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GAGETOWN, N. B.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

H. FREEDMAN,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Murder Near Blackville.

BLACKVILLE, Northumberland County, N. B., May 26.—A fatal shooting affray occurred last night at Greys Rapids below here, at the house of David Curtis.

A wedding and supper were being held, and several boys had assembled on the highway in front of the house and were making considerable noise, and otherwise conducting a demonstration usual at weddings, which they call a chivari.

Wm. L. Curtis, son of the man at whose house the party was held, opened a dormer window and let fly a charge of buckshot, several of which entered the body of a little fellow named Garfield Astles, killing him instantly.

The little fellow was not taking any part in the demonstration but just following the crowd.

Geo. Coughlan was also seriously injured, several shots having lodged in his body.

The deceased was 13 years old, and the injured boy about 17 years.

Curtis left the place during the night.

The inhabitants are greatly enraged and lynching is feared if the man can be caught.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 25.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that the government had no further legislation to bring to the attention of Parliament this session. He added: The only legislation that will be brought down is the following: To authorize the issue of bonds by Montreal harbor commission; to give effect to a judgment of the Exchequer Court in relation to the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company; to rectify an error in the interpretation of the act for the settlement of accounts between Canada and Manitoba; to confirm the act of Quebec Legislature in pursuance of an agreement with reference to the boundaries of the province of Quebec, and possibly a few other departmental bills respecting customs and inland revenue.

Among the questions answered, Mr. Sifton stated that up to March 30, 1898, the number of claims entered for placer mining in the Yukon was 7,977.

Mr. Blair stated that the 14-foot navigation from Lake Ontario to Montreal would be completed by the opening of navigation in the spring of 1899.

Mr. Russell was informed that the attention of the government was called to the case of John E. Tanner, late of the Schooner Ida, of Halifax, who was arrested and detained at Porto Rico by the Spaniards, and the Imperial authorities had been communicated with and a statement of the claim for damages of the schooner had been transmitted to the colonial office.

A discussion sprang up as to the regulations for running or operating the Grand Trunk adopted by the company and approved by order-in-council to take effect from July 1st next.

Clarke Wallace said many complained of the regulations as unfair, and as introducing the American system which is not so good as the Canadian for the protection of life. This was evidently a reflection on the fact that General Manager Hays is an American, and Mr. Laurier subsequently deprecated such reflection, and said that Mr. Hays was not the first American imported from the United States to manage a railway in Canada.

Dr. Montague said there was no intention to decry Hays, who has undoubtedly shown great ability as a manager. There was rather a general agreement of opinion among the members that the men should be consulted before regulations of this kind were approved.

Mr. Blair stated that he would give the matter immediate attention and would be extremely pleased to hear the men at any time with regard to any matter requiring departmental action.

The premier said the question was of considerable importance, and while the men had never been consulted before regulations of a railway company were approved this was a progressive age, and there is no reason why the men should not be heard. Every class of men were entitled to be heard with reference to laws affecting their welfare.

In reply to Sir Chas. Tupper the Premier said there was no intention of dropping any government bills in the order paper.

Mr. Eoster again inquired about military charges preferred against Col. Demville by the senior major of the 8th Hussars.

Mr. Borden replied that after a limited investigation General Gascoigne had recommended the senior major to drop the charges, but this advice had been rejected, and the matter was now before the minister, and as soon as he got time after the session would look into it.

On motion for a third reading of the plebiscite bill, Mr. Foster urged that the date of polling should be announced.

Mr. Fisher said that the announcement already made placing the date early in the fall so as to suit the convenience of farmers with regard to harvesting operations met with the approval of the temperance body. To prevent surprise or

uncertainty two months' notice would be given.

Sir Charles Tupper inquired how far the decision of the whole electorate of Canada on this question would override the pronounced opinion in another direction of any particular province in view of the fact that the Minister of Justice had stated according to newspapers, that each province had absolute right to enact a prohibition within their own borders; also whether the government would accept a bare majority of the whole electorate declaring for prohibition or whether they would require a heavy preponderating majority to justify them in passing a prohibitory law.

The Premier replied that it was unreasonable to demand an answer to those questions because the temperance people, at whose instance the vote was being taken, was quite satisfied to take the bill as it was, and were agreed that all the consequences to flow from this vote shall be left until after the vote is taken. Sir Chas. Tupper asked him, he said, what would happen if prohibition were carried by a small majority or if it were carried by a preponderating majority. He might ask Sir Chas. Tupper what would happen if there was no majority at all. If there was a majority, big or little, then it would be the duty of the government to consider whether or not the time had arrived for temperance legislation to be placed on the statute book; and, if the government failed in its duty, the opposition would be in a position to take the government to task, as Mr. Foster had already intimated they would do.

The bill passed its third reading, and will go to the Senate.

Some time was spent on the bill to incorporate the Supreme Grand Lodge, Sons of England, Benefit Society.

Mr. Fielding and Sir Richard Cartwright opposed the bill and said the society should raise its rates as a condition of acquiring a charter.

Mr. Bertram, who has the bill in charge, refused to make the terms. He and other members contended that if the government wanted to lay down a law about insurance rates they should prepare a general act to that effect and not select special cases for an application of a new principle. When the vote was taken, the bill got the third reading by a vote of 85 to 47, every minister present voting with the minority, and all opposition members with the majority.

OTTAWA, May 23.—The premier announced that in consequence of his recent indisposition the government had not made the progress expected in cabinet business. He was, therefore, obliged to postpone till Wednesday his announcement of the condition of public business. He would then move that the House sit in the forenoon.

Mr. Sifton got his Dominion lands act and his Northwest Territories bill through committee.

Mr. Mulock's postage bill was amended to add Toronto and Montreal to points where dead letters may be examined.

Another amendment provides that where the address of the Canadian sender appears on a letter which is mailed with short postage the sender may be notified and the necessary stamps accepted from him.

On the item of cold storage Mr. Martin, of P. F. Island, asked whether the government had been able to do anything for P. E. Island.

Mr. Fisher said the supplementary estimates would contain a grant for a steamship from Charlottetown to Great Britain. The government was already in negotiations which he hoped would lead to something.

The House went into supply, taking up the agricultural vote. On the vote for experimental farm Mr. Fisher said that he had not as yet made any changes in the policy or management of farms except that at Nappan. He had not found that station satisfactory. The people of the maritime provinces seemed to be giving their attention to stock raising and beef producing, and that industry seemed to be more advanced than dairying. The minister thought that the best thing to do would be to develop the dairy work at that station. Supt. Forest was removed because his management was unsatisfactory.

The bill granting the officer commanding the militia \$2,000 allowance, in addition to his salary of \$4,000, was passed through the final stages.

A bill amending the inspection act was passed, the clause making the inspection of raw hides compulsory being dropped, also a clause making the inspection of potash and pearl ash compulsory.

The bill as amended provided that every package subject to inspection under act A should be stamped with letters "V. R." and "Canada inspection."

Mr. Fielding gives notice of a motion to extend by fifteen years the term for the payment of money advanced by Canada to the St. John Bridge Company at the rate per cent. the same as before, the government taking the privilege of acquiring the road within five years by paying the original cost with ten per cent. additional.

OTTAWA, May 27.—Mr. Fitzpatrick

secured a second reading of a bill making it clear that under the law as it stands evidence given in court by a witness under compulsion incriminating himself shall not be available subsequently to be used against him.

The Tobique River bill was passed this evening.

A long discussion took place, without result, over the contract for a bridge in the Northwest.

A NEW MAN.

Paine's Celery Compound

Gave Him a Fresh

Existence.

He Had Endured Years of

Misery and Agony.

Had Given Up All Hope and Ex-

pected to Die.

It Is the Medicine for You

Poor Sufferer.

You Cannot Be Disappointed if

You Use Paine's Celery

Compound.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,

DEAR SIR:—I can conscientiously recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all who may be suffering from dyspepsia and liver trouble. For years, while living in Black Brook, I suffered from a complication of troubles, and was so bad with dyspepsia that I could not touch a morsel of food. I found it difficult to sleep, and what little I did get was often broken with horrid dreams. Intense sufferings from liver complaint added to my load of agony; I also had dizziness, pains in the back, and was pale, haggard and despondent.

I kept doctoring and dozing without deriving the slightest benefit, and finally gave up all hope of getting well. One day a daughter, who had read of a wonderful cure by Paine's Celery Compound, begged me to try one bottle of the medicine. I told her it was no use to throw away money, but she pleaded so hard that to please her I bought a bottle, and before it was used up I felt better. Encouraged so much I continued with the medicine and improved every day.

I am now cured, thanks to Paine's Celery Compound. You cannot wonder that I consider Paine's Celery Compound the greatest medical discovery in the world. I urge all who are suffering to try this grand medicine and test its virtues.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES COMEAU,
Neguac, N. B.

Cruelty to Animals.

A flagrant case of cruelty to animals has within the last few days startled the inhabitants of Upper Mautenville. It appears that one Ladds who is a bachelor and lives alone and who is on bad terms with his neighbors and with the world generally, owns a pair of horses and one of these has been the subject of his ill temper. During the latter part of the week, the horse, which was none too well fed, was hitched to a harrow and so closely, that every time its inhuman driver goaded him on, the harrow was drawn up on the poor animal's heels and the more he tried to extricate himself the deeper he became mixed up with the harrow. Not satisfied with this, the horse was next beaten to such an extent that on Sunday morning he was unable to rise. After several ineffectual attempts to make him get up, Ladds conceived the brilliant idea of hitching the other horse to him to make him start. He carried this idea into execution, and the result that after dragging the poor beast for some distance out of the barn into the yard by the neck, the horse was still unable to arise, and continued in this condition until some time in the afternoon, when, after a desperate struggle, he was able to stand up without the kindly aid of his owner.

The foregoing facts are capable of being substantiated, and the attention of the authorities of the Society for the prevention of such inhuman acts, is respectfully called to this state of affairs.—Fredericton Herald.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Prince of Wales has been reinstated as Grand Master of the English Free Masons.

The people of Lincolnshire have decided to erect a statue to Lord Tennyson in Lincoln.

The Princess of Wales has a tea service of 60 pieces, and each piece is decorated with a different photograph which she took herself while in Scotland.

Thomas Edison has contributed to the definitions of genius by saying, when asked as to its relation to inspiration: "Bah! inspiration is perspiration."

North End Boot and Shoe Store.

EVERY DAY A BARGAIN DAY,

Not only bargains now but EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR. Carrying a Stock Carefully Selected, made by the BEST manufacturers

Solid Inside and Out and Selling at Reasonable Price.

Makes every SHOE A BARGAIN. A CHEAP SHOE may prove to be a DEAR SHOE and a HIGH PRICED SHOE a CHEAP ONE. Think of that when buying Shoes. Summer is near and now for

Woman's and Men's Oxfords I have them at all prices and all colors.

Sneakers Men, Boys, Youths and Children.

All Kinds of Shoes for Summer Wear.

W. J. FORBES,

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Lay Out Your Money But Lay in a Bargain

A POUND OF

Union Blend Tea,

FOR 40 CENTS.

Is one of the best known ways we know of to do this. If we hear of anything better we will let you know.

Geo. S. deForest & Sons,

Proprietors, St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN MARKET REPORTS.

WHOLESALE.

Beef (Butcher's) per carcass	0 07	00 8
Beef (Country) per quarter	0 02	00 5
Laub per carcass per lb.	80 05	80 0
Pork, fresh, per carcass	0 06	00 7
Veal, per lb.	0 04	00 9
Shoulders, smoked, per lb.	0 08	00 9
Hams	0 11	01 2
Butter (in tubs) per lb.	0 14	01 8
Butter (in lumps)	0 14	01 8
Butter (creamers)	0 00	01 2
Butter (dairy, in tubs)	0 19	02 1
Apples per bbl.	1 75	4 00
Fowl, per pair	0 40	0 00
Chickens, per pair	0 40	0 00
Geese	0 50	0 80
Ducks, per pair	0 60	0 75
Turkey per lb.	0 17	0 20
Eggs, per doz.	0 10	0 12
Eggs, "henry"	0 11	0 13
Cabbage per doz.	0 40	0 80
Mutton, per lb, carcass	0 04	00 9
Turnips per bbl.	1 25	1 50
Calf skin, per lb.	0 09	0 10
Sheep skins, each	0 80	0 90
Hides, per lb.	0 07	0 08
Carrots per bbl.	1 00	1 25
Beets per bbl.	0 00	1 50
Squash per lb.	0 03	0 23
Cheese per lb.	0 08	0 09
Celery per doz.	0 00	0 00
Veal per lb, by carcass	0 00	0 00
Maple sugar per lb.	0 07	0 09
" syrup per gal.	0 80	1 00
Rhubarb per lb.	0 00	0 00
Peas	0 00	0 50
Blue Berries per pail	0 00	0 00
Cucumbers per bbl.	0 00	0 00
Black Duck per pair	0 50	0 00
Squash per cwt.	0 80	0 90
Corn per doz.	0 00	0 00

ST. JOHN MARKET FEES.

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

Beets, carrots, parsnips per one hundred pounds, three cents.
Apples per one hundred pounds, five cents.
Plums per one hundred pounds, five cents.
Cherries per box one-quarter cent.
Cucumbers per dozen, one cent.
Fish smoked per hundred pounds, two cents.
Fish smoked (if staked), one half cent per dozen.
Sugar maple for ten pounds or under, one cent, each additional ten pounds, one cent.
Socks and mittens per dozen pairs, three cents.
Earn woolen per pound, one cent.
Corn green per dozen, one half cent
Peas and beans per one hundred pounds, five cents.
Onions per one hundred pounds, three cents.
Cabbage per dozen, four cents.
Berries for five quart pail, one cent.
Berries for ten quart pail and not exceeding ten quart pail, two cents.
Berries, in packages over ten quarts, for any additional ten quarts, two cents.
Moose, caribou and bear per quarter, four cents.
Deer, per quarter, two cents.
Hides, ox or cow, each four cents.
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.

TURNIP SEED!

CHAMPION PURPLE TOP SWEDE.
ELEPHANT " " "
SKIRVINGS " " "
CARTER'S " " "
RENNIE'S " " "

MANGEL SEED!

Giant Yellow Intermediate—This new variety is the finest mangelyet introduced. It is an extraordinary cropper, rich in feeding qualities and a splendid keeper.

Long Red Mammoth—The most popular variety for general crop.

Always pleased to quote prices.

Yours sincerely,

P. Nase & Son,
Incliantown, - St. John, N. B.

Wm. Hillman,

GOLD AND SILVER PLATER.

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All kinds of Old Silver Ware replated and repaired and made to look as good new at reasonable prices. Orders mail promptly attended to. All kinds Carriage Irons plated with Gold Silver.

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