scenery of our province and our inviting climate, the opportunities afforded to sportsmen must always be an incentive to such travel, and my government will further invite your favorable consideration to the greater perfection of our game laws with a view to the preservation of so important a source of wealth to our people.

Mrs. Gordon held an at home this afternoon in Mrs. McClellan's honor, and it was largely attended.

The Governor has a state dinner at the Queen Hotel this evening. All the cabinet but Mr. Mitchell will attend. There will be twenty-four guests.

The reply to the speech from the throne will be moved by Mr. Osman and seconded by Mr. Carpenter.

Isaac Wellington Carpenter, the new representative for Queens county, was born at Wickham, N. B. 22nd, 1849. He is a son of Rev. Thomas W. Carpenter, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Slipp. He received his education at the parish school and at the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton. On Feb. 28th, 1883, he married Ida E. Worden who died April 2nd, 1887. He was married again on June 8th, 1888, to Gertrude A. Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter was elected a councillor for the municipality of Queens for the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, and warden for 1879. On the 21st of September, 1896, he was elected a representative of Queens county in the House of Assembly without opposition. In provincial affairs Mr. Carpenter is a supporter of the government, and in Dominion politics, he is a Liberal. In religion he is a Free Christian Baptist.

Charles J. Osman is the new member for Albert, the successor to Dr. Lewis, M. P. He is a native of England, 45 years

of age, and the manager of the Albert Manufacturing Company, which operates large plaster quarries in Albert county. Mr. Osman came to Canada in 1871, and has resided at Hillsborough for twenty years. His wife is Miss Laura E. Tompkins. He was for several years a member of the Albert Municipal Council, and in 1890 ran for the Legislature, but was defeated by seven votes. He is a supporter of the government and a Conservative in Dominion politics.

We regret that for want of space in our columns, we cannot give a full report of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. In our future issue we will endeavor to give our readers the parliamentary proceedings as authentic as possible.

## Queens County Financial Standing.

Queens County Council which convened on the 19th January last was congratulated by C. D. Dykeman the County Auditor, on the financial showing made during the year, and on the fact that the County of Queens now stands, not only absolutely free of debt, but, has on hand for future payments, on school account \$3409.84 and for contingent fund \$763.92. He felt satisfied that the financial position of the county to-day stood better than at any previous period of its history. He found the books and accounts neatly and plainly kept and easy to be understood. He personally appreciated the energetic and economical manner in which the Secretary-Treasurer Mr. Babbitt continually discharged his duty, and he felt that the Council had reason to be proud in having their finances in the hands of one so judicious and careful, whose ambition seems to be to place Queens in the front rank of the municipalities of our province.

From the Auditor's report which is full and comprehensive, the following fact are gleaned:

Paid Parish Collectors as follows:

Brunswick	A. B. Clark	\$ 13.95
Cambridge	H. E. White	38.81
Canning	J. G. Sypher	8.61
Chipman	J. Denton	14.00
Chipman	not yet settled.	
Gagetown	James Barnett	51.55
Hampstead	G. J. Rathburn	28.49
Johnston	David Muir	33.22
Peterborough	Wm. Kirkpatrick	27.89
Waterborough	W. Kelly	11.24
Wickham	W. A. Barton	10.14
	G. W. McDonald	13.26
		\$243.07

The different Parish Clerks were paid \$4.00 each, or in all \$40.00.

Paid Councillors mileage in all \$96.50

Assessor's fees as follows:

Brunswick	\$ 4.27
Cambridge	11.25
Canning	12.37
Chipman	13.92
Gagetown	15.12
Hampstead	12.99
Johnston	20.13
Peterborough	14.16
Waterborough	10.93
Wickham	5.31
	\$119.67

Revisions fees paid, \$4.00 each, or in all \$120.00.

Paid for Printing.....\$123.30

Paid Court Jury fees..... 79.39

Paid Division Registrar..... 22.57

\$225.07

PAID LEGAL EXPENSES

A. W. Baird road expenses Hampstead	\$40.00
Queens vs Reid Sheriff and Deputy of Carleton Co.	51.80
Queens vs Reid, A. H. Clay	25.90
	\$95.50

PAID LUNATIC EXPENSES.

D. O. Branscombe taking C. Hawkins to asylum	\$15.70
J. A. Capwell, M. D. examination in re. McGaw	5.40
Pauper Insane Cambridge re. Nissey Currie	35.00
Pauper Insane Chipman re. John C. Fraser	65.00
Pauper Insane Peterborough re. Jennie Wallace	65.00
	216.10

COUNTY OFFICERS SALARY, POSTAGE, STATIONARY.

Postage and Electoral Lists etc.	\$720.24
Miscellaneous Expenses	85.25
School fund showed a balance on hand at last audit of	\$3164.76
Receipts for year	3937.82
	\$7102.58

Paid County School drafts.....\$3632.74

Total on hand.....\$3469.84

There is due from the Parishes on School Fund.....\$421.99

There is due from the Parishes on Contingent Fund.....\$337.73

Paid Overseers Poor as follows:

Brunswick	\$ 40.00
Cambridge	165.00
Chipman	258.00
Gagetown	371.16
Hampstead	76.52
Johnston	25.00
Peterborough	179.00
Waterborough	100.00
Total	\$1205.68

For the year on Contingent acct. The receipts over expenditure was.....\$337.16

The receipts over expenditure on School Fund..... 305.08

Net gain for the year \$962.24

It will thus be seen a fair gain financially has been made on the year's work notwithstanding the complaint of the collectors that the season or year was the hardest for collecting they had ever experienced. Hard times was the general cry, yet the officers in the main, done nobly.

ADVERTISING.—The attention of our readers is called to our advertising columns, and note what the live business men of Fredericton have to say.

## Chas. Babbitt,

GENERAL DEALER IN

## DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, &c.

In this first issue of the Gazette, I have much pleasure in thanking the public for their patronage during the time I have been in business, and hope by catering to the wants of my customers in a manner, satisfactory as to prices and quality of goods, to merit a continuation of the same. It will be my aim in the future to supply my customers with goods, which for quality excels, and at prices that defy competition.

## HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Butter and Eggs.

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 Produce 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.

Watch this space next issue for the advertisement of

O. BURDEN, FREDERICTON.

## J. Edgecombe & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Carriages

AND

## Sleighs

OF ALL KINDS.

York Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Factory: 19 to 33 York St. and 131 to 137 King St.

PAINTING & REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Write for Price Lists and other Information.

# POOR DOCUMENT

## NEW CASH GROCERY AND GENERAL STORE

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Flour, Oatmeal, Molasses, Tobacco, Etc.

DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE.

No old shelf-warmstock. All fresh from wholesale dealers.

WALL PAPER. All Goods Sold Low for Cash.

Joseph Rubins, GAGETOWN, N. B.

C. L. SCOTT,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARRIAGES, CARTS AND SLEIGHS.

Highest Grade Farm Machinery of all kinds.

Designer and Builder of a very light

Double Truss Trotting Skeleton,

pronounced by horsemen the finest.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MAIN ST., GAGETOWN, N. B.

Wm. Brander,

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Harness,

Laragans,

Shoe Packs,

Etc., Etc.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Highest Cash Price Paid for

HIDES, CALF AND SHEEP SKINS.

WORK GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A CALL.

MAIN ST., GAGETOWN.

WHEN IN FREDERICTON

CALL ON

J. H. FLEMING

HE KEEPS A NICE LINE OF

Gents' Furnishings,

Hats and Caps.

The Latest Novelities in

NECK WEAR,

ALWAYS ON HAND,

PRICES ARE RIGHT.

John G. Adams,

UNDERTAKER

Funeral Director.

Caskets, in Process, Velvet, Broad

cloth (Black or White), Rosewood, Walnut, Oak, French Burl and Stained Wood.

Highly finished in different Styles and Qualities, All Sizes, Prices Reasonable.

Polished Woods and Cloth Covered

Coffins, Robes, Shrouds, and

MOUNTINGS.

A FIRST CLASS HEARSE

in connection, with White or Black

Mountings for Young or Old.

Orders from the Country carefully attended to at Moderate Prices.

Opp. Queen Hotel, Fredericton.

Telephone No. 26.

We Carry a Large Assortment of

PICTURE MOULDINGS.

## LOCAL NEWS.

The Ice.—The travelling on the river is quite bad.

NOTICE.—Mr. E. P. Dykeman, of Jemseg, has been appointed agent for the QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE.

Observe Anderson and Walker's ad. in this issue. They are headquarters for trunks and valises at Fredericton, N. B.

St. John's Church.—Divine service was held in St. John's Church Sunday morning and evening. Rev. N. C. Hanson, Rector.

J. E. ENDRICOMBE & SONS, the well-known carriage manufacturers, of Fredericton, will open a warehouse here in the spring. See adv.

COUNCILLOR SOLOMON C. PERRY, of Johnston, a newly appointed Justice of the Peace, was formerly sworn in before Mr. A. W. Ebbett, Clerk of the Peace on Thursday last.

I. O. F.—Court Alpha I. O. F. will meet at their hall, Gagetown, on Tuesday, Feb. 23rd, at 7 o'clock. As business of importance is to come before the court, a full attendance is requested.

O. BURDEN, dealers in agricultural implements, and sole agents for the Thomas Phosphate, intend to open a branch warehouse, in Gagetown, the coming season. Look out for their adv. in our next issue.

BAPTISM AT THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The service in the Methodist Church Sunday evening, was of a very interesting character. After the usual services, four persons were baptized, and five admitted into the church.

NOTICE.—The clergymen of the different parishes will confer a favor by sending in a list of the marriages and deaths within their respective circuits, each week. The same will be inserted free of charge.

ESCAPED.—Two prisoners by the name of Fox, who have been in the custody of the deputy sheriff for some time, on a charge of chicken stealing, made their escape one night last week, and up to date they have not been recaptured.

PRESENTED WITH PIPES.—The representatives of the press and the law of Queens County, who were at the capital attending the opening ceremony of the legislature, were each presented with a handsome meerschaum pipe, by a popular Fredericton druggist.

THE GAZETTE will be sent gratis to all clergymen in Queens and Sunbury. If there are any who do not receive the paper whose names and post office address we have not ascertained, please notify us, and it will be forwarded at once.

SUNBURY AND QUEENS ELECTION CASE.—Judge Hammington, on the application of Mr. Pagely, Q. C., has granted a summons in the Sunbury and Queens election case calling upon petitioner against Mr. Blair to return to that constituency to show cause why they should not be orally examined concerning their connection with the petition. The summons is returnable at Dorchester next week.

LAUNDRY.—The Globe Laundry, of Fredericton, have established an agency in this town. After the opening of navigation, a team will call at the residences of patrons, on Monday, of each week, taking such goods as are to be laundered, and deliver them the following Saturday. This firm does first class work. It will be a convenience, and we hope our citizens will bestir upon them a liberal patronage.

NO. E.—COURT ALPHA Independent Order of Foresters installed the following officers: A. W. Ebbett, C. D. H. C. R. J. W. Dickie, C. R. Wm. Cooper, P. C. R. C. L. Scott, V. C. R. Horace Perry, R. S. Thomas W. Gilbert, F. S. Wm. Hamilton, Treas. Dr. Caswell, Coug. Phys. R. T. Babbitt, Chap. A. W. Ebbett, S. W. Wm. Brander, J. W. J. A. Caswell, S. B. T. W. Redstone, J. B.

BASKET SOCIAL AND DANCE.—A meeting was held Monday evening for the purpose of arranging a basket social and dance, to take place in Temperance Hall, Gagetown, Feb. 23rd. The object of which is to provide means for the construction of sidewalks. The following committee was appointed: Gentlemen—H. B. Hall, Morris Scovil, G. DeVeber, C. S. Babbitt, C. E. Locket, T. S. Peters, C. Fred. Scott, Harry Wood, Geo. H. Dingee, B. S. Babbitt, H. J. Cooper, Thos. Allingham. Ladies—Mrs. Wm. Weston, Miss Mabel Peters, Mrs. H. J. DuVerne, Mrs. H. B. Hall, Mrs. Harvey Weston, Miss Mary Dingee, Mrs. Morris Scovil. The meeting then adjourned. The committee will meet at Temperance Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 15th inst. at 7:30 o'clock.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF QUEENS ended its labors on Wednesday, Jan. 20th at 9:30 p. m., by singing the national anthem, and adjourned to meet again on the third Tuesday in January, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. Before adjournment a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Chas. Dykeman county auditor, for the correct and efficient manner in which the accounts of the county had been audited, also, to Mr. R. T. Babbitt secretary and

treasurer, for his services in the council and the satisfactory manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of his office; and to Mr. A. W. Ebbett for legal advice and services as clerk of the peace, and to High Sheriff Reid for the interest he manifested in general administration of the affairs of the county and courtesies extended to the council while in session, all of which were responded to by the above gentlemen with appropriate speeches.

GAGETOWN SIDEWALKS.—We are happy to report that progress is being made for construction of sidewalks for our town. This is a step in the right direction, and will add much to the comfort of pedestrians, especially in muddy weather; for Gagetown mud like sludge, is made to stick, and we are sure the enterprising and wide awake citizens who have the matter in hand will receive the co-operation and support of all classes. It is proposed to construct the sidewalk with plank; at least four feet in width, and from two to three inches thick. This will give general satisfaction, and contribute much to the appearance of the town. The committee have quite a sum on hand to apply to that purpose. We have one of the best laid off towns in the Dominion, the streets are from 50 to 100 feet wide, laid off at right angles, ornamented on each side by statuary. And when our sidewalks are completed we will be open to congratulations. We are informed that much credit is due the ladies of Gagetown, who are the prime movers in the matter, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will at once be brought to a successful issue.

BARONAGE COUNTY COUNCIL.—After adjournment of the County Council, in compliance with an invitation extended them by A. W. Ebbett, Esq., our popular Clerk of the Peace, they proceeded to Hotel Dingle where a sumptuous repast was awaiting them. Some twenty-two or more including Isaac Carpenter, M. P., R. T. Babbitt, Esq., and High Sheriff Reid proceeded to the dining room of the hotel, assembled around the table and partook of the many good things provided for the occasion, after which a number of speeches were made and toasts proposed to the health of the Queen, the Government of Canada, County Council, R. T. Babbitt, Esq., Judge Ebbett and Sheriff Reid which were replied to by the above named gentlemen in a suitable manner. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Dingle for the pleasing and satisfactory manner in which they catered to the appetites of their guests and was replied to by an appropriate speech from Mr. Dingle. After some choice songs the party concluded by singing God save the Queen.

IT IS WITH PLEASURE, in this first issue of our publication, we bring before our readers, the advertisement of the firm of Lemont & Sons, of Fredericton. The originator of this firm was Martin Lemont, now deceased. He was well known to many of the older inhabitants of Gagetown and Queens County, when he lived in Gagetown, before the year 1844. Wm. Lemont, now the head of the firm, was born in Gagetown, in 1840, thereby claiming some business support from Queens as well as Sunbury and Kings Counties. They have a most wonderful collection of goods, seemingly from all countries. The fact of both the partners having travelled over England, France, Germany and Austria, to buy goods in those countries, and they tell us they have been importing direct from the manufacturers in England, Germany and Austria since 1862. We have not the space now to tell our readers of their large stock, but we would advise them, when in Fredericton, to give them a call and ask to be shown their very large warehouses, and as to prices, they say, they can compete with any dealers in any part of the province.

UPPER GAGETOWN.—This flourishing and pretty village situated about eight miles above the shiretown, is apparently a modern village. There are two large steam saw mills, the houses are of modern construction and the village presents an appearance of prosperity, on every hand. During the winter season, a large number of sevens are built giving employment to quite a number of people. There are two general stores in the village, R. F. Davis and C. S. W. Davis, which supply the wants of the people from well-selected stocks at low prices. Mr. Davis, in connection with his general business, is extensively engaged in the lumber trade, but like other millers of the county is handicapped for the want of a railroad, over which to ship his output; but now since the county is represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals there is no doubt that this inconvenience will at once become a thing of the past. There is a good hotel accommodation, the Currier House, Enoch Currier, proprietor, is first class in all its appointments. The culinary department under the experienced management of Mrs. Currier is well looked after, and the cuisine is first class. Travellers are well attended to and will find Mr. and Mrs. Currier a genial host and hostess. There is a first class school, over which Mr. S. C. Weston is principal. He is an experienced teacher and capable of infusing knowledge into the cranium of any pupil, with a capacity large enough to receive it. One thing much needed is a daily mail, which, we hear they are soon

likely to get, and in a hustling little town like this with a good country around, it is one of the improvements that should not be neglected. There is also telephone connection with all points.

OROMOCTON.—The shiretown of Sunbury County, to which we paid a visit last week, is beautifully situated, and in every way adapted to making one of the finest summer resorts in the maritime provinces. The waters of the Oromocto rolling at your feet afford splendid facilities for boating and bathing. In the vicinity of the town, with its many lakes and streams, the sportsman has every opportunity to indulge his passion for angling. The forest in the adjacent vicinity abound with deer, caribou, moose, and abundance of smaller game. The Riverside hotel, kept by Mr. John E. Stoker, is a well-known and popular hostelry, and is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Stoker, who caters for the wants of the travelling public in a manner which would be creditable to a more pretentious establishment where the tourists and travellers can enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of home. The town would be greatly improved by the erection of a new post office and thereby supply a long felt want. Sunbury contributes, in proportion to its population, largely to the revenues of the country, and is therefore entitled to some consideration at the hands of the government. A suitable building of modern architecture for post office, saving bank, etc. would add much to the appearance of the town and the convenience of its inhabitants. A greater advantage of railway accommodation is apparent. In a commercial way the business houses of the town are R. Brennan's and T. J. McElroy's, who keep large and well selected stocks. They are enterprising, wide-awake men, and are doing a large and flourishing business, the result of pluck and perseverance. The town is surrounded by a belt of fertile country which has a rival. The people are progressive, and in keeping with the times, alive to their own interests, and sufficiently broad-minded to appreciate any new enterprise that in any way may appear to them to enrich or benefit their country.

PERSONAL.

High Sheriff Reid went to St. John last week, and will probably return tomorrow.

A. W. Ebbett, Judge of Probates, left on Tuesday, 2nd inst., for Fredericton, after spending a few days at the capital will visit Houlton, Me., before returning.

Mr. R. T. Babbitt, Recorder of Deeds, left Monday last for Fredericton, where he will remain a few days. He will visit St. John before returning to Gagetown.

Rev. Neil MacLaughlin went to Oromocto on Monday, where he is holding special revival meetings. We learn that great interest is manifested and the meetings largely attended.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

York County.—Mr. Foster has been confirmed in his seat. The judges having refused to extend the six months limit for going to trial, and thus leaving the Petitioners out of court.

Petitions against Mr. Powell of Westmorland, and McInerney of Kent, shared the same fate.

Ganong, of Charlotte, and Hale, of Carleton, are also safe in their seats.

Sir Richard Cartwright, and L. H. Davies Minister of Marine and Fisheries, are now at Washington, seeking extended trade relations with the United States.

In the election held the 4th, in Ontario, for South Brant, North Ontario, and East Simcoe, the two former were won by the Liberals, and the latter by the Conservatives. These three seats were all won in the general election by the Conservatives.

Lieut. Governor McClelan.

Lieutenant Governor McClelan, who was called upon to-day for the first time to open the Legislature of New Brunswick, is descended from an Irish family which came to Londonderry, N. S., in the latter part of the last century. He is the youngest son of the late Peter McClelan, J. P., and was born at Hopewell, Albert Co., N. B., on January 4th, 1831. Mr. McClelan was educated there, and at Mount Allison Academy, Sackville, N. B. He married Anna B., daughter of the late W. J. Reid collector of customs of Port Harvey. He is a retired merchant, and has been a Governor of Mount Allison Wesleyan College, and Vice-President of the Alumni Society of the Academy and College. For a number of years he has been a Commissioner of the Civil Court and auditor of the municipality of Albert. He was a member of the Government of New Brunswick as Chief Commissioner of Public Works from April, 1865, until the Union. He sat for Albert in the New Brunswick Assembly from 1854 up to the time of the Union, and was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation in May, 1867.

Information Wanted.

Germon O'Dell, of Annapolis, has received a letter from a New York lawyer asking for information about the O'Dells of Nova Scotia. It appears that one Daniel O'Dell died in the United States some time ago, and was worth considerable money, and may be a relative of the O'Dells in New Brunswick. Mr. O'Dell says he had an uncle, who for thirty-five years had been unheard of, and who was supposed to be dead. It is to be hoped there will be a post in it for the namesakes at Annapolis.



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