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Queens County Gazette.

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

THE MOSQUITO AS A PHYSICIAN.

Some one has discovered that the mosquito is not the unmitigated nuisance that he generally been thought, but is a volunteer inoculator against malaria. He simply lances the patient and inserts his "lymph," singing the while from sheer joy at his unappreciated philanthropy.

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

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

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

ST. JOHN LETTER.

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

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

TURKEY AND GREECE

Turkish Commander to Negotiate Terms of Peace.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LONDON, May 24.—The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople says: "The powers have instructed their ambassadors to act as their representatives in mediating between Turkey and Greece. A collective note will be sent to the porte forthwith. Palace circles now realize that great maladresse has been displayed on the Turkish side. The question is how to retreat from the present situation without humiliation, and a change of ministry is being discussed as the best way to save appearances."

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

Spain Refused.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—The secret archives of the State Department, which have held the consular reports in the Cuban war from the public, were partially disclosed yesterday in the Senate by Senator Foraker, of Ohio. Especially startling was the letter from Secretary Olney, in which this country offered mediation to Spain, and the refusal of that country to accept the proffered aid. While one of the consular reports was read without the name of the author being disclosed, it is stated to be a communication from Consul-General Lee, which fully sets forth his idea of the condition that exists in Cuba. He could not understand the truth of the claim that all the provinces of the island were pacified, except that of Santiago de Cuba.

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

The sufferings of the inhabitants consequent upon the situation are described.

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

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

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

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

Bishop B. W. Arnett

SWAYS AUDIENCES WITH HIS MASTERLY ELOQUENCE.

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

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

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



BISHOP B. W. ARNETT.

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

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

To whom it may concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bank Messenger Missing.

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

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

FARMINGTON, Me., May 22.—Albert M. King, the 19-year-old Boston bank messenger who disappeared Tuesday with \$30,000 of the bank's money, was arrested here just before noon to-day. King reached here on a train from the Rangely lake region at 11.15. When searched at the jail all the money which was missing from the bank was found in packages in King's pockets.

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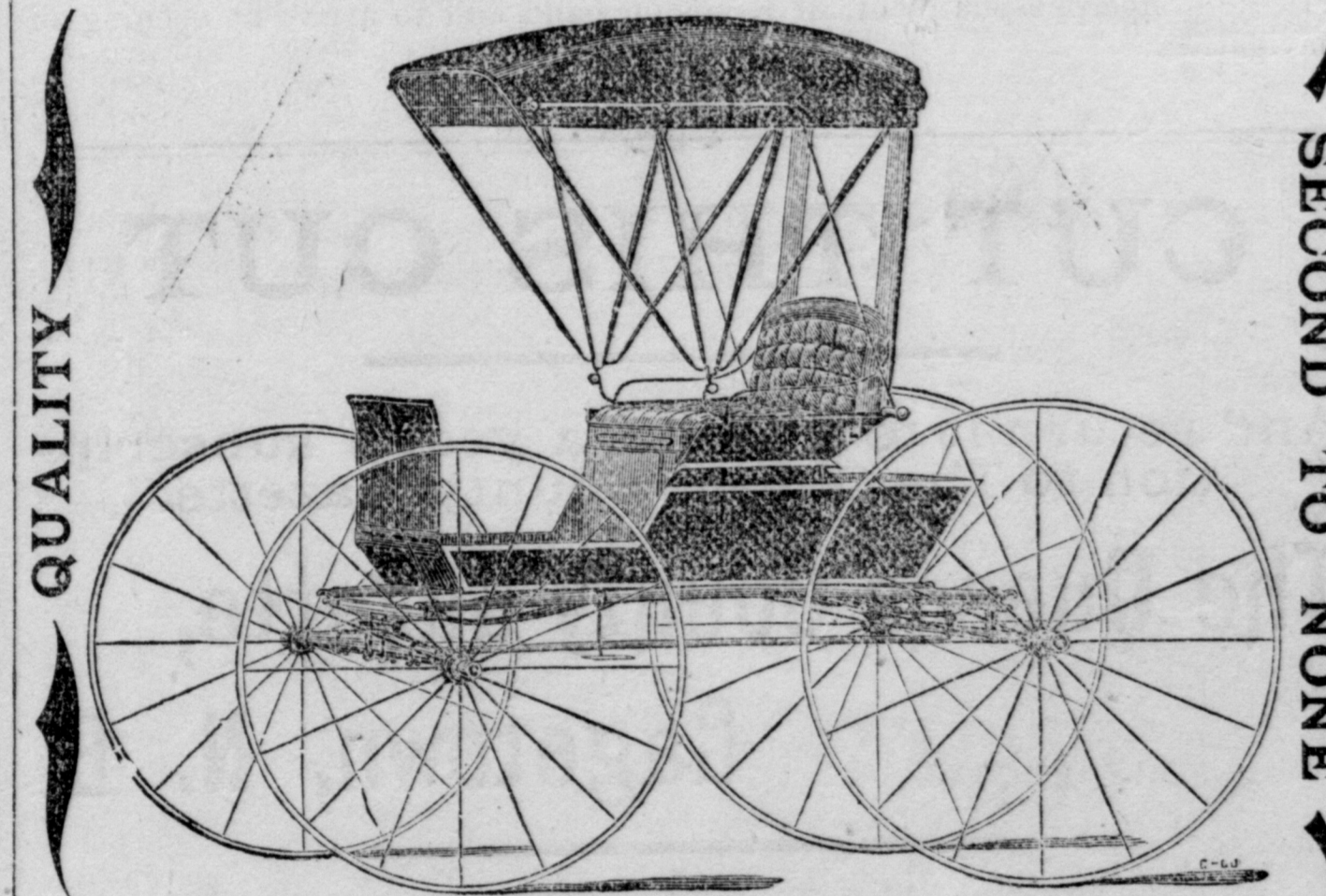
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