

**QUEENS COUNTY
GAZETTE**

MISSING ISSUES

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QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE.

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Thousands Lost.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 29.—The typhoon which swept over the Philippine Islands on October 6, as reported, was the cause of one of the worst disasters that has been reported from the China and Southern oceans for many years. Thousands of lives were lost, including those of many Europeans, and the damage to property was something appalling.

Several towns were swept or blown away. Fully four hundred Europeans and natives perished. It is estimated that 6,000 natives perished.

The hurricane struck the island at the Bay of Santa Paula, in the Province of Samar. It devastated the entire southern portion of the island, and cut off communication with the rest of the world for two days. On the 12th, the hurricane reached Leyte, and struck the capital of Tacloban with great fury. In less than half an hour this town was a mass of ruins. The natives were panic-stricken, and tried to make their way to clear ground. Four hundred of them were buried beneath the debris of wrecked buildings, and 126 corpses of Europeans were recovered from the ruins when the native authorities instituted a search for the dead.

Reports from the southern coast show that a score of small trading vessels and two Sydney traders were blown ashore and the crews drowned. The sea at San Marcos swept inland nearly a mile, destroying property valued at several million dollars, and causing a great number of deaths among the natives.

Big St. Louis Fire. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Fire was discovered in the F. O. Sawyer & Co. paper factory, on Locust street, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and within an hour the establishment was in ruins and a number of adjoining buildings were badly damaged. The general loss is estimated at over \$200,000. The Sawyer factory contained highly inflammable material, and soon after the fire started it was a roaring furnace, the fire communicating across the narrow street to the Economic Bindery plant, and to the buildings occupied by Young-McKinney Printing Co., the Missouri Engraving Co., Woodward-Tiernan Printing Co., and Higging Map Printing Co.

A general alarm was turned in, but the network of wires and the narrowness of the street hindered the firemen. Three hundred employes in the paper factory all escaped in safety.

At 4:30 the walls of the paper factory fell, crushing in the McKinney Co's plant. At 5 o'clock the flames were under control. The fire will continue to burn all night, however, feeding upon the printers' ink and paper. While running to the fire, a hose reel collided with a street car and Finly Bruce, the driver,

had three ribs broken. As night fell the firemen worked in total darkness, as the electric lights wires were down. It is claimed that all the companies were fully insured.

Stage Line to the Klondyke.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Nov. 29.—H. Lowther, an Englishman and nephew of Lord Londale, accompanied by J. B. Heiton of London, arrived here yesterday and left tonight for Fort Edmonton, where, as representatives of an English company, they will establish a fast stage line to Dawson City. The route is an entirely new one and will be less than 1200 miles. Regarding its course they refuse to speak further than that a portion of it will be along the Mackenzie river. The line will be in operation early next spring and the trip will occupy less than twenty days. While here they purchased from the Sunnyside Ranch 600 horses and engaged John Webber as superintendent of the line. Taverns for the accommodation of the passengers and relay stations will be erected along the route, and an effort will be made to establish two sites. The company they represent is capitalized at \$2,000,000.

NOVA SCOTIA MURDER CASE.

TRURO, N. S., Dec. 1.—At 11:30 o'clock this morning a jury was formed to try the boy Datta for murder of the Armenian pedlar. Only two witnesses were examined up to 12:45, the first being a surveyor, who gave a detailed description of the location and its landmarks, the second Eddie Dickenson, who described the finding of the body.

At 12:40 Dr. Muir, the coroner, was called. He went over the details of the examination of the body on the 26th of last September. A most gruesome exhibition was the clothing of the dead man, which was shown to the jury. The shoe holes in the clothing and the dried blood of the deceased were observed by all in the court room.

A Horrible Story.

Oliver Prevost, alias Gauthier, lately sentenced by Judge Armour to seven years for stealing pork and furs at Renfrew, made a terrible confession to Court Attorney Metcalfe at Pembroke, Ont., on Saturday last. Some time ago he left his wife and went off with Miss Gauthier from Valleyfield, Que. Assuming Gauthier's name they went to Port Arthur and started hotel keeping. Two men named Rene Dohin and Frud Carriere lived in a shanty near the hotel. The men called on Prevost on Feb. 10th, last, to trade some pigs and they remained for supper. Prevost says the woman (Gauthier) put poison in the tea for the men, but would not give him any tea. Both men left the table before their meal was finished. One dropped dead in the house, the other immediately on reaching the door. Realizing they would be arrested for murder, and to screen themselves, they placed the bodies on a sleigh, took them to their shanty and laid them on their bed. After reaching there and taking what money they found, they set the place on fire and cremated the bodies.

Prevost says he frequently quarrelled with Mrs. Gauthier, and was afraid she would poison him also as she told him she always kept poison on hand. Mrs. Gauthier deserted Prevost and returned to her husband at Valleyfield.

Pembroke, Ont., November 29.—Madame Gauthier, of Valleyfield charged with murdering two men at Port Arthur, Ont., was arraigned before Police Magistrate Mitchell here this morning, and at the request of the Crown remanded. She has a statement somewhat different from that made by Prevost, the man with whom she was living. Prevost claims that the man was poisoned by Mrs. Gauthier, while Mrs. Gauthier says that Prevost confessed to her of having shot the two men in their shanty and then burning the building to cover up his crime. As in the Portier case, each tries to fasten the crime upon the other, but the net result of the confessions made by the man and woman place beyond doubt the fact that Carriere and Dohin were murdered by Prevost or Mrs. Gauthier, or both in conspiracy, probably the latter surmise is correct. Detective Rogers, of Toronto, is working on the case.

Too Much Snow in the Woods.

BATHURST, Nov. 29.—Up to the present there has been no sledding between Bathurst and Shippegan, although in the vicinity of South Tatagouche there is three feet of snow, so much in fact, that the lumbermen were obliged to return home, owing to the unfrozen state of the ground and depth of snow, which made work impossible.

Australian Union

BRISBANE, Queensland, Nov. 30.—The colonial Legislature, by a vote of 21 against 17, has rejected the federation enabling bill introduced by the Premier, Sir Hugh Muir Nelson.

THE DIVINE IDEAL.

Sound Health an Essential in Reaching the Great Goal.

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND BESTOWS THAT BLESSING.

Its Use Means Vigorous Manhood and Womanhood With Clear and Active Brain.

THE GREAT COMPOUND KEEPS THE BODY IN PERFECT CONDITION.

The illustrious German philosopher Kant says: "There is within every mind a divine ideal, the type after which he was created, the germs of a perfect person." It is true that the never men and women approach the divine ideal the more earthly happiness will they enjoy. In order to march steadily onward to the great goal set before all, men and women must be physically sound. Purity of heart and grand elevation of mind will never accomplish the great victory if the body be sick and diseased.

Those who aspire to true manhood and womanhood are the men and women who take the precaution to banish the very first symptoms of disease. That tired feeling you experience from day to day; that nervous headache you dread so much; that "can't sleep" condition that makes you weak and wretched; the pains in side and back indicating kidney disease; the sharp twinges of rheumatism and neuralgia that makes life a misery; that constipated habit that is sending poison into your life blood—all these varied symptoms lead to disease and death unless they are banished.

Wm. Williams' Celery Compound puts the out-of-gear physical machinery in perfect working condition and gives that greatest of all gifts—good health. This marvelous medicine is a food that perfectly nourishes the nerves, tissues and blood; it brings strength and vigor to the limbs, gives the eyes their natural brilliancy, and brings clearness and energy to the brain.

Pain's Celery Compound, as a medicine for the ordinary ills of every day life, is as far removed from the common pills, narcotics, biters and sarsaparillas as the diamond is from the ordinary window glass. The people use it, all honest, upright people speak in its favor, and the ablest doctors pronounce it. If you are tired, half enjoying life, try what Pain's Celery will do for you.

Wm. Williams.

New York, Nov. 29.—Harold Frederic cables to the Times: "The categorical assertion in Sweden that Kaiser William had declared in conversation with Swedish statesmen 'if the Norwegians carry too far their disloyalty to their King I will crush Norway as I crushed Greece' is only the latest sample of the sort of thing that Germans have to continually hear about their surprising sovereignty. They no longer find this interesting, much less amusing. In truth, they are tired to death of it. There are new and big budgets of tales of his more or less private eccentricities, which add their little to the general impression that he will sooner or later 'go queer' altogether. This feeling reflects itself in the popular view of everything he does. One would suppose, for instance, that his sentimental seizure of a Chinese post and the sitting out of two Pacific squadrons with his only brother-in-command of one of them to support this remarkable step would at least gratify the commercial classes of Germany. It is in Hamburg and Bremen, among the exporting people however, that this wild performance is most sharply criticized. They say openly there that he is a madman who will undo all that has been done since 1871 to create German commerce and industry if somebody does not stop him. It is still purely a matter of conjecture if Russia's consent has been secured for this Chinese occupation, though the tone of the comment of the Russian press points to the contrary. Of course England does not like it, but for her to say so just now would be the most welcome gift to William's political mill.

Another Murder Reported.

Berthier, En Haut, Que., November 29.—A report from St. Jean de Matha, near this place, states that a case of child murder has occurred there. The guilty party is, it is rumored here, a young woman aged 19, who made away with an infant, aged 18 months. The coroner has gone to investigate.

The child was poisoned, it is alleged. The father of the girl, whose name is Blas; has been put in goal at Joliette, along with his daughter.

First of Mail Steamers

ST. JOHN, Nov. 30.—The Beaver liner Gallia, the first of the mail steamers, arrived about 4 o'clock this afternoon. She had 220 passengers, who were sent forward on the C. P. R. to-night. The Gallia has over 1000 tons of freight which will be forwarded west with all possible despatch.

North End Boot and Shoe Store.

FALL LIST READ IT! Men's Long Boots, Grain and Kip; Boy's Long Boots; Men's Felt Boots; Men's Felt Shoes; Woman's Felt Boots; Woman's Felt Lined Boots; Misses' Felt Lined Skating Boots; Children's Felt Lined Boots; Shoe Packs, Moccasins, Lumbermen's Overshoes, Oversocks; Overshoes all kinds; Rubbers and Rubber Boots. Everything to make your feet comfortable.

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SKINS SHEEP, each two cents.

Skins calf, tanned or untanned, each two cents. Wool per pound, one cent. Feathers per pound, one cent. Salmon, each two cents. All other articles not enumerated, two cents on each dollar of value.

FLOUR,

Meal, Pork, Fish, Oat and Feed. Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spices and Tobacco.

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Always pleased to quote prices. Yours sincerely,

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

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Literature.

A BACKDOOR NEIGHBOR.

BY MARY E. CHILD CURRIE.
(Continued from last issue.)

It was amazing how entirely the workings of the Corby family were brought to Mrs. Jenson's knowledge. She seemed to possess a sixth sense. She knew when a bushel of potatoes or a roast of meat was carried in through the back door. She knew the exact instant when Tommy Corby came down with messes. She knew when her neighbors had company, and who they were and what part of this broad land they hailed from, and what they had to eat. She knew how Mrs. Corby managed her household and how she made over her last year's silk, and how much Mr. Corby paid for his shoes. It was wonderful. Mrs. Corby often thought that Mrs. Jenson knew more about the family than she did herself.

Upon the occasions of Mrs. Corby's visits to her old home (Mrs. Jenson having full and complete data of everything concerning expense, route and wardrobe of the lady and her children), her neighbor instituted herself a committee of one to look after the Corby premises, and kept her eye upon things in and out of the house in a manner that would have put to blush nine detectives out of ten. Mrs. Jenson knew the exact number of times that Jane had company, how often she played on her mistress's piano, the occasions of her sweeping the front part of the house, and just what hour Mr. Corby came home of evenings. She told Mrs. Corby afterwards.

In short, Mrs. Jenson in a manner took the Corby family under her protecting wing. She appeared to regard herself as their guardian angel, and to that end spared no trouble to acquaint herself with their life at home and abroad.

"Confound that woman!" muttered Mr. Corby, one evening, after Mrs. Jenson had been over (for the second time that day) and had regaled them with a dilute conversation concerning what she had said to Mr. Jenson and what Mr. Jenson had said to her.

Mr. Corby had been aching to take up an interesting book and had been an unwilling martyr to "neighboring." Perhaps he will be pardoned for his expression—"Confound that woman!"

"O Harry! what am I to do with her?" asked Mrs. Corby, helplessly. "We are being neighborly to death. If it were not that we are so near, I should do some thing desperate, decisive, and end it all. But we are so close together, it would make it very uncomfortable to have any ill-feeling. I will endure almost anything rather than have a neighborhood trouble."

"Mrs. Corby," responded her husband, solemnly, rising to his feet, and looking down at her with feigned earnestness, "you might cover that woman with insinuations and not really offend her. And why? Because she must be intimate with someone. She is one of those unfortunate females who must be going to some place to cackle, or else die. The very thought of spending a half hour by herself has to her almost as fatal a result as a drop of prussic acid to other people. You might tell that woman, point blank, that she appears in our domicile too often, and though she might go home with fire in her eyes, in a few days she would return again, as if nothing had happened."

Mrs. Corby laughed at her indignant spouse.

"You've overdrawn it a hair's breadth, haven't you? Though really, I wish Mrs. Jenson were more like the other neighbors. They are all so nice; they do not overwhelm us. Mrs. Jenson would say that they 'stood on ceremony,' for they seem to prefer entering by the front door."

"Papering" inquired Mrs. Jenson, a few mornings after, appearing "informally" in the dining room, and gazing meditatively at the few lengths of paper already in place. "I thought it was wall paper, I saw a man leave here yesterday. It's very pretty, I'm sure. I told Mr. Jenson only the other day I didn't see what you were thinking of to allow that old paper to stay on. It was so gloomy. Why didn't you get ingrain?"

"We prefer the figured," Mrs. Corby answered, making up her mind to be as uncommunicative as possible. Yet before her visitor left she had found out where the paper was purchased, what its cost, and how many rolls were required for the room.

Mrs. Jenson ran over in the afternoon to see what progress had been made. She also ran over the next morning, quite early, to note the effect of the finished work, having told Mr. Jenson that it was wonderful how different a room looks newly papered.

Now it happened that the second time Jane was not in a particularly angelic mood. Something had disturbed her equilibrium, and she was not in a temper to be trifled with. The screen door was hooked, and she did not hurry herself to let Mrs. Jenson in. Indeed, so far as she was concerned, she would have looked on cheerfully while that lady fairly sizzled in the sun.

"Dear me, Jane, how slow you are!" exclaimed Mrs. Jenson, her usual smile darkening to a frown.

"There's a front door to this place,

there is. I ain't hired to be a lettin' folks in the back way." Jane murmured under her breath.

Mrs. Jenson heard, as Jane meant she should.

"I shall tell Mrs. Corby of your impudence," she cried, scornfully, sweeping into the dining room.

"Mrs. Corby, how can you endure that insolent creature in your kitchen. She positively insulted me! I think she is the most independent piece I ever saw!"

"Indeed?"

"And wasteful! If you could see, as I do, what she throws away. I should think she'd ruin you. Time and time again, when I've run over in the morning, I've noticed that she left enough oatmeal in the kettle to feed a good sized family."

Mrs. Corby sighed, though not as Mrs. Jenson supposed, at Jane's shortcomings. After a shorter call than usual, the visitor took her departure by way of the side door, conveying the impression in a few diabolical words, that she never cared to look on Jane's face again, and evidently thinking that she left Mrs. Corby in a very anxious frame of mind, for fear she would allow Jane's unladylike illusions to interfere with future neighborliness, or cause her to be more ceremonious.

She stayed away for three whole days. It was delightful. Mr. Corby read for three blissfully undisturbed evenings. Mrs. Corby sewed and managed her household for three never-to-be-forgotten days, herself.

But this, as she knew, was too good to last. The fourth morning Mrs. Jenson appeared (at the back door) as smiling as usual. She beamed upon Jane as if nothing unpleasant had ever happened between them. After that she was, if possible, more neighborly and less ceremonious than before.

At the time that Jane took her vacation, and Mrs. Corby was obliged to become for the nonce her successor, Mrs. Jenson was most kind. She brought over a pie one day, or a cake or a batch of cookies the next. That was really kind and neighborly, of course. But she spoiled it by generally following up her contributions herself, and spending a good share of the morning in the Corby kitchen.

"Don't mind me. Go right on, as if I weren't here. I'll just sit a minute."

Mrs. Corby, flushed and nervous, made a virtue of a necessity and went on, but not in a manner satisfactory to herself or to her work.

Jane came back in two weeks. She was rested and in good humor, and all was apparently going well. But one day, by accident, she spilled a panful of grease upon the floor. Housekeepers will agree with me when I say that that was just the moment to let Jane alone. But Mrs. Jenson did not know. Just at the very moment that the girl was trying to repair the damage, Mrs. Jenson appeared at the screen door. Jane was—well—Jane was furious.

"I wish folks would come visiting as they had ought, to the front door, like Christians, 'stid o' poppin' in on you mornin' noon, an' 'nigh', she muttered as she slowly rose to her knees, in a voice carefully pitched so that every word reached Mrs. Jenson's ears. "Never saw such people as we in this town. Never knew when they're about, a-pokin' an' a-pryin' an' a-mindin' everybody's business but their own."

Mrs. Jenson heard. Mrs. Jenson fled. She remarked to Mr. Jenson that evening that she had always felt that Mrs. Corby came of poor stock, but a woman who kept a servant like that was common—positively common. She, for one, Mrs. Jenson was assured, did not think she should trouble Mrs. Corby very soon again.

"Mrs. Gray, if you know what I had done for that family," she said, solemnly, giving her version of the affair to another neighbor. "I have actually put myself out, often, to be neighborly, because they were strangers. More than once Mr. Jenson has said: 'Susie, you will have your trouble for your pains. You will not be appreciated.' And I would say: 'Mr. Jenson, perhaps I will not, but I must do my part.' They really seemed a nice family at first, don't you think? But I made up my mind some time ago that they were very peculiar. Mr. Corby is very nice, but it's easy to see he's heppened. It's Mrs. Corby who rules in that house. And children! Well, I never saw any like them. Perfect little outlaws! To tell the truth, I became disgusted with the family long ago. As for housekeeping, Mrs. Gray, if I told you of some of the things I'd seen in that house, you wouldn't believe me. You see, living so close, I couldn't help knowing. As I told Mr. Jenson, I never saw such a family in my life."

For all that, only eternal vigilance is the price of the Corby's liberty. There has never been an open break between the ladies; Mrs. Corby is far too well bred. But there is a decided frigidity in the manner of the entire family, from Mr. Corby to Jane, in their attitude towards the Jensons. As by instinct, each knows that Mrs. Jenson will pounce upon the faintest overtone with avidity and be as neighborly as before. Indeed, she has shown plainly that she is willing to forgive and forget, but if the Corbys can help it, she will never have an opportunity.

Mrs. Corby has learned that there are neighbors and neighbors. She has gained much experience. Hereafter she will promptly nip in the bud the first symptom that may appear in any one living near her of being neighborly by way of the back door.

THE END.

A New Electric Piano

A musical genius in Nova Scotia claims to have perfected a piano which, if all that is claimed for it, must attract very general attention. It is an electrical piano which registers, or records, the notes of the player with unerring accuracy and then by reversing the motion performs it again precisely as it was given by the player.

If the instrument will do all this it requires no argument to show that this is a valuable one. For years inventors have been at work endeavoring to produce machines for recording music as played. Some of them have come pretty near to realization of their dreams, a Frenchman having reached a point where his recording piano has been exhibited with success. But the idea of a piano which will not only record, but reproduce at the same time, is something until now considered outside the probabilities and its advent must awaken great interest.

By means of the new contrivance it is claimed that any inspired pianist may skim across the keys and the electric current will with equal rapidity fix the notes upon a scroll with the certainty of the picture of the kinetoscope. In fact the operation is quite like the electric photographs, and the reproducing of the music is the same as that of the picture to the eye. And the wonder is no greater in the one than the other. In fact it seems that the greater marvels have already come, and that there is nothing improbable in the story of the electric piano of Nova Scotia.

It is further claimed by the inventor that he will start with his invention on a tour, and that he will invite any musician in the audience to come upon the stage and improvise upon the piano. He will then reproduce the piece immediately after the composer leaves the stage. It will be seen that the possibilities of the invention are boundless. It is to be hoped that the inventor, George Cove of Amherst, N. S., really has all that he claims or he thinks he has, and that he will let us see his piano in the States before very long.—The *Prozeto*, Boston.

Returned From the Klondyke.

Twelve years ago J. W. Tustin, of Tenawanda, N. Y., had some trouble with his family and went west. When the news of the discovery of gold in the Klondyke reached the States he was among the first to start for the new gold regions. He was lucky, and that is why he is now on his way home to surprise his family. He brought with him about sixty thousand dollars in nuggets to make reconciliation easy. He is about 30 years old, but the hard life of the Klondyke has added ten years to his looks. He says:

"There isn't much in this grip. I've got a clothes stake and a pickle bottle full of nuggets. I left home twelve years ago. I didn't have to go, but I thought I did, because I was an impetuous youth. Well, it's all come out well and good, and what's the use. Here I am back again, hearty and healthy and wealthy."

In speaking of the threatened famine at Dawson city, he said it was greatly exaggerated. Before he left supplies in plenty were within a few days' travel of the city. He reached Seattle three weeks ago.

Another Tenawanda man who went to the Klondyke is Oliver Lawson. A letter has just been received from him by his brother. It gives a graphic description of the trip over the Chiloek. He says that many of those who started for the gold fields with a light heart and plenty of enthusiasm were forced to abandon their provisions and outfits, and that a large number had given up the trip entirely and had turned back.

Tired Locomotives.

Locomotives, like human beings, have their ailments, many of which defy the skill of those deputed to look after them, says the *Toronto Mail*. We hear of tired razors, a simple complaint which vanishes after a brief period of repose, but locomotives are apt to betray indisposition even after a day's rest and much oiling of the various parts.

Two good engines may be made on the most approved principle. They may each cost—as those of the London and North-western railway do—£2,200, and yet one will exhibit from the first a hardihood of constitution altogether wanting in its companion. A first class locomotive of 300 horsepower, costing \$2,000, is expected to travel during its life 200,000 miles, or say 18,000 miles per annum for 15 years, yet now and then an engine is found so impervious to the assaults of time as to be able in its old age to do its daily work with all the zest and vigor of a youngster.

A Change of Heart.

He—I think I shall have to preach a bicycle sermon to-morrow advising all my parishioners to ride a wheel.

She—Why, Joseph, it was only three weeks ago that you denounced the wheel most thoroughly.

He—Yes; but remember, my dear, that, while I was learning to ride,

John G. Adams, UNDERTAKER

Funeral Director.

Caskets, in Brocade, 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 FIRSTCLASS 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.

HALL'S BOOK STORE, FREDERICTON.

New Advertising Dodge. SEE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The subscriber is prepared to supply all Schools and Colleges with

TEXT BOOKS,

At lowest figures for Cash.

MUSIC BOOKS

of all sorts and kinds, and for all

Instruments and Voices

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

I can't tell you half there is to be seen but will invite you all to come and see.

M. S. HALL,

The Bookseller and Music Dealer

G. T. Whelpley.

—NOW IN STOCK—

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

CORN MEAL, OAT MEAL.

TEA

In 3, 5, 10 and 60 Pound Packages, at very low prices. A good Tea at 15 cts a pound or 7 pounds for \$1.00. An extra good Black Tea at 25 cents.

—ALWAYS ON HAND—

Oats, Bran, and Middlings or Heavy Feed.

Bear in mind we buy for cash, and in large quantities, which enables us to sell at greatly reduced prices.

G. T. Whelpley,
310 Queen St., Fredericton.

James Stirling, Manufacturer of Harness, St. John.

I have recently bought out the stock of the estate of the late William Robb, consisting of

Harness and Saddles of all kinds. Some great bargains will now be offered. My stock on hand is second to none in the city, to choose from. Working Harness, Light Harness from \$14 and upwards. Give us a call.

JAMES STIRLING,
12 Charlotte St., - St. John, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1791.

A. CHIPMAN SMITH, STRUAN ROBERTSON.

A. Chipman Smith & Co.,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

No. 1 City Market Building, Charlotte St.,

St. John, N. B.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Fine Drugs and Chemicals, Materia

Medica, Druggists' Sundries,

Dye Stuffs, Perfumery,

Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Etc., Etc.

POOR DOCUMENT

QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE, GAGETOWN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1897.

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

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

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

Queens County Gazette.

GAGETOWN, N. B., DEC. 8, 1897.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Parliament may be called together for the despatch of business on Thursday, January 20th.

Premier Emmerson was given a banquet by the citizens of St. John on Thursday evening last.

In the by-election for Turtle Mountain, Man., Saturday, James Johnston, conservative, was elected by one hundred and fifty majority.

It is reported that the powers have decided to blockade Constantinople if Turkey refuses to withdraw her troops from Crete and accept a European governor.

Victor Gladu, who was elected two weeks ago to the Quebec Legislature at a by-election, died Wednesday afternoon at St. Francis du Lac of paralysis.

The Dominion government has arranged for a three-cent postage rate on mail matters up to one ounce throughout the British empire, instead of a hitherto five cents for half an ounce to the United Kingdom, and a larger sum for some other parts of the empire.

Twenty-five men arrived at Seattle, Wash., on Sunday direct from Dawson city. They were divided into two parties, the last one of which left Dawson October 16th. They are reported to have between them sixty thousand dollars. All fall series of food shortage in Dawson that is almost a famine.

The election in Centre Toronto to fill the seat made vacant by the resignation of Wm. Lount, Liberal, took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate—George H. Bertram. The vote stood: Bertram, 2,224; Howland, 1,948; majority for Bertram, 276. Lount's majority at the general election last year was 240.

It is announced that experts have unearthed in the colonial archives at Georgetown, British Guiana, a series of volumes containing memoranda giving a running history of the Dutch settlement of Guiana from the middle to near the close of the seventeenth century, fully confirming the British boundary claims.

The Japanese government has demanded \$200,000 in gold from Hawaii as indemnity in connection with the emigration affairs. This sum includes losses suffered by the immigrants to whom admission was denied, as well as to the companies which sent them, and the expense of sending a man-of-war to Honolulu.

The members of the Austrian ministry on Sunday tendered their resignations to Emperor Francis Joseph, who accepted them and entrusted Baron Gautsch with the task of forming a new cabinet. The Reichrath has been adjourned. There were several street demonstrations in Vienna, which were broken up by the police and militia. Many persons were wounded in the conflicts. The resignation of the ministry gives great satisfaction to the masses.

Lt. Governor Paterson of Manitoba has been summoned to Ottawa. It is said that Sir Henri Joly will likely retire from the ministry and if Hon. Mr. Paterson can be induced to accept the transfer to the governorship of the Northwest Territories Hon. Mr. Joly will probably succeed him at Winnipeg. It is also said that Hon. Edward Blake is to succeed Sir Richard Cartwright in the ministry, the latter going to London as high commissioner.

Foreign News and Notes.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently made a speech at Birmingham. He dealt with the domestic policy of the Government, and mentioned that he expected that one of the most important subjects that would engage the attention of Parliament, when the session opened, would be the granting of local government to Ireland.

He did not enter into any precise details in regard to this most important subject, but the fact remains, that it is the intention of the Government, if we are to believe Mr. Chamberlain, to devote their best efforts to pass a measure that will be acceptable to all parties.

If such a bill is passed, it will remain for the people of Ireland to refer to the charges that they are incapable of managing their own affairs in a quiet and dignified manner.

Mr. Chamberlain also remarked that the Government would deal with the question of reforms in the army. While discussing this topic he said that the army ought to be "strong enough to meet the possible, though improbable emergency of a breakdown in the navy."

In 1835, Cardinal Richelieu founded the Institute of France. In 1816, it was reorganized, and it now embraces five academies: the French Academy; Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres; Academy of Science; Academy of Fine Arts; Academy of Moral and Political Science.

The members of the French Academy—the "Forty Immortals"—include some of the best known literary men of France. They constitute a body which is "the highest authority on everything appertaining to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, and the publication of the French classes." The members are elected for life.

Periodically, the question has been brought to public attention in England, of establishing an English Academy, on much the same lines as that of the one in France. Such men as Gladstone, Ruskin, Swinburne, and Justin McCarthy, have been proposed as worthy of being members of the English Academy.

Swinburne, the poet, in a letter to the London "Times" has been severe in his denunciation of the idea of aping the French in such a scheme. In his letter he says: "The notion of an English Academy is too seriously stupid for a farce, and too essentially vulgar for a comedy."

One great result that has been attained during the negotiations to end the strike between the engineers and their employers, has been the acceptance by both sides of the principle that each has the right to manage their own affairs. That is, the engineers must not meddle with the business of their employers; and on the other hand, that the trades unions must not be interfered with; or, in other words, that employees have a right to become members of the unions.

It took two days to settle this question, but now that it is disposed of, it is to be hoped that the way is more open to end the strike.

The result of the municipal elections recently held in Belfast, Ireland, was the election of six labor and eight National Councilors. Ex-Lord Mayor McCammond was defeated.

The Princess Christian opened the Winter Bazaar in London, in aid of the Royal Albert Institution. There were photographs of the Queen on sale. Each photo, had been signed by her Majesty, and they sold very quickly at a guinea apiece. After they had been all sold, the Princess sent to the Queen for more, who not only supplied them, but continued doing so for the three days during which the bazaar was open.

A report from India states that Gen. Lockhart had a narrow escape from being shot during the operations near Daulat. The bazaar continues to spread at Poonah, Surat, and other places in India, and a terrible cyclone recently visited Madras.

New South Wales, Australia, will in future prevent negroes from entering the country, except those who are British subjects.

The details of a curious crime have been received from Cape Town, Africa. A masked man entered a bank at Claremont, a suburb of Cape Town, and in some way broke the neck of the cashier, although there were no marks of violence on the body. The robber attempted to shoot the manager of the bank. The report of the shot brought the police, and the robber finding his escape cut off, shot himself dead.

In regard to the Germans having seized China, there was published in one of the New York papers, a year or two ago, an article in which the writer claimed to know that the Great Powers had agreed to divide China up among themselves. The author further claimed that there were in existence maps showing exactly the extent of power that each territory will occupy.

The Chinese General who commanded the troops at Kia-Chan Bay, and who did not oppose the landing of the Germans, has been condemned to death by the Chinese War Council. A movement is being made to place the coast defences of the Empire in better condition, so that some kind of an effort can be made to prevent more land from being seized.

Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg has been proposed as Governor General for the Island of Crete.

Turkey has ordered from Krupp, the world known German gun maker, 150 large cannon.

Five thousand Albanians recently revolted against Turkey. There was a fierce battle in which both sides lost heavily.

A revolution was averted in Austria by the prompt acceptance of the resignation of Premier Badeni and the Cabinet, by Emperor Francis Joseph, who has called upon Baron Gautsch to form a new cabinet.

The Emperor has adjourned the Reichrath.

Previous to the resignation of Badeni, scenes of the wildest description were witnessed in the Reichrath, and in the streets of Vienna.

Austria and Hungary each has its Reichrath, that of the former being known as the Council of the Realm, while

the latter is known as the Assembly of Realm.

The Austrian Reichrath consists of an upper and a lower House. The upper or Herrenhaus, is composed of Austrian archdukes, fifty-three nobles of the highest grades; ten archbishops; and over one hundred life members who are nominated by the Emperor. The lower "Reich" is elected every six years, and consists of some three hundred and fifty members. The Reichrath meets annually; the Austrian one at Vienna; the Hungarian one at Pesth.

The wild scenes in the Reichrath, referred to above, took place in the Lower house at Vienna. At one time some of the Deputies openly threatened Badeni with the guillotine. The police had to be called in to preserve order; and a strong and high fence was built around the President's chair so as to protect him. Personal encounter between the members of the different parties took place; while the sittings of the House were several times closed, because the Deputies howled, whistled, and fought so much, that no business could be transacted. Several obstreperous members were dragged from the house by the police; and after the House presented more the aspect of a lunatic asylum rather than a place in which ever assembled the representatives of a nation.

At night, crowds of people filled the streets of Vienna, tramping along, and howling for the resignation of Badeni. At one time 10,000 people gathered before the hall. The authorities, who feared that a riot would break out, ordered the police to disperse the crowds, which they attempted to do, smashing several heads in their efforts. An attempt was made to clear the streets by the mounted police, but they not succeeding, a company of Hussars charged through the people, using their sabres. Many persons were cut and severely wounded.

Order was only effectually restored when the news was learned that Badeni had resigned. The greater part of all the trouble and uproar was caused by disputes between the German and Czech elements in regard to the use of the Czech language.

BARCLAY ALLAINS SCOVILL.
ST. JOHN LETTER.

A Mighty Sponge—General News—The Markets, Etc.

On the 25th ult. the public school children of Wilmington, Delaware, presented to the gunboat Wilmington a bible the cost of which was \$100 and which was paid for by their own contributions.

Soon after the presentation had been made a massive silver punch bowl, the gift of the city, was presented by Thomas F. Bayard, late ambassador at the court of St. James. Thousands of people were present when the ceremony took place. A use will doubtless be found for both the bible and the punch bowl, just as a use is found for the missionary and the rum and firearms that accompany him to the field of his labors. It is doubted, however, if the last does not make more converts than the first. Hawaii had 150,000 inhabitants when the missionaries first arrived there 80 or 90 years ago. They have dwindled to about 30,000 and the islands are practically owned by three or four thousand foreigners. Civilization is a tremendous octopus; a Jay Gould or Rockefeller on a bigger scale; a sponge of mighty proportions.

Musical readers of these letters should send 40 cents to F. A. Peters, Jr., Princess street, for the new Pythian march, a beautiful composition for the piano, which is becoming a great favorite all over the country.

By his recent utterances Archbishop Cleary of Kingston has dealt a heavy blow at Romanism than ever was struck by Rev. J. D. Fulton or Margaret Sheppard.

Over 300,000 bushels of grain and 350 tons of poultry are already booked for shipment to Liverpool by steamers of the Beaver line.

Steamer Gallia on her first voyage to Liverpool took away 22,000 turkeys which will do the country credit on several thousand British tables on Christmas day.

Steamer Alcides which sailed for Glasgow on Thursday had on board about 300 head of live stock.

The sum of \$4,577.93 was paid in at the St. John custom house last Thursday in duties.

St. John's hard worked civic officials propose to advance their salaries; at the same time some of them are cutting down the wages of their own employes.

The trial of John Walsh for the murder of John Meahan was begun in the Circuit court last Thursday.

There were five involuntary immersions in Lily Lake last Wednesday. Fools rush in (on thin ice) where angels are afraid to tread.

There are now in port unladen three steamers, two ships, five barques, three barquentines and 43 schooners.

The attendance at the Emmerson banquet on Thursday evening was not a very intellectual or influential one, but able speeches were made by the guests of the evening and Mr. Blair which were fully reported in the morning papers, and so their utterances will not be without effect upon the public mind.

Steamer Dunmore Head of the Head Line, arrived here on Friday; there is every indication that double the business will be done during the winter in the moving of freight that was anticipated six months ago.

Fine holiday stationery in all styles in vogue in London, Paris and New York, is the leading attraction at the store of J. A. McMillan, Prince William street. They give careful attention to mail orders which for more than half a century have formed an important department in their business.

The flour market continues very active at the recent advances in price. The same remark applies to oats and oatmeal. Cornmeal is unchanged in price, but there is an enormous demand and the millers are scarcely able to fill orders. Beans that have lately been depressed about a better feeling and an advance of five cents per bushel is being asked in many cases. Pork and beef are very firm but prices are unchanged. Mixer's Silver Moonlight Store Polish is taking a tremendous hold on the trade and is largely sold by all of the wholesale houses. A further decline of one cent is noted in standard and seal brand coffees. Dried and evaporated apples are in very limited supply. The latest quotations for evaporated are 10 cents per pound, f. o. b. at place of shipment, which makes them cost 104 cents in St. John. This is so high that a large demand has set in for dried, which are now quoted at 7 cents per pound.

The demand for small packages of molasses for the lumber woods has about exhausted the stock. Some New Orleans in small packages is quoted at 29 and 30 cents per gallon. American paraffine has advanced 1/2 cent per gallon. Fresh eggs are scarce and in ready demand at 17 and 18 cents. Butter is unchanged. Business has been particularly active during the last week. While the bulk of the heavy staples has been shipped there is a never ending demand for spices, dried fruits, nuts, confectionery, favoring extracts, etc., for the Christmas and New Year trade.

EDWARD EDWARDS,
St. John, Dec 4th.

Are You Going to Dye?
Successful Dyeing Can Only Be Done With Diamond Dyes.

Thousands dye this month. The vast majority make the work profitable and pleasant, while others are confronted with disappointment, despair and ruin.

The happy and successful dyers are those who always use the Diamond Dyes that produce the brightest, fastest and most lasting colors. The discontented and unhappy ones are the few that use the common and crude package and soap grease dyes, giving muddy and blotchy colors.

If you desire to make your costumes, dresses, capes, jackets, blouses, etc., look like new garments, buy some fashionable dark color of the Diamond Dyes and you will be astonished with the result. Now is the time to look out the men's and boys' light colored and faded clothing and make them ready for another season's wear. Fast Diamond Black, Seal Brown Indigo or Navy Blue will give magnificent shades on all garments. Insist upon your dealer giving you the Diamond Dyes every time you buy; then and only then, is success assured.

Still Another Murder.
St. John's, Que., Dec. 2.—Another murder is reported from Sabrevois, down the Richelieu river six miles. A man named Whalen is alleged to have killed a French woman named Rosa Gauthier. Detectives have gone from Montreal.

R. WOTTRICH,
Gun Maker,
MANUFACTURER OF
All Kinds of Sporting Goods.

Special attention given to Winchester Rifles and Revolvers. Also repairing of all kinds of Bicycles and manufacturer of Surgical Instruments and Trusses. Perfect fit of trusses guaranteed. Make to order.

254 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN.
NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Dominion Parliament, for the granting of a subsidy to the Central Railway Company on its extension from Newcastle to Gibson, opposite Fredericton, and also for the re-voite of the subsidy already granted, between Chipman and Newcastle.

E. G. EVANS,
Superintendent.

New Brunswick,
County of Queens, ss.
To the Sheriff of the County of Queens or any Constable within the said County.
Whereas William Howe and Francis A. McKinney the administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John Howe, late of the Parish of Petersville in the County of Queens, has filed an account of their administration of the estate and effects of the deceased and hath prayed to have the same passed and allowed.
You are therefore required to cite the heirs next of kin, creditors and all others interested in the estate of the said John Howe, deceased, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Gagetown in the Parish of Gagetown in said County of Queens within and for the said County of Queens on Friday, the twenty-first day of January, next at ten o'clock in the forenoon to show cause if any they have why the said accounts should not be passed and allowed.
Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1897.
A. W. EBBETT,
Judge of Probate for Queens County.
J. W. DICKIE,
Registrar of Probate for Queens County.

Crescent Oil at 20c. a Gallon
Is unexcelled by any Oil in existence and is guaranteed to burn one-fifth longer
To be had only at
OUR STORE 141 MAIN STREET.
TEA FROM 15 CENTS TO \$1.00 PER POUND,
a store full of it at 681 MAIN STREET. Come and look at our stock, largest assortment in the city.
GEO. W. MULLIN,
141 AND 681 MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN.

FOR FALL TOP-DRESSING!
We are now receiving repeat orders from all over Canada for
ALBERTS' THOMAS
PHOSPHATE POWDER,
which is evidence that it has given satisfaction.
SALES 1,800,000 TONS PER YEAR.
WALLACE & FRASER,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Do You Suffer
WITH HEADACHE?
Headaches are often caused by over-worked eyes, and the only permanent relief is glasses.
Don't wait until your head aches again, but call at once and have your eyes examined free of charge. If glasses will not help you our Optician will tell you so.
SHUTE'S, The Busy
Jewelers.
FREDERICTON, N. B.

CATCH ON!
I want you to catch on to the fact that you can buy Goods Cheaper for Cash in My Store Than in any other place in Gagetown, Quality being equal. Call and look over our stock of
Layer Raisins, Citron Peel,
Cleaned Currants, Lemon Peel,
Ever Ready Tapioca, Pure Spices,
Oranges and Lemons, New Dates,
Nuts, Confectionery, Fruit Syrups,
Glass & China Goods, Tea,
Sugar and Molasses, Pulverized Sugar.
AND GET OUR PRICES.

Our Tea at 20c. is a dandy T.
Chas. S. Babbit,
Main Street, Gagetown.

Do You Think of Building
I manufacture every description of...
Building Materials,
and will furnish prices and estimates.
Give Me a Trial Order.
A. A. MABEE,
212 and 214 Main St.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THAT JOB OF
PRINTING
You may need soon can be neatly and promptly executed at 1c office
+ + + QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE. + + +
Good Type, Platy of it, and Skilled Workmen

POOR DOCUMENT

A Merry Xmas!

SANTA CLAUS

HAS MADE OUR STORE HIS HEADQUARTERS

We are prepared to furnish everything necessary for the making of a Merry Christmas for all.

Toys, Confectionery, Raisins, cooking & eating, Currants, Citron, Spices, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Pulverized Sugar.

TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL.

Christmas Confectionery

OPEN THIS WEEK.

BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

J. Rubins

Main St., Gagetown.

For Sale.

30 Horse Power Engine and Boiler in good order. Suitable for a Rotary Saw Mill, will be sold cheap, as same has been replaced with an electric motor.

Enquire of BRADLEY BROS., 88-94 Smyth St., St. John, N. B.

Lemont's Variety Store

Fredericton, N. B.

Lemont & Sons,

Are making great preparations for Christmas Trade

10, 25, 50, 75c., \$1.00 Counters.

OUR IMPORTATIONS FROM Austria, Germany, France, England, Ireland, Scotland, United States and Canada ARE VERY LARGE.

OUR FURNITURE STOCK IS FULLY ASSORTED, Warehouse Full, Waiting for Customers.

Lemont & Sons.

New Advertisements.

Shutes..... Watches.
Fredericton Bus. Col..... Text Book
Chas. S. Rabbit..... Catch On
J. & A. McMillan..... Just Received
T. B. Eddy Co..... Matchbox
T. S. Peters..... For Sale.
S. Fund..... Notice
J. P. Eddy..... Strayed
J. Rubins..... Xmas Goods

Local Happenings.

Items of Local Interest Carefully Prepared by the Gazette's "Man About Town."

FOR SALE.—Notes of hand and receipts for sale at the QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE office.

PROBATE COURT.—The Probate Court for the County of Queens will be held in future on the second Wednesday in each month.

FOR SALE.—District School Assessment Blanks and School Tax Notices for sale at the GAZETTE office.

H. W. Woods, General Merchant, Welsford, has just received a fine, new line of the celebrated B. Laurance Spectacles and Eye glass in Gold, Gold-filled and nickel frames. Mr. Woods keeps a perfect line of test lenses, and can guarantee perfect satisfaction to any person who require perfect aids to vision.

CROSSING.—Mr. Burns, the mail carrier, crossed the river on the ice on Monday morning.

A HOLIDAY.—The scholars of the schools here were given a half holiday for skating on Tuesday.

CROSSING WITH A HORSE.—Mr. A. T. McAllister hauled hay across the Creek on Tuesday with Mr. T. S. Peters' pony.

FIRST SLEIGHING.—The snow storm on Wednesday last made very fair sleighing. Quite a number were out in their sleighs, but Sunday's rain removed all the snow.

TENDERS WANTED.—Tenders are called for by the trustees of the school district here for the sheathing or the inside of the grammar school house. Tenders to close December 31.

DIED IN MANITOBA.—A despatch announces the sudden death of Dr. Alexander Fleming at Brandon Manitoba. The deceased formerly practiced medicine in Queens County, N. B.

A FALSE REPORT.—Mr. John A. McKee, of Peterborough, denies the report in the Peterborough Church notes that he was about to open a store at that place.

MANSLAUGHTER.—The jury in the case of John Walsh who was being tried in St. John for murder brought in a verdict of manslaughter with a recommendation of mercy. He has not yet received his sentence.

NEW YEAR'S HORSE RACE.—All interested in the proposed horse race and other sports to be held at Gagetown on New Year's Day are requested to meet at Judge Ebbett's office, Gagetown, on Saturday next, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., to make arrangements, etc., for the race.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Messrs. Weldon Purdy and Bliss Blakeney were attempting to cross the river on the ice on Thursday morning last when Mr. Purdy broke through. Mr. Blakeney had quite a task in getting him out of the water. Mr. Purdy has been confined to the house ever since the accident.

ANSWERED.—In the last issue information was wanted concerning the whereabouts of the Worthy Chaplain of Cambridge Union Lodge. His friends at McDonald's Corner need not be uneasy as he has been seen at Lower Jemseg for three successive Saturdays. He will probably make his appearance in the near future.

CHURCH SALE.—The annual Church sale will be held, under the auspices of the Woman's Aid Association and the King's Daughters, in the Temperance Hall, Gagetown, Dec. 17th. A good assortment of useful and fancy articles will be for sale in the afternoon and in the evening a high tea will be held. Tea tickets, 25 cents for adults, 15 for children. Proceeds for church purposes.

A FULL JAIL.—A Moncton despatch to the St. John Sun says:—There are nine female prisoners in the jail at Dorchester at present, some of them for terms of three and six months. Their quarters in jail are a good deal more comfortable than they were ever accustomed to, and the fact that they are deprived of their liberty is something upon which the people of Moncton are congratulating themselves.

THE CAPTAIN BRENNAN APPEAL CASE.—The argument in the Capt. Brennan appeal from the conviction for keeping liquor for sale on the steamer May Queen, at Chipman, Queens Co., was heard by Judge Forbes in St. John Friday forenoon. J. R. Dunn supported the appeal and J. W. McCready contra. Judgment was given in favor of Capt. Brennan. This gives the temperance people the costs to pay in the suit which will not be a very small matter.

HEAD CUT OFF.—A shocking accident occurred at Stellarton, N. S., about one o'clock, Tuesday, 30th ult., by which Conductor John McDonald's train was doing some shunting in the Acadia Coal

Company's siding at Stellarton, and Mr. McDonald was superintending the work when the accident occurred. The unfortunate man was standing near some coal hoppers which were being shunted when last seen, and it is supposed that he was in the act of crossing the track in front of them when he was struck and knocked down. The wheels passed over his head almost severing it from the body and killing him instantly. It is supposed the shunt was a little harder than the deceased anticipated and consequently he was caught while attempting to cross the track in front of the cars being shunted.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—Nerepis Herosa, L. O. L., No. 4, Peterborough, held their annual meeting on Friday night, Dec. 3rd, and elected and installed the following officers:—

Robert Murphy..... W. M.
Jas. Kerr, Jr..... D. M.
John H. Donald..... Chaplain
Albert M. Corbett..... F. S.
Jas. W. Armstrong..... F. S.
John Corbett..... Treasurer
Wm. McKee..... Lecturer
Wm. Nelson..... Director
Wm. Hamilton..... Sr. com.
Andrew B. Kerr..... Committee
John W. Murphy.....
Andrew Hamilton.....

SLEIGHING PARTY.—A sleighing party, consisting of a number of the young people of Gagetown, took advantage of the good sleighing on Friday evening, Dec. 3rd, and drove to Lock Ness, the residence of Mr. Robt. Scott, Queenstown, where, though entirely unexpected, they were most cordially welcomed. The evening was very pleasantly spent in music, singing, social intercourse, etc. Refreshments, which were very much enjoyed by the whole party were served, and all unite in speaking in highest terms of the kindness received from Mr. and Mrs. Scott and family in general. Not the least enjoyable feature of the evening was the moonlight drive homeward.

SOCIAL GATHERINGS.—Social gatherings appear to be quite the rage around Gagetown at present. A dance was held at Mr. James Owens on Friday evening the 26th ult., which proved a very enjoyable affair. Several of the young folks drove to Mr. R. Scott's, Queenstown, on Friday last, and surprised Mr. and Mrs. Scott. A most enjoyable evening was spent by all, the party returning in the wee small hours. Mrs. Stewart Law gave a party to about twenty couples on Friday evening which was much enjoyed by all present. A turkey supper was served at twelve o'clock. After justice had been done to the good things which are always to be found under Mrs. Law's roof, dancing was in order till the wee small hours.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—W. H. Lawrence & Co's tannery and shoe factory at Burt's Corner was completely destroyed by fire Friday night, with all its machinery and contents. In addition to the tanning and leather business, a portion of the factory had been set aside for the manufacture of shingles. All the machinery belonging to the department was destroyed, as well as a number of shingles stored near by. The loss is estimated at \$9,000, \$5,000 on building and \$4,000 on stock. The property was insured for \$5,500 divided equally between the Imperial and Phoenix of Hartford. The origin of the fire is unknown. It was discovered about 8:30 o'clock, when the flames had made such progress that all effort to save the property proved futile. The establishment had been in operation all summer and fall and was running full blast. Between fifteen and twenty hands were employed.—Fredericton Herald.

PERSONAL

Mr. Jos. Rubins who has been confined to the house with a severe cold was able to again attend to business on Monday. Mrs. J. H. DuVernoy who has been ill this two weeks is slightly improved.

Presentation at Bathurst.

Mr. B. D. Branscombe, the principal of the Superior School, Bathurst Village, has resigned, having accepted the position of accountant in Messrs. Summer Co's establishment there and will begin his new duties in about ten days. Mr. Branscombe has been in charge of the school for nearly three years, and is held in highest esteem by all who know him. The children of the school, on learning of Mr. Branscombe's were much grieved and hastily sent a petition signed by all the school, asking him to reconsider his decision.

BATHURST, Nov. 25.—Mr. Branscombe, the principal of the Superior School, Bathurst Village, having resigned, the pupils of his department on Wednesday morning presented him with the following address, accompanied by a valuable silver-headed cane.

Dear Teacher,—Not three years have elapsed since you have come into our midst, and we are already called upon to bid adieu to you, our kind friend and earnest instructor. We have learned to appreciate your friendship, and regard your teaching abilities as rare and of a very high degree. Consequently we, the pupils of the Bathurst Village Superior School, feel that we, one and all, have great reason to regret your departure, and look upon it as a cruel separation rather than a mere resigning of a principality over our school department. Since it was impossible to grant our request and remain with us, we hereby wish to express our gratitude to one

whom we feel as worthy of our kindest regards and highest esteem. The pleasant relations which have existed between us as teacher and pupils will be among the sweetest memories of our happy school days. We trust that your successor and our future teacher will be possessed of all the virtues which we have learned so highly to appreciate in you, and we now ask you to be pleased to accept this small gift as a token of our love.

Signed,
Nellie Branch, Eugenie Hachey,
Mary Lannigan, Gusette Baldwin,
Katie Lannigan, Willie Thomson,
Millie Branch, John Doucet,
Maggie Duncan, Alex. Hachey,
Edna Payne, Herbert Curran,
Thomas McManus, Hector Melanson,
Mellie Girvan, Eddie Melanson,
Bridget Hachey, Joe Turgeon,
Agnes Hachey, Frank Duke,
Eustelle Hachey, Hermine Hachey, Leon Theriault,
Ada Hodnett, Harry Curran,
Edith Baldwin, Fred Ferguson

In reply Mr. Branscombe spoke of the great good of all teaching, the development of character, and urged upon his pupils that if they would meet his wishes they would each cultivate the good that is in them, crushing down any tendency to do a mean, unmanly or unwomanly act. He warned the boys to shun even the appearance of evil and avoid anything that they might be ashamed of in after life. The pleasant relations which have always existed between them were touched upon, and both teachers and pupils were deeply affected.

The same was a beautiful one, and engraved on it was: "Presented to B. D. Branscombe by the pupils of the Bathurst Village Superior School, 1897."

Mr. Branscombe is a native of Cumberland Bay, Queens county. He is a brother of Mr. H. O. Branscombe and Mrs. J. T. Hetherington, of the Washdemock.

MARRIED.

At the Parsonage, Gagetown, Nov. 30th, by the Rev. Neil McLaughlin, A. B., Mr. Walter Shears, of Hamstead, Queens county, to Miss Rosella Edmund of the same place.

By the Rev. Inman L. Wilcox, at the residence of the bride's father, Worcester Mass., Miss Mable M. Dunn, formerly of Sussex, to Mr. George E. Hollis, of Walsborough, Maine.

In Middleboro, Mass., Nov. 23, by Rev. M. F. Johnson, Clement W. Barrows of Middleboro, and Elizabeth J. Campbell of Lakeville, formerly of Rattlers' Corner, Sussex, N. B.

On Nov. 24th, at the Baptist parsonage, Pettitodis, Pastor H. G. Estabrook, Charles Ouseck to Miss Addie Petry, both of Havelock, Kings Co., N. B.

DIED.

At Parley's Brook, Nov. 26th, Charles Morris, aged 93 years.

At Sussex, Nov. 28th, Annie Aiton, aged 38 years.

At Sussex, Nov. 29th, John McLaughlin, aged 90 years.

Head to Foot Clothiers.

C. B. PIDGON,

Indiantown, N. B.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

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OUR SPECIALTY.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale on easy terms:—

1 very fine driving horse,
3 heavy draft mares, handsome and young,
2 heavy draft colts, rising three years,
1 pony that children can drive and ride,
1 Holstein and Ayrshire, 3 years old.

T. SHERMAN PETERS,
Gagetown, Q. C., Dec. 7th.

Strayed.

Two yearling cattle, color red, a steer and a bull. Any information concerning same will be gratefully received by

JAS. P. DULYEA,
Lower Gagetown, Dec. 7th.

NOTICE!

Mr. S. Fund, the Practical Optician who visited our town last summer is in New York taking a Post-Graduate Course in the N. Y. Spencer Optical Institute. He will again visit our town shortly and will examine and test your eyes free of charge, and fit you with the best Probable Glasses, which he has always on hand. He will also give particular attention to Doctor's and Opticists' Prescriptions. Wait for future notice.

FREDERICTON
The Business
COLLEGE

W. J. OSBORNE
PRINCIPAL.

Use the Same Text Book

And follow the same course of instruction as Ontario Business College.

Write for Catalogue.
W. J. OSBORNE,
Principal.

Just Received

The Christmas Numbers of the English Papers with Supplements.

Office and Pocket Diaries for 1898.

Christmas Stationery, &c.

J. & A. McMILLAN,
St. John, N. B.

For Sale!

The subscriber offers for sale a good horse, eleven years old, or would exchange for oxen or other stock, grain, etc. Horse sound, good worker, would weigh about eleven hundred.

JOHN W. FOSHAY,
Mouth of Jemseg, Queens Co.
Nov. 4th, 1897.

We Have Secured the Use

of the system of business practice used in Peabody's Business College, New York. S. S. Peabody is unquestionably the ablest business college man in America, and is an acknowledged authority on educational and business subjects. His system is the latest and best, and is entirely free from the absurdities of other systems now in use. We have been making this system for several weeks, and teachers and students are delighted with it.

Now is the time to enter. Business and short Business and short Catalogues to any address.

S. KERR & SON.

J. W. KEAST,

GENERAL DEALER IN—

Flour, Meal, Feed, Oats, General Groceries Hardware, &c.

Fresh Meats:

of all kinds.

Game, Poultry and Fresh Fish A SPECIALTY.

Orders for Fresh Meats from customers on the river solicited.

Consignments of fat cattle, sheep, poultry, etc., solicited.

Bridge Street,

Indiantown, St. John, N. B.

Gone Astray.

A Bull two years old, dappled red and white. Any person giving any information concerning same would oblige the owner.

WM. McCUSKER,
Gagetown Queens Co.

YOUR NAME

Elegantly written on cards, 30c. per doz. J. S. GILBY,
3 Tremont Row,
Boston, Mass.

LOST.

Lost on Thursday last, between Ennis-kellin Station and Fredericton Junction, a gentleman's Right Overcoat. Any information concerning same will be thankfully received at this office.

FOR SALE.

One pair of Heavy Horses, suitable for the woods. Will sell singly or together.

MORRIS SCOVIL,
Meadowlands, Gagetown.

20th CENTURY PENCIL.

The 20th Century idea of ink and lead combined. It is a wooden pencil which with indelible lead and never needs sharpening and when not in use the point is so protected that it cannot break. Send 6 cents at once for sample and you will be delighted.

Agents wanted to sell this and other fast-selling articles. For particulars apply to

STEPHEN COLWELL,
Douglas Harbor, Queens Co., N. B.

When You Ask for Pelee Island Wine

Be sure you get our brand, as other Canadian Wines are sold as Pelee brand.

Brands—Pelee Port, Dry Catawba, Sweet Catawba, Isabella, St. Augustine, Old Port, Concord, Unfermented Grape Juice, Chateau Pelee Claret.

GAGETOWN, JULY 27th, 1897.
E. G. Scovill, Agent Pelee Wine Co.,
Dear Sir—My wife has been afflicted with nervous prostration for several years, using every kind of medicine recommended, but obtaining no relief until I procured some of your Pelee Wine, which I am delighted to say, has had the desired effect. It is the greatest tonic of the age, I think too much cannot be said in its praise and no house should be without it. We have recommended it to several suffering from a gripe debility, with like good results.
I am, yours gratefully,
JOHN C. CLOWS.
E. G. SCOVILL, Tea and Wine Merchant, 62 Union St., St. John, sole agent for Maritime Provinces. Telephone 523.

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Now on hand a well assorted stock of Hats and Caps

You May Need One.

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Welsford, N. B.

T. Amos Wilson,
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Blank Book Manufacturer.

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STEAM SAW MILL,

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150 CORDS 4-FOOT SLAB WOOD FOR SALE VERY LOW.

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Pianos,

Organs,

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G. G. & W. C. KING,

Chipman, N. B.,

Groceries, Dry Goods,

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Spruce, Pine and Hardwood Lumber

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Daily expected to arrive, a full line of

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Both Domestic and Foreign,

purchasing for cash in the best markets and will be sold at

Reasonable Prices.

HAMM BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF Plain and Fancy Biscuit, Cake and Pastry. CREAM SODAS and FAMILY PILOTS A SPECIALTY. MAIN STREET (North), St. John, - - - N. B.

POOR DOCUMENT

6

QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE, GAGETOWN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1897.

Scripture Readings.

How much then is a man better than a sheep? Matt. 12, part of 12th verse.

Now it is a good thing to be strict and right in good things. But when men attempt to accuse and teach Jesus, the great teacher of all truth, they are very far astray. Jesus went on the Sabbath day through the corn, and his disciples plucked some ears and did eat to satisfy their hunger. The Pharisees saw it and accused Jesus of wrong doing, to allow such a trespass on the Sabbath. But he reasoned with them; but to no purpose. He told them that he was lord also of the Sabbath. He healed a withered hand, also various kind of diseases on the Sabbath. The Pharisees held a council against him to destroy him, and he said unto them, What man shall their be among you, that shall have one sheep and it fall into a pit on the Sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it and lift it out? Now they must have been confounded for they made no reply. Then he asked this question How much then is a man better than a sheep? Jesus told them what a man would do on the Sabbath and justified him in it. Now, a sheep in a pit seems to be the first in his mind of all the animal creation, to illustrate man as in a pit of sin. Because of their worth. No animal gives the farmer better returns from year to year than the sheep. Their wool is made into various garments and worn by mankind from the highest to the lowest. Their increase in many cases is doubly sure and their flesh is among the best of food for man. Their innocence and kind nature; and with many other animals God has given us the sheep for our use. He had made us for his use, his service, his honor, and his glory. But man fell from his high position, the care and use of all the fruit in that beautiful garden, (with the exception of one tree) but through the influence of the devil he disobeyed God. Broke God's commandments and fell into a pit of sin, taking down with him all his posterity and whether we know or think of it by nature we are all in a pit of sin; out of the reach of man or angels and none but Jesus by his strong arm of mercy can lift us out. Which he delights to do when we call upon him in our low estate. God the father gave us his beloved son to die upon the cross for that purpose. God loves the work of his hands and the souls of men which must live as long as eternity lasts. God has not dealt with us according to our sins, or he never would have provided a way of our escape from eternal ruin. Now, the Pharisees did not think that Jesus had any reference to them, when he, as an illustration spoke of a sheep in the pit. But his object was to convey to them the fact that they were there as well as all other unregenerate souls, and that he was ready and willing to lift them out even on the Sabbath day. But they did not think it was necessary for Jesus to have any anxiety in regard to them (for they think they are all right and always were from childhood). We hear one thanking God that he was not as other men, because he did so and so. We do not suppose that God noticed him for he prayed this with himself. We would not condemn them as the worst of all God's creatures; for they believe there is a God and they are doing his will. Not so with some degraded drunkards, and murderers, who are deeper in the pit of sin than they. Some will ask are there two classes of sinners? We answer, yes. Some believe that there is a God who rules and reigns in the universe, but they fail to see anything wrong with themselves. Then there is the ungodly sinner deeper in the horrible pit and miry clay than they. A good minister speaking to an infidel in reference to God and eternity. The unbeliever said it is no use for me to talk with you, or you with me, as I do not believe in a God as you do. Very well, says the believer I have read of you. Read of me, where did you ever see my name in the public print? Well, I have read in the bible where the fool says in his heart there is no God. Then there is a great difference in the natural nature of man. Some of us has seen it in this light. Two men may drink glass about; the same quantity from the same bottle until they are both unable to walk or stand still. One is childlike and harmless, could be led along by any friend who would take pity on him; while the other is most raving mad, and shows more of the nature of a tiger or a bear than a man. He will blaspheme and want to quarrel with his best friends. Now, man is not only down in the horrible pit of sin, but deep down in the miry clay. For God has concluded them all in unbelief that he might have mercy upon all even the vilest of the vile. None are so deep in the pit of sin and transgression but Jesus can reach and is able, and willing to lift them out; even on the Sabbath day. God has made man in his own image, a rational and intelligent being, to know right and wrong and holds him accountable for the knowledge and gifts he has given him and capable of enjoying everlasting peace above, or to endure eternal punishment and despair. How much then is a man better than a sheep? It is well for any who may read these lines, who can say in the language of the psalmist, He took me out of the horrible pit and miry clay, and established my goings. It is a great thing that are going be well established in righteousness. He put a new song in my mouth even praises to his holy name.

T. E. BABBET,
Gibson.

Nov. 23, 1897.

Farm and Household.

Storage of Roots.

Beets should not be fed out in the fall for two reasons. First, because the stock does not need them as it will later in the winter and towards spring; and second, because beets, like winter apples, go through a ripening process which improves their quality. When fed to brood sows—and this is the best use that can be made of them—it is much better to feed them during the latter part of pregnancy than the first half, and as our sows are usually bred to farrow in March or April, it is best not to feed the beets until January unless one has an abundance of them. If the proper conditions are observed, says Walde Brown, beets will keep until grass comes in the spring, while turnips soon grow and get corky, and pumpkins cannot be kept late on account of rotting. In storing roots of any kind for winter there must be good ventilation, or there is danger of heating and loss, and of course they must not be allowed to freeze; but there is greater danger of loss from heating than from freezing. In fixing a cellar to store beets I would raise the floor of the bin four inches from the cellar floor and make the bins about five feet wide with a partition every five or six feet, and would leave a four inch ventilating space at each partition. This can be done by using four-inch studding and putting narrow slats on each side of the studding, with cracks three or four inches wide, for the beets will usually grow so wide that even wider cracks than this can be left without the beets getting through them; and the floor should also be made of slats. Beets stored in this way and with good ventilation from door and windows during the fall will never heat so as to damage. The widows of the cellar should be left open until freezing weather. A cellar can be very easily made frost proof in all ordinary barns if the room can be spared, or if not a cheap building may be put up near the barn or hog house. In estimating the size to build count on about 200 cubic feet for each one hundred bushels. It is not necessary to make the cellar large enough to hold the entire crop; as those to be fed after the middle of March can be piled in the field and brought to the cellar the first pleasant weather in spring.

In piling beets I prefer to cover them with earth without any straw over them, and then keep the frost out by a covering of horse manure on the outside of the pit when the ground freezes. When the earth is put on the beets it is wise to have ventilators in the top, which can be made by nailing four pieces of board together so as to make chimneys six or eight inches square, and letting them extend down a foot or more into the beet pile. To prevent the rain from getting in through the ventilators let the boards on two sides be six inches shorter than the others; saw the top sloping, and nail a roof board over it. If there is room to spare in the barn, I would advise that the cellar be made there, and I would not dig down so as to have to carry the beets up stairs. My barn is a basement barn and the cellar—14x24—is on an exact level with the cow stable. My brother put a cellar—15x20—in a barn without a basement, and his is three feet below the level of the barn floor. It should be made rat proof as well as frost proof, and to do this put a cement floor in it, and protect the sides where it is necessary with sheet iron or tin. To keep the frost out you must have double walls with an air space, and good building paper, or leave a space a foot wide and pack with dry leaves and sawdust. I use "eel grass" paper and find it admirable, as a single layer of it between boards is all that is necessary, as it is equal to keeping out cold to four or five thicknesses of common building paper.

If the cellar is at the bottom of the barn only an inch floor will be needed above, as this can always be kept covered with hay, straw or fodder in cold weather; and if, as in my brother's barn, the cellar only extends half across the barn an inch board partition protected with cheap tin or sheet iron will answer for the middle partitions, as the space next to it can be kept full of hay till cold weather is past. Be sure to have strong joists under this floor, so as to support the weight when the space above is filled. If a separate building is to be used outside of the barn a cheap structure can be made and a large fodder stalk built around and over it, but at the end where the door is located a double wall and a storm door will be needed. I buy for all such purposes culled oak lumber, which I get for five dollars per thousand feet and while quite so easy to work, it makes as good poultry houses and cheap outbuildings as more expensive lumber. I should not be afraid to winter a crop of Irish potatoes in one of these "fodder stalk sheds," and if one has no barn cellar it will pay to fix up one of them to store pumpkins and potatoes in for the fall. Should the mercury drop suddenly to zero or below, a couple of coal oil lamps kept burning in a room 10x20 feet will keep the temperature above the freezing point. No roof will be required other than cheap boards for this as the fodder will keep out all the rain. If the farmer can spare the money it is better to make a good frost and rat proof cellar; but as a makeshift the fodder stalk plan is much better than doing without any.

The Apple Export Trade.

(FROM N. Y. EVENING POST.)

The export trade in apples from this port begins to assume considerable proportions early in November, and the shipments to New York—the greatest distributing centre for the trade—continue till the middle of winter. Outgoing steamers and live stock carriers are chartered for the apple carrying trade, which in recent years has grown enormously. American and Canadian apples are the best in the world, and they are gradually finding their way into every European market.

Liverpool is the greatest distributing centre for our apples abroad, and it stands next to New York in the number of apples received and sold. London, Glasgow and Hull are also large consumers of American apples; but at Liverpool most of the auction rooms receive and dispose of the export crop. As many as one hundred thousand barrels have been sold in one week at remunerative prices in Liverpool, and every week from now on the sales of American apples will form a conspicuous feature of the auction rooms of that city. The auction system has materially improved the apple trade in England, and it has helped to reduce the cost of placing the fruit on the British market. The ocean freight on a barrel of apples varies from forty to sixty-five cents, but the charges in Liverpool for dockage, town dues, insurance, advertising, sampling, and the labor of handling amount only to about 7d. Add to this five per cent commission on sales, and you have the cost of delivering and selling apples in England.

The auction rooms are well-arranged places, and on the days of selected sales buyers appear in large numbers. There are regular sales on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The apples are brought direct from the steamer to the auction place, and are catalogued according to the shipping marks and variety. Some of the shippers are so well known that their goods are sold upon their reputation without being examined; there is always a demand for such goods. All the other barrels are sampled in this way: In the centre of the auction room, where all the buyers can see what is going on, two barrels out of every twenty are opened, and the contents of one barrel are dumped into baskets. Each buyer has to take at least twenty barrels; but if any in the lot he has purchased are "slack," they are replaced by others. A "slack" barrel is one which rattles when roughly shaken. These "slack" barrels are sold separately, and where a regular barrel will bring 12s., the "slack" barrels from the same lot will be knocked down at 2s. to 4s. This system has operated very powerfully to make American apples more popular in this country. So much importance is attached to the packing that many American shippers buy their apples either in the market or direct from the farmers, and then re-pack every barrel. This increases the cost a little, but it pays houses with good reputations to do it. They employ expert packers who do the work rapidly and scientifically, and when a barrel is finished by them the fruit cannot be shaken by the roughest storm that ever tumbled a steamer.

Each auctioneer who has apples to dispose of has forty minutes in which to sell his fruit, and if not sold he must stand aside until all of the others have had their turn and it comes around to him again. The auctions frequently go on until midnight, and when heavy consignments arrive by steamer. A single auctioneer has sold as many as 15,000 barrels of apples in one day.

The British buyer has very decided preferences for certain varieties of apples, and the shippers have to cater to these notions. Baldwin has in the past been the great favorite on account of their high color and attractive appearance; but the Ben Davis apple has replaced the Baldwin to a large degree lately. More of the Ben Davis variety are shipped abroad than any other, and more orchards are being planted with these than with Baldwin and Greenings combined. In the West and Southwest orchards consisting of hundreds of acres are planted with nothing but Ben Davis apples. Nevertheless, the fruit is not by any means superior to other fine varieties; in fact, there is a decided preference in this country for such apples as the Baldwin, King, Snow, Greening, pound sweets and Greenings. Many tasters, however, make it possible to sell all sound, well-kept apples; but highly colored varieties always meet the best demand for table use irrespective of other qualities. It is one of the little peculiarities of our modern life in which we permit one sense to overrule and deceive the other. Our sense of seeing probably decides our choice of eating, after all, as much as the sense of taste or smell.

Our export apples are now invading the markets of Germany. Germany has for many years imported her apples largely from the Austrian Tyrol; but the superiority of the American apples has gained an ascendancy over these in the large cities. The Alpine-raised apples are handsome fruit—prettier, in fact, than the average American apples—but they lack flavor, juiciness, and tenderness. The scurrilous press of Germany has been ready to find fault with all imported American products, and it has directed some sharp criticisms against certain defects in the American apples, but at the same time it has strongly advised all German farmers to obtain grafts of American apple-trees and plant them extensively. Heretofore the worst of our apples have been shipped to Germany, the choicest going direct to Liverpool; but better packing and selection now prevail, and the trade opens more auspiciously this year than before.

"Young Mr. Sainly having much success in the pulpit?"

"Oh, dear, yes. The ladies fairly rave over him."

"But can he preach?"

"Well, not much. But he looks so spirituelle! And he can weep eleven times in an average sermon."

Care of the Sick Room.

Mrs. Burton Kinsland, writing of "When Nursing the Sick" in the "Ladies Home Journal," insists that "a tranquil mind is of the utmost importance to the patient and consequently everything must seem to be moving smoothly and easily, no matter what difficulties the nurse may have to encounter. The invalid should not be allowed to feel any responsibility whatever about his own case. The sick room should be kept scrupulously neat, and made as cheerful and attractive as possible, that the eyes of the patient may rest with pleasure upon his surroundings. The nurse herself may contribute to the agreeable environment if her own dress be simple and tasteful and above all conspicuously neat. All soiled dishes should be removed immediately after being used, and no food kept in sight. Even the medicine bottles need not be obtrusively in evidence.

"Silliness has in itself a power to soothe, and, as all knew, when the nerves are quiet Nature's healing processes go on without impediment. Creaking of shoes, rustling of garments, the rattling of dishes and kindred noises are often the occasion of positive suffering to an invalid. To accidentally jar the bed, to spill the medicine when administering it, to close a door noisily, to 'sleep audibly' are cases where a small unkindness is a great offence in the hyper-sensitive condition of the nerves of the patient."

The Luggage Signals Used by Hotel Employees Abroad.

Travellers whom every day brings back from the continent say that this season, more than ever, gives plentiful example of the Freemasonry which exists among continental hotel employees. Usually on board the boats from Calais, Boulogne and Ostend notes are compared by tourists who have covered the same ground and followed the same itinerary. The results are significant of "eye opening." Some such colloquy as the following is often overheard:

"My box and two portmanteaus were fearfully smashed by that villain of a porter at the Hotel des Bains, Villaville, and my wife and I could get no attendance."

"That is curious, for we were treated by all the servants most beautifully. May I ask you a question? Did you tip the servants properly at the previous place, Hotel de Luxe, Lucerne?"

"No; I confess it was an oversight, but what has that to do with the Villaville hotel?"

"Everything. Look at the hotel labels on your luggage. All on lower right hand corner. That implies that you are mean and illiberal. Now look at mine. All the labels in the upper left hand corner. That signifies liberality—treat this person well—encourage him—your politeness will be rewarded. My friend's bag here has a label stuck right in the middle, and that means, 'A good fellow—will tip, but very exacting—not easily pleased.'"—London Mail.

Carlyle on Webster.

Thomas Carlyle, who once met Daniel Webster at a friend's house at breakfast, said: "This American Webster I take to be one of the stiffest logic buffers and parliamentary athletes anywhere to be met with in our world at present—a grim tall, broad-bottomed, yellow skinned man, with brows like precipitous cliffs, and huge, black, dull, wasted yet unweariable-looking eyes under 'them; amorphous projecting nose, and the angriest shut mouth I have anywhere seen. A droop on the sides of the upper lip like quite mastiff-like-magnificent to look upon; it is so quiet withal. I should like ill to be that man's nigger. However, he is right clever man in his way, and has a fussy sort of fun in him, too; draws in a handfast, didactic manner about our republican institutions, etc., and so plays his part."

Acids and the Teeth.

It is a dentist's words that acids are quite as injurious as sweets to the teeth, unless their traces are promptly removed. Oranges or apples eaten at night need to be brushed as certainly as do candy and other sweets. If persons would be careful, too, what is taken before a teeth filling appointment, those with sensitive teeth will find some mitigation to their suffering. Acids that set the teeth on edge are particularly to be avoided.

Worst and Worser.

Lately one of the Ashton constables, who is an Irishman, while in the witness box perpetrated a bull which fairly set the court in a roar. Describing the conduct of a man who had been creating a disturbance, he said: "I saw the defendant. He made the worst row in the world, and then he went up the street and made a worser."—London Tid-Bits.

Proof Positive.

"What, George Critchley doesn't love Hettie Benson? Nonsense my boy, he idolizes her, and I can easily convince you that I know what I'm talking about."

"I'd like to know how?"

"I saw him lead his kike for nearly three-quarters of a mile yesterday just to be able to walk with her."—Cleveland Leader.

THE QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE,

The Queens County Gazette will be issued from the office of Jas. A. Stewart,

Main Street, Gagetown, N. B.

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- Circulars,
- Labels,
- Tickets,
- Tags,
- Books,
- Etc., Etc.

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THE OTTOMAN'S VIEW

HOW THE PEOPLE OF TURKEY REGARD THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The Other Side of the Story—A Turkish Paper Believes His People to Have been Imposed Upon by Made, Christian and Eucherian Deceits.

The Ottoman Empire is surrounded with many great dangers, it is surrounded by voracious nations, whose insatiable appetite is constantly demanding more and more; it is surrounded by religious hypocrisy, which is steadily invading its sacred chambers; it is surrounded by Christian aggression, which is constantly harassing pacific and law-abiding citizens; it is surrounded by crowned princes who most blindly adhere to the old feudal saying that "might makes right"; it is surrounded with wary and debased diplomacy, that never looks upon the face of unparagoned recitude and integrity but with the malignant and hypocritical smile of disdain and contempt; it is surrounded by wild boars that are waiting an opportunity to devour it. There is no doubt that the mild and hospitable Oriental has been imposed upon by the crude and uncharitable Occident. There is no doubt that the Ottoman Empire has been preyed upon by the avaricious nations of Europe; there is no doubt that the scale of justice is buried in the sand, out on the shores of corruption, and the hand of debauchery and rapacity is exhibiting its horrid power. And if the Ottomans are not sensible of these things, it will be to their interest to open wide their eyes and look sharply about them. The marauders are approaching, and the hand of Europe has already a clutch. To break that hand should be the prime duty of every Ottoman who has the least desire of seeing his country before him ready to defend and protect him in the same manner. But this hand is mighty; it is a hand of iron, and it is not to be trifled with. So let us all contribute to it our cool and woad; let us join our forces in kindling it, and let all the silly and nonsensical talk of partitioning the empire perish in the flames of this fire with the greedy and corrupted hand of the powers.

Ottomans! In uniting we stand, in dividing we fall. In uniting we retain our dignity and honor; in dividing we gain humility and disgrace. In uniting we gain strength; in dividing we grow weak. In uniting there is happiness and progress; in dividing there is misery and depression. In uniting we live, in dividing we die. And, finally, uniting we can cope with the powers of Europe; in dividing we remain their subject slaves, to have at us when they please, to dictate to us when they will, to trample on us whenever they feel disposed, to trample upon our sacred rights whenever they see to do so, and to tear our majestic robe of state in shreds at their pleasure.—From The Ottoman Empire.

Poor Soul! Poor Devil! Our enemies when we are old—and who is without them?—no longer annoy us. Indeed, they have ceased reviling; to them we are as dust in the "out of mind," to whom the proverb De mortuis applies. And our friends are twice our friends, to one who is not "aid by" can understand the depths of human sympathy. Even our acquaintances become our friends, and the least and hearted of visitors murmurs to himself, "Poor soul!" or perhaps (with equal commiseration), "Poor devil!" What is most curious is the interest, if we have in any way become known to the public at large, complete strangers take in our physical and mental condition.

If prescriptions could cure us we should be in ruder health indeed. The materials are sometimes a little difficult to procure. I have seen a letter from New Zealand recommending an old gentleman suffering from rheumatic gout in his hands. In that island, where, it seems, are occasionally thrown up on the seashore, when rheumatic patients hasten to lie in them during the progress of their excruciating purposes of commerce. The extreme rarity of oysters upon the Thames embankment seems to have been unknown to the writer. Some correspondents give most excellent practical advice, but too late for its practical application. An aged poet who had lost the use of his limbs was exhorted by an admirer to dig, "even if it were but in his back garden," for an hour or two every morning before breakfast; all that was wanted, he was assured, for complete recovery was "restless perspiration followed by a healthy glow."—James Fays, in Nineteenth Century.

Man Who Wore a Hat. They were gliding girls of the kittenish age, and being out on a lark without chaperons they spoke their thoughts aloud and made game of everyone and everything they saw, on the principle that all was fair that came to their eyes. One passenger on the elevated railroad particularly amused them, from the fact that, although it was the month of black November, he wore a white daisy in his buttonhole, a fine specimen of the rag and bone variety. It was conspicuous from its size, and the girls regarded it as a legitimate object of sport. Not being deaf nor blind the man who wore the modest flower with the yellow heart grew embarrassed over the attention he received. At last one of the girls made a discovery. "It is genuine," she suggested to the others in a loud whisper. "W-h-a-t?" they trilled in chorus. "It is a base counterfeit." "No! Never!" "Yes, it's a cloth daisy!" By this time the man upon whom all eyes were focused was ready to leave the car. Before he went he touched his hat to his tormentors. "Yes," he said pleasantly, "this is a cloth daisy." My little daughter, who is an invalid, made it, and planned it on. She asked me to wear it, and I had not the heart to refuse her. I hope I have your permission? A group of shamed-faced girls sneaked out of the car at the next station.—Chicago Times-Herald.

How the Scene Was Once Lighted. It must have often struck people when reading of the old performances in the last century, how it was that the lighting was contrived. The power of oil lamps was limited enough. Theatres like Drury Lane and Covent Garden were of enormous size; there were no foot-lights, at least until about the middle of last century, and there were the humble "bonns," dim enough. Yet there was ample light to observe expression and play of features, so necessary in interpreting the fine old comedies of character. Nowadays, the stage is one blaze; it is literally bathed and suffused in light. There are no shadows, and yet it might be said the amount of necessary light is no more than there used to be, and it is not nearly as satisfactory. How was it then? In the theatres of Garrick and earlier days the stage was really lit by four great chandeliers, which hung directly over the heads of the actors, from the arch of the proscenium and just outside the curtain. When the play was over Mike Shure, an' phere's thot illigant watch Oi seen yer widge. Pat—Faith, Oi had to sell it ter get this chain fer it.—New York Journal.

these were lowered slowly, a signal for the audience to depart. These chandeliers furnished a goodly amount of light on a circular zone immediately below them; the actors' faces and figures were lit in the natural way, as the sun would light them, but the rest of the stage was comparatively dark or gloomy.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The Remembrance of Vulgarity. "Linkman" writes in London Truth: There are two sorts of vulgarity—voluntary vulgarity and involuntary vulgarity. Voluntary vulgarity is the height of good manners; involuntary vulgarity is the height of bad manners.

When Lady Leverick, for instance, talks loudly, laughs loudly and dresses like a Parisian Phryne, we at once perceive that the lady is a social star of the first magnitude. When Mrs. Bung, the wife of the brewer, sends her h's where they should be dropped, drops them where they should be sounded, or is effusively amiable, we suspect her supportable.

There are two sub-sections of vulgarity—vulgarity of motive and vulgarity of motion. The fashionable man or woman is self-assertive and supercilious in order to impress; the would-be fashionable man or woman is considerate and generous in order to attend. The latter motive is unparadiseable, in these calligraphic days, to wish to please is especially displeasing. Vulgarity of motion is more difficult to define, but it may be taken as a general rule that confidence now, not diffidence, is the quality of good behavior.

Patience Falls. "It wasn't the fall I minded," said Pat, describing the sensation in falling from a scaffold. "Begorra, I could have gone on travellin' that way forever. It was the stop at the end that inconvenienced me."

This seems to be the experience of many that have been precipitated from a height; while falling they were conscious of no pain, no terror, though perfectly aware of what was transpiring. Mr. Whymper, who perhaps has had more bad falls than any living man, says that he once fell and rebounded from rock to rock in the Alps, and felt absolutely no pain, though he heard himself strike. As in drowning, the whole previous life seems to flash through the mind, and this gives way by delightful stages to dreamless unconsciousness. Among the ancient Norsemen, an old story tells of a man who fell from a cliff to fall in battle, usually threw himself from the top of a cliff, to gain admittance to Valhalla. The pleasant experience of those who had fallen and escaped alive may have had something to do with the practice and belief.

A Writer in Hardware says: I once had two clerks. Eames was getting \$12 a week, and Robert \$15. Eames asked for a raise. I told him that his services would not, as yet, justify it, and that the business could not afford it. He was not satisfied, even after I told him I would do better by him just as soon as I could.

A few days afterward, Robert had occasion to criticize his associate for a very apparent lack of interest in the job in hand. Eames answered: "Well, I guess I do it well enough for \$12 a week."

It was in that spirit his work was done. He was getting \$12, and was determined to earn no more until paid more. Robert, on the other hand, put in his best efforts, and made himself more valuable with every day that passed. I am today paying Robert \$2000 per year, while I was compelled to discharge Eames at the end of his first year.

He Knew of His Jewels. One day while Elahd Meir was away from home teaching at college, his two children were suddenly taken ill and died. Why he should be asked about them, his wife, Beruria, first gave him an evasive answer, and then, leading the conversation to another topic, related to him how a man who had left some jewels in her care had come to reclaim them. "Am I to give them back?" she asked. "How can you put such a question?" said he of course, you are to return them to the owner. Beruria then took her husband into the chamber where the two children lay lying, and pointing to them, while her tears were overflowing and her heart was not breaking, she courageously said: "The owner has come to-day and reclaimed these jewels in our trust."—From The Tahmid.

The King and the Harlequin. George III. was one day visiting a small town in the south of England, and being anxious to see something of the country, took a solitary walk. He came to a hayfield in which there was one woman at work. The King asked where all the rest were and was told that they had all gone into town to see the King. "Why didn't you go to see the King?" "Pooh!" she answered, "I wouldn't go three yards to see him. Besides, they've got a day's work, and I'm too poor to do that with five children to feed."

His Majesty alighted a sovereign into her hand and said: "When the rest come back, tell them that while they were gone to see the King the King came to see you and left you his portrait in gold to remember him by."

Chocolate Biscuits are a novelty for a luncheon and are delicious when carefully prepared. Break six eggs, separating the whites and yolks. Add to the yolks half a pound of powdered sugar and beat the mixture thoroughly. Beat up the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add three-quarters of a cupful of flour that has been thoroughly sifted. Stir the flour in, taking care that the "cells" of the beaten eggs are not broken. After this add four tablespoonfuls of freshly-grated chocolate. Pour the batter in little paper cases and bake in a moderate oven until they are light and thoroughly done.—Boston Budget.

Old Facts. The Labrador fisheries have proved a total failure. The fishermen have no money, they cannot get credit and great hardships are feared. Kentucky "allows" it has an onyx bed in its bowels and the colonists feel that its value is billions of dollars. It is said to be from 20 to 25 miles long and almost 15 miles wide. Onyx is worth from \$3 to \$15 a cubic foot.

The London police are much worried over the problem of what to do with drunken men when in charge of electric cabs. They don't know exactly how to stop the cab, and they don't know what to do with the cab when it does stop.

A Modern Mischief. He picked up a rusty gun. His friend was standing near. In a playful mood he raised the stock to his shoulder. He took aim. "Look out," he cried; "I'm going to fire!" He pulled the trigger, but the gun didn't go off. It wasn't loaded! Nobody was killed! Who says that the age of miracles is past?—Cleveland Leader.

"When there isn't company," said Edith, "the baby wakes up only with his eyes, but when there is company he wakes up with his mouth too."—Judge.

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GAGETOWN, N. B.

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8

QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE, GAGETOWN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1897.

Correspondence.

Spicy News Items Gathered by Gazette Correspondents.

Wedding Anniversary at Jerusalem, Queens County, N. B.

The home of Mr. E. D. Vallis was very social and happy on the afternoon and evening of the 29th ult., when many of the immediate relatives and friends gathered in to celebrate with Mr. and Mrs. Vallis the 50th anniversary of their wedding. From an early hour in the afternoon the invited friends began to gather, each in turn receiving that cordial welcome which is so characteristic of the Jerusalem people. At 5.30 p. m. the first table was served at which among others who made up the cheerful company, were Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Vallis, parents of the groom of 20 years above mentioned. If Providence should spare the lives of this aged couple until next March shall come round they shall have married 50 years. After the pleasant task of supper had been shared in by all, the remaining hours of the evening (and later) were spent in conversation and suitable games. Much thanks was due Mr. Geo. Vallis, a younger brother, for his quota of help in making the games of the evening a success and providing enjoyable pastime. The following persons were present who by their tokens of friendship and good wishes will be kindly remembered by Mr. Vallis and his estimable wife.

Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Vallis, 4 doz. plates, cups and saucers; Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas, lamp and two cake plates; Mr. and Mrs. J. Dunn, berry set; Mr. and Mrs. E. Clark, cash; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whitten, berry set; Mrs. H. Vallis, cake plate, cup, saucer and plate; Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, tablecloth, respect; Mr. and Mrs. W. Webb, fruit dish and tidy; Mr. and Mrs. S. Vallis, tablecloth; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Vallis, cup, saucer and plate; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Vallis, doz. tumblers; Rev. J. S. and Miss Gregg, breakfast ester; Robt. Douglas, glass set; Wm. Douglas, cup and saucer; Miss Douglas, pair vases; Miss E. Dunlop, glass set; Miss Susie Smith, fruit dish; Wm. Smith, 4 doz. tumblers; D. Smith, pitcher; Samuel Smith, lemonade set.

Young's Cove.
Some of the young men of this place talk of going to the Klondike to seek their fortune, among whom is our popular young merchant G. H. Smith. Every one wishes him success and his return will be anxiously looked forward to.

The ladies of the Methodist church have about finished the decorations for the Christmas season and no doubt many of the young men will be pleased as it will save some a long cold walk.

Messrs. Ward and Wilson of Chipman, spent a few days in this vicinity on important business.

The friends of L. A. Smith will be glad to learn that he is able to get out after being confined to the house for some time.

Mr. Richard, of Fredericton, is spending a few days with his friend, Mr. Andrew Lipssett.

J. M. Snodgrass who has been spending a few days at Chipman has returned with a horse of another color.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lockett have not yet returned from their honeymoon but are daily expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wiggins celebrated the 20th anniversary of their wedding at their home the evening of the 24th.

Much sickness has prevailed here of late but all are fast recovering under the careful treatment of Drs. Richard and Brown.

On the morning of the 17th ult. Mr. John Gale was much surprised on entering his parlor to find some of the contents missing. It seems some of the boys got 'dry'—consequently Mr. G.'s and loss. The community in general join in sympathy with their neighbor.

A missionary meeting was held in the hall at Young's Creek, Monday evening and proved a success.

Miss Emma Gale who has taught the school here successfully for two terms has resigned.

Butler.

Nov. 26.—The recent rains have broken up the ice in the creeks and ponds.

Some of the vessels that were laid up have loaded again for St. John.

Mr. Charles E. Flower has a crew of men cutting wood for Rockland.

Capt. G. F. Sypher has purchased the Kennedy grants, and he and Mr. Stanley J. Butler will carry on quite an extensive lumber operations this winter.

Mr. W. E. Palmer passed through here on Monday last enroute for Newcastle.

Mr. Elias G. Sypher has returned home after an absence of six months.

W. S. Butler and sons are getting logs this winter.

Mr. James Chapman.
Mr. George G. Baren is cutting cordwood for C. E. Flower.

Mr. Frederick W. Sypher intends building a steam barge for the coal trade.

Mr. A. J. Doyle has returned home after an absence of three weeks and is now spending a few days at Scotchtown.

Mr. W. Scott Butler expects to spend Xmas with friends at the Reach.

Rev. Mr. Freeman preached Thursday evening at Pine Avenue church.

Mrs. Charles McManis is visiting her daughter at Masquepige Lake.

Mrs. W. S. Butler spent Sunday with Mrs. J. Sidney Butler.

Mr. James Flower has opened up a coal mine at the shore. The coal is an excellent quality.

Summer Hill.

Dec. 6.—Mr. R. W. Graham, one of our local lumber operators, has recently purchased two valuable lots of timberland, and is now preparing for the winter's work.

Mr. Graham expects to have a very successful winter, as the haul will be very much shorter than in previous years.

A petition is being circulated here, and is very largely signed by the ratepayers of the parish. The petition prays that the municipal council of Queens pass an order prohibiting farmers allowing their cattle to run at large and upon the highways in the Parish of Hautepetad.

It is rumored that a cheese factory will be built at Dunn's Corner next spring.

Mr. James Harris, of Boston, is visiting friends in this place.

Mr. Harry W. Scott, of Portland, Me., is paying a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Scott.

Mr. George Emery has gone to Portland, Me., to spend the winter.

Most of the young men have gone to the lumber woods, among the last to leave, were Messrs John and Howard Donald and Messrs James and Hugh Donald, the two latter went to York Co., Maine.

Mrs. H. E. Harrison entertained a few friends at tea on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. O. P. Brown (licentiate) and bride have taken up their abode in the Baptist parsonage here.

Master Leon Thurott, only son of Mr. W. M. Thurott, is ill with typhoid fever.

Miss Carrie Bridges spent Sunday with Mrs. John Miles and family.

Mrs. George A. Perley has returned from Jacksonville.

R. A. McFadden, surveyor, leaves for the Upper St. John on Monday.

Maugerville superior school house is receiving a coat of paint.

Mr. Richard Maxon is erecting a fine new residence.

Mr. Morris Scovil and son, of Meadowlands, Gaagetown, passed through here on Monday last.

The river has again frozen over after running full of ice for the past few days.

The weather has been very favorable but little snow has fallen.

The bride and groom Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lockett have returned from their honeymoon in Nova Scotia.

Mr. William Kelly has returned home from his summer's work.

Young's Cove.

As we look around us we see many evidences of the coming winter. Grand Lake, or at least the upper part is frozen over, and already the ice has been lined with merry skaters.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lockett who have been to Bridgetown, N. S., on their bride-trip returned on Dec. 1st, and are going with on their business same as usual.

Messrs. James B. and William Kelly who spent last summer in Newburyport have returned home to spend the winter with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kelley.

W. H. Gale who has been on the str. May Queen all summer has come home for the winter.

Messrs. H. P. Brown and Eleazer Wiggins intend going to St. John on Tuesday morning to start a meat shop. The best wishes of the whole community go with them.

Mr. Arthur Wiggins, blacksmith, of this place is doing an extensive business—busy day and night.

Hon. L. P. Farris passed through this place yesterday on his way home.

Miss Emma Leysett who has been to Fredericton to the hospital is home at her sister Mrs. Elkin's and is doing as well as can be expected under the treatment.

J. R. Wiggins, one of our prominent merchants has done a large business during the past week.

The churches of this place are beginning to be decorated for Xmas.

Mr. John Murphy of St. John has been in this place buying up a large number of stock for the Christmas market.

Foxes are quite numerous around Young's Cove Corner. One came very near getting caught in a trap set for him but evidently escaped.

Brookvale.

The post office is undergoing a thorough repairing, the contractor Mr. Stephen Chapman has the work well under way and when complete will present rather an imposing appearance.

The trustees of District No. 1 have had a new out building placed on the school ground's, although not so large as the former one yet for neatness in workmanship and design reflects credit to the builder (F. Small) and also the school District.

Mr. R. N. Fowle who has been suffering for some time with 'bright disease' is slowly improving.

Some of the sports of this place have taken advantage of the light snow to show their fancy turnouts and preparing for the holiday sport which if the sleighing proves good will be above the average.

The Cambridge Literary and Debating Society.

On Friday last a goodly number of persons assembled in the rectory to form the above society.

There were present: Mr. John Foshay, Mrs. Carey Purdy, Miss Dykeman, Miss Sophia Dykeman, Miss F. Colwell, Miss G. Titus, Messrs Howard Titus, Willie Foshay, Tully Dykeman, Walter Dykeman, Arthur Colwell, Sylvester Foshay. The following constitution and by-laws were formed and adopted.

1. That this Society be called "The Cambridge Literary and Debating Society."

2. The officers should consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and a committee of four, all of whom shall be elected annually, during the first week of January, and shall form the executive council.

3. The society shall meet once a week at the place appointed at the last meeting, between the hours of 7 p. m. and 9 p. m.

4. Each member shall pay the sum of ten cents entrance fee.

Any member found guilty of bad behavior shall be dismissed from the Society.

The object of this Society is the furtherance of the mutual edification of its members.

A fine of five cents shall be imposed upon any member neglecting to fulfill his engagement at any meeting.

Officers elected were: President, John Foshay; Vice-President, Mrs. Carey Purdy; Sec.-Treas., Miss Dykeman; Committee, Miss T. Titus, Miss Sophia Dykeman, Arthur Colwell, Tully Dykeman.

The first meeting of the Society will be held on Friday, Dec. 10th, at the home of Mrs. George Emery, all intending to join will be heartily welcomed on that evening.

Lower Jemseg.
I have in my possession a copy of a document relating to the Fort at Jemseg, N. B., contained in a volume entitled "Memoirs of the English and French Commissioners concerning the limits of Nova Scotia." Printed in London in 1775. Translated from the French.

Account of proceedings in the taking possession, and of the state of the Jemseg fort, by the Sieur Colbert de Sablesanges in the name of the King of France, on the 27th of August, 1770. J. Plano de Joibert, Esquire, Seigneur of Sablesanges and Mission, Lieutenant of Monsieur, the Chevalier de grand Fontaine, command and for the king in the law of Acadia, having been sent by him to the Fort of Jemseg situated 20 leagues by the river St. John, to take possession of it for his very Christian Majesty, and having written there on the above mentioned day in the company with Monsieur the Captain Richard Walker, late deputy governor of the land of Acadia, in place of Thomas Temple, Chevalier and Baron, and like wise with Isaac Crozier, gentleman, and these having required me to make a statement of the state of the fort, and of the things in it they got the possession of in order that they might be able to carry the release to the said Chevalier Temple in duplicate, and I having agreed to it for the reasons stated, I have enclosed with the above mentioned gentleman proceeded as follows:

In the first place we have made the circuit of the said fort, which is forty paces in length and thirty in width, closed all around by new stakes of 18 feet in height strengthened by two horizontal pieces attached by two pieces to each stake, then we entered the gate which is also new, made of three thickness of plank framed with iron, and having made the circuit inside we found pickets placed against the above mentioned stakes of nine feet in height, then we found three platforms and three corner pieces made of new planks in which are placed, four pieces of iron cannon, one of 427 pounds weight, another of the same. The third of 325 pounds weight, and the fourth of 300 pounds, further there another cannon also of iron, that we found in the middle of the court yard, intended for the fourth corner of the fort, which is of 320 pounds for which the platform in the said fourth corner is not yet finished having only the planks ready for the purpose.

Next we visited the building which on the right hand as one enters the fort and is twenty paces in length and 10 in breadth, and which has the gate nearest the gate a guard house with a chimney built of masonry of stone and brick. Over this guard house is a floor and two little rooms built outside for lodging, in the middle of the said building there is a room in which there is a sleeping place, in the midst of the room there is a chimney built of the same material as that of the guard house in the room also there is a table with two frames at the two ends, and two wooden chairs at the further end of the building, there is a store room in which is found a large closet, serving to hold the stores; at the end of the said room and store house there is a partition wall with certain other partitions for separating the different kinds of grain, the whole covered with old shingles. At the left of the gate there is a small building, which has been used for a forge and in it there is found about a ton of the coal of the region, at about six paces distant at the south side, there is a pit which can hold two tons, having with aforementioned gentlemen the day and year mentioned. Signed Messon de Sablesanges, Richard Walker, Isaac Garne.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I remain yours,
F. C. NEVERS.

Waterborough.
A number of the young people of this place had a party at Mr. Thomas Watson's, "Cedar Grove" on Friday evening. A very enjoyable evening was spent in games of various kinds.

Capt. Eben Blum, is getting the interior of his house finished. He expects to move in the last of next week.

News reached this place from Boston, that Lou Etris, son of T. A. Farris, had his leg broken while working on schr. "Maggie Miller". He is in the City Hospital Boston, and will not be able to come home for several months. He is a very fine young man and his many friends feel anxious about his recovery.

Mr. T. A. Farris, purchased a very valuable mare from Thomas Watson.

D. W. Fanjoy, the "Noted Hunter" of this place is trying for a seal.

George T. Farris & Son, are cutting logs and cordwood for Wellington Cox, Narrows.

Cambridge.
Dec. 8.—Mrs. Bradford Mott of Wickham, died Monday morning. Deceased has been sick with consumption for a number of years. Mrs. Mott leaves a husband, one daughter and two sons to mourn the loss of a kind wife and mother.

Mr. Willis Fugley who has been very sick is reported to be convalescent.

The members of the Cambridge Union Lodge, I. O. G. T. intend holding a temperance concert during the Xmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McD. Blythe spent Saturday the guests of Dr. Macdonald.

C. and J. Robinson's mill has closed down for the winter after a very successful summer's operations.

The Washemack Lake is frozen over in such a manner as to make it very dangerous for travelling.

A number of the friends of W. H. White, Esq., met at his residence on Saturday the 4th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of his 60th birthday. A very enjoyable evening was spent in the rights of this part of Queens county seemed to have been in the past very much ignored.

A bridge known as Jones bridge is in a very dangerous condition. The attention of the local members has been called to it but they seem to pay no attention to it whatever. If nothing more is done a railing should be placed on this bridge.

Lower Jemseg.
Last Sunday the Rector, Rev. A. Gollmer was unable to hold service in the various churches owing to a bad attack of inflammatory rheumatism in the eyes. Had it not been so stormy we feel sure the reverend gentleman would have kept his appointments for on one occasion he performed three services and preached three times when almost totally blinded by this affliction. A friend accompanied him through all and brought him home safely that same night after a journey of thirty miles.

Good Roads Movement.
An important meeting of the executive board of the Provincial Good Roads Association was held this morning. The president, Hon. G. F. Hill, was in the chair. Others present were Premier Emmerson, Hon. Messrs. Tweedie, Levesque, and Dunn, J. M. Barnes, J. J. Armstrong, W. F. Burditt, J. Simson, Armstrong, G. J. Osmen, M. P. P., and Mayor Whitlock, of St. Stephen.

The meeting was called to consider action as to the best means of furthering the objects of the association, calling the annual meeting, etc.

It was decided after considerable discussion to issue a circular to the vice-president in each county urging each to arrange for a public meeting for the purpose of organizing a local association and for the discussion of the objects of the organization; also to appoint a delegate to be sent along with the vice-president as representatives to a general meeting of the Good Roads Associations to be held at Fredericton during the session of the Legislature and at the same time as the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association meeting, probably the 16th and 17th of February.

It was also resolved to invite the city, town and county councils each to send one delegate to represent them at the meeting.

Messrs. G. F. Hill, J. Simson Armstrong, W. F. Burditt and W. W. Hubbard were appointed a committee to draw up the circular, suggest a programme for the meeting and carry out the necessary details.

It was decided to have printed for general distribution a report of the proceedings of the Good Roads convention held during the exhibition, together with the address of Mr. Campbell, the Ontario road commissioner.—Globe.

Children Left Alone.
AMHERST, N. S., Dec. 1.—The eight year old daughter of Wm. Bugley was the victim of a serious and probably fatal accident to-day. With an elder brother she was left in the house. The boy was lighting a fire and the flames ignited the sister's clothes. She ran to the house of a neighbor, who wrapped a coat around her. The Barnes, however, had done their work and the girl was practically burned from head to foot. There is little hope of recovery.

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