

QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE,

JAS. A. STEWART,

Publisher,

GAGETOWN, N. B.

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Queens County Gazette.

GAGETOWN, N. B., MARCH 16, 1898.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The arrivals at Colon, Columbia, from Limon, Costa Rica, Wednesday, report that preparations for war with Nicaragua are actively advancing. Men are being enlisted and troops have already been ordered to the frontier. The mission of the Guatemala peace envoys to the two governments have thus far been unsuccessful.

The people of the United States exported during 1897 agricultural produce worth \$689,755,193 and imported to the value of \$400,871,468. This is, of course, but a small aggregate compared with the domestic trade in agricultural produce. But the amount of their trade crossing the boundary shows that, fortunately for themselves, they have been unable to accomplish their protection designs.

The British naval estimates were issued Tuesday. They increase the expenditure by £1,440,400; increase the personnel of the navy by 6,340 men, and provide for the building of three new battleships, four armored cruisers, a royal yacht and four sloops of war. The total number of war vessels now in course of construction includes 12 battleships, 16 first-class 6 second-class cruisers, 10 third-class cruisers, 6 sloops of war, 4 twin-screw gun boats and 14 torpedo boat destroyers.

A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., dated March 3rd, says that the steamer Islander had arrived that morning from Skagway in the Klondike region. The passengers report a terrible condition of things as prevailing there. Trails are blocked, and many deaths are occurring from a peculiar spinal disease. Thousands are pouring in and lawlessness is unchecked. Canadian customs ports had been established at the summit of both Dyea and White Pass trails, and the British flag was hoisted at these points, which are within disputed territory. The average issue of mining licenses is two hundred a day now. Ninety per cent. of those going in are Americans.

ST. JOHN LETTER.

In a Rosewood Casket—The Markets and the News.

A Russian poodle, twenty-eight years old, died in New York a few days since and was buried in a rosewood casket lined with satin and trimmed with silver. He was very good it is presumed, and a very good dog has a better claim on the respect of his acquaintances than a very bad man. He never ridiculed the foibles of his mistress, never revealed her secrets, never went out with the boys, never came home hilarious at unseemly hours and never made business at the office an excuse for contemplated escapades. Of course this is so for he lived long in the land—twenty-eight years is as long for a dog as a hundred and twenty is for a human biped. No complaint can be made of the respect that was shown to the remains of Guloche—that was the dog's name—but it seems somewhat incongruous that some of the world's best men and women have rode to the gallows or the guillotine in a cart, to be buried later in a trench, dishonored and despised, while others who stamped their personality on their own and succeeding ages have lived and died in poverty and neglect. The remains of George D. Ferris, inventor of the Ferris wheel, which was one of the great attractions of the Chicago Exposition, are unburied, though he died more than a year ago, because there is no one to pay the expenses. It is a good thing to be a good dog like Guloche and have an appreciative master.

W. D. Prince, a prominent builder and contractor of the city, died suddenly last Tuesday of congestion of the lungs.

The annex to the Victoria school was burned down at an early hour last Wednesday morning.

Good hay is selling in the city at \$8.50 to \$10 per ton.

D. G. Smith, fishery warden, is at the Sportsmen's exhibit in Boston with a Milicite canoe and several other attractions.

Twenty-one head of Ayrshire cattle from Glasgow will arrive here next week for Thomas Ogilvie of Montreal and will be placed in quarantine for 90 days. They are said to form the finest herd of Ayrshires ever imported.

C. E. Wheeler, organist of St. Andrew's church, London, Ontario, writes to the Scribner Organ Co., "I congratulate you on being able to produce an instrument comparing very favorably with a pipe organ costing twice as much." F. A.

Peters, jr., is the agent of the company in this city.

Because of the fine weather that prevails spring trade is opening earlier than usual this season. Flour continues quiet and the market is a shade easier but there is no change in prices this week. The corn mills have started and cornmeal is now obtained at \$2.10 per barrel. Beans are firmer but there are no advance in price. Evaporated apples are easier; best brands are quoted at 10 cents and dried at 6 1/2 cents. Cod and pollock are scarce and prices are higher; large cod sell at \$3.40; medium \$3.15, and pollock \$2 per 100 pounds. Economy shad are quoted at \$5.50 per half barrel; Canso herring \$5 per barrel and \$2.65 per half barrel. Spices of all grades have advanced except nutmegs, choice brown are selling at 65 cents. During the last six months there has been a marked change in the tea trade. Within two months Messrs. Geo. S. DeForest & Sons have put up private brands of packed tea for more than 200 of their customers and report an increase of 600 half chests in sales of Union Blend over the year preceding. This increase in the face of competition from London and Western Canada is convincing proof of the superiority of the famous Union Blend. Strictly choice butter is in good demand at 17 and 18 cents; ordinary grades are dull at 15 and 16 cents. Eggs are arriving freely and prices have tumbled to 14 cents.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

St. John, March 12.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 7.—Mr. Russell, of Halifax, drew attention to a statement from Washington in which it was alleged that information had been received from Ottawa to the effect that Canada would abandon her contention as to the Atlantic coast fisheries of 1818 in return for bonding privileges on the Stikine at Wrangell. He wanted to know if there was any truth in the published statement.

Sir Wilfred Laurier replied that so far as the government knew there was no truth in the statement, and that there had been no official or unofficial negotiations between Ottawa and Washington on the point in question.

This led to a long debate in which Sir Charles, Mr. Foster and others took part.

Sir Charles Tupper said he believed that it was intended to block Canada's navigation of the Stikine and render the Yukon railway valueless. He suggested that the government should withdraw the Yukon railway contract and try some other plan.

The premier pointed out that our treaty rights in the Stikine were in no way dependent upon the bonding privilege; that Canada had not asked for such privilege but that she rested her case for navigation of the Stikine as a commercial highway under the provisions of the treaty, which could not be overridden or interfered with by the bill before the Senate. He asked Sir Charles what was his alternative plan and the latter said it was a railway from Lake Teslin down to a British Columbia port. This the premier met by pointing out that the bill before the House provided for such an extension if it should become necessary, and further stated that the government intended asking Parliament for an appropriation to make an exploration of the route. In the meantime they proposed to pass the bill and to stand by Canada's rights in the navigation of the Stikine.

Replying to a question Mr. Blair explained that Cleveland and Paterson were fitting up engines at Moncton with some appliances which they claimed to be a good invention. The cost of fitting would be borne by the firm. The cost so far was over \$1,800, of which \$200 had been paid to the government and the balance would be collected.

Sir Louis Davies told Dr. Bethune that he could not see his way clear to allow lobster packers of northwestern Cape Breton to catch lobsters below the legal size limit.

The debate on the Yukon bill was continued until the hour of adjournment by Mr. Fitzpatrick and Sir C. H. Tupper.

March 8.—After a short discussion on the bill introduced by Mr. Fortin, providing for the standard weight for a bag of potatoes, Sir Hibbert Tupper resumed the Yukon discussion. He and Mr. Morrison occupied all the session, and the debate was not finished.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, March 5.—Mr. LaBilios answered Mr. Howe's questions as follows:

Q.—How many animals of the recent stock importation made by the government were found to be affected with tuberculosis or otherwise diseased? A.—Ten animals were purchased from one man and shipped by him without being tested, contrary to the bargain and instructions. Seven out of the ten reacted under the tuberculin test.

Q.—How many of said animals were slaughtered, and upon whose recommendations? A.—Seven, by the owner, Mr. Return.

Q.—What veterinary surgeon or surgeons examined and reported on the diseased animals, and was such report in writing? If not what was the nature of the report? A.—The tuberculin test was applied by Dr. Henry, of Fredericton. He reported that seven out of the ten animals reacted over two degrees, as per his written report on file in the de-

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All Other Medicines Had Failed and Death Was Fully Expected.

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It is not the common medicines of the day that physicians prescribe and the best classes of people recommend. It is only a wonderful and marvellous life restorer like Paine's Celery Compound that can command attention and respect. Mr. Church writes as follows:

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., GENTLEMEN:—It is with pleasure that I give testimony in favor of your marvellous medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. I had an attack of la grippe which put me

into such a condition that I could not eat or sleep. I was completely run down, had extreme nervous prostration, and lay for days in a half stupified state.

After spending all my money for medicine which did little good, I gave up to die, when one day a paper on Paine's Celery Compound was brought to me. I at once procured the medicine and derived great relief from the first bottle. I slept better, ate better, and digestion improved. After using nine bottles, I feel like a new man. I can truly say that Paine's Celery Compound snatched me from the grave and gave me a new lease of life.

I earnestly urge all sufferers to use Paine's Celery Compound, feeling sure it will cure them. Do not spend your money for medicines that cannot cure you.

Yours truly, JOHN A. CHURCH.

partment of agriculture.

Q.—What arrangement was made with Mr. Reburn in connection with the said animals, or any of them, and what amount of money was paid to Mr. Reburn by the government or any department thereof, and for what? A.—It was agreed to send the seven animals back and prepay the freight. The freight charges and the cost of attendance there and back was estimated to cost \$100. After this had been done Mr. Reburn elected to accept the \$1,000 in lieu of freight charges and slaughter the animals here.

Progress was reported on bills to amend chap. 102, Con. Stats., settlement of the poor; further relating to the town of Campbellton; to incorporate the Provincial Coal Co., and to incorporate the bishop and chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton.

Bills to enable the county council of Westmorland to sell certain lands in the parish of Salisbury held for school purposes, and in further amendment of act 53rd Victoria, chap. 4, entitled an act respecting practice and proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity were agreed to.

Mr. Stockton's notice of motion, asking that the public accounts committee be authorized to call for persons and papers in connection with the banking operations of the government, stands over till Tuesday.

March 8.—Mr. Dunn recommitted a bill amending the game law. Mr. Hill moved an amendment providing a penalty upon boys under fifteen years of age who, unless accompanied by parents or guardians carry guns. The amendment was lost, 9 to 11, and the bill was agreed to.

Dr. Stockton moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Shaw:

Resolved, That authority be given and is hereby given to the committee on public accounts to call for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath touching the transactions of the executive government, or any member thereof, as such, with any bank or banks during the last fiscal year, and from the close of the last fiscal year to February 8th, 1898.

After considerable discussion on a point of order raised by the Attorney General, the resolution was decided out of order by the Speaker because it referred to papers that had not been referred to the committee.

Mr. Pinder attacked the government declaring that \$1,500 for consolidating the statutes had been paid, and that this amount as well as \$1,500 paid Mr. Hanney and \$1,000 paid Mr. Inches to get him out of the agricultural office, had been carried over by draft or otherwise, and that these accounts had not appeared as having been paid during the last fiscal year, as they ought to have been paid.

This caused a debate, which had no result.

Mr. Tweedy committed a bill further amending chapter 56 of Con. Stats. of schools. He explained that the bill intended to empower the premier of the province to act as chairman of the board of education in the absence of the lieutenant governor.

Mr. Lockhart found fault with subsection 32 of section 3, which reads as follows:

(2) To every teacher of a country grammar school holding a grammar school license and doing grammar school work, as determined by examinations under the

direction of the chief superintendent, a sum not exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, subject to such conditions as to local and otherwise as the board of education may deem proper for the particular county in which the school is established. Provided, however, that not more than four teachers in any one grammar school shall receive the grammar school grant provided for in this section.

He (Lockhart) thought that as St. John was the only place having more than four grammar school teachers, this bill was intended to discriminate against St. John. If it was necessary to economize by reducing the grants to the grammar schools, why not take one per cent. off the whole grammar school grant, instead of in this way striking at St. John. Such legislation, to his mind, was very narrow legislation.

Mr. Emmerson said that the hon. member's reference to what he called narrow legislation was quite in keeping with his way of discussing public questions. Such conduct was childish, using the words in a parliamentary sense. The fact was that St. John did not require more than four grammar school teachers, and the gentleman who was superintendent of the St. John schools, although holding a grammar school license, was not doing the duties of a grammar school teacher. This section was not aimed especially at St. John. If Dr. Bridges was able to perform the duties of a grammar school teacher in St. John, or, rather, if his duties as superintendent did not prevent him from doing so, there would be no occasion to have more than four grammar school teachers in St. John. Unless the loss was amended as proposed, the government would be contributing just that much money towards paying the salary of the superintendent. There must be some limit in the number of grammar school teachers. And the bill was intended to apply to Moncton and other parts of the province as well as to St. John.

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After further discussion the bill was agreed to.

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TO EDITOR QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE.

In reply to an article in your recent issue written by a well known disappointed office seeker under the guise of a school child, out of respect for the children of Iron Bound Cove I consider it only just to state that there is not a child in that district possessing so little "brain" as this gossiper, who pretends to be deeply interested in municipal affairs, and yet is not endowed with the intelligence of an ordinary yellow dog, although possessing many of its characteristics. It would be well Mr. Editor in the future to know from whom such trash and misrepresentations come before giving them publication.

H. B. HAY.

Chipman, March 8 1898.

"There is certainly a great deal of discouragement attached to working for the government," remarked the fair-minded man. "I think we would sympathize more with employees if we could only put ourselves in their places." "Well," replied the politician, "isn't that what we're trying to rearrange this civil-service business for?"

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As I have to leave the store I now occupy on the first of May, I will commence on Monday, 14th inst. to sell the whole of my stock of

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