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GAGETOWN, N. B.

### WAR NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A despatch to the Times from Chively camp adds little to what is already known about Buller's Tugela River fight. It says the Boer position was an exceedingly strong one. There was a line of kopjes elaborately fortified with entrenchments and emplacements, while our advance was without cover. The bombardment began at 5 a. m. and was heavy until 6.37 o'clock. Gens. Hirdyard and Hart opened fire. Hart's attack lasted till 10. The men advanced in a most gallant manner across the open ground, facing a terrific fire from the enemy's masked batteries and rifle pits. The Dublin Fusiliers crossed the river but retreated. The Congaught rangers and Dublin Fusiliers lost heavily. Gen. Barton made directly for Colenso. He reached the Tugela by a series of brilliant rushes but was unable to hold the position against the awful fire poured in by the enemy and was eventually forced to retire with heavy loss. Lord Dundonald with his mounted men gallantly attacked Biangawau Hill but was repulsed.

The War office has issued particulars of the enrollment of volunteers. The mounted infantry will be named the Imperial Yeomanry. The term of enlistment will be a year or not less than the duration of the war. The men will be drawn from ex-cavalry yeomanry into which others possessing riding and shooting qualifications may be drafted for the occasion. Each man provides his own horse, clothing, saddle and accoutrements, the government making a capitation grant therefore and supplying arms and camp equipments. The pay will be at cavalry rates. Regarding the infantry volunteer companies will be raised for attachment to each battalion of regulars serving in or ordered to South Africa with a corresponding reserve company at home, the terms of enlistments to be the same as those of yeomanry.

The volunteering enthusiasm continues everywhere remarkably strong especially in Scotland. A Colonel in Edinburgh says he could get a thousand men in that city in a week. Among the prominent volunteers are the Earl of Dudley and Lord Arthur Grosvenor, son of the Duke of Westminster.

A despatch to the Times from Modder River, dated Dec. 16, says: "A full moon prevented the use of the search lights to-night, but Kimberley availed itself of the relapse to send through important despatches. The present situation is a complete deadlock. The Boers are increasing in numbers and extending their fortifications on both flanks, but are unable to make an attack. It is equally impossible for the British to turn the Boers' flank, which rests on the river on the east and rapidly approaches the river on the west. The Boers have a continuous line of entrenchments capable of rapid connection at many points. The only disadvantage Boers have is a scarcity of water and food.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 19.—The London correspondent of the Post says it was known on Dec. 13th that General Roberts was going to take part in the campaign. He spent the forenoon of that day at the War office and announced his departure for Cape Town to his fellow directors of a shipping company in the afternoon.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Government has at last consented to mobilize the force which General Buller is credited with having demanded all along as an essential to success in South Africa, namely 10,000 mounted infantry. This morning the war office issued an order to the effect that the government had decided to raise for South Africa a mounted infantry force to be called the Imperial Yeomanry to consist of volunteers and civilians possessing necessary qualifications.

The Lord Mayor of London, Alfred Newton, is raising and equipping a force of a thousand volunteers, a mounted city corps. Large city firms are contributing the necessary expenses.

Col. Vincent, commander of the Queens Westminster volunteers has also offered to raise a regiment of a thousand picked marksmen.

The enthusiasm of volunteers enlistment continues and promises to give the Government ample material.

Rudyard Kipling addressed a meeting at Rolling Dean last evening, called for the purpose of forming a volunteers company.

The British second class cruiser Iris will convey Lord Kitchener from Egypt to the Cape. She has been ordered to steam 16 knots.

Special reports regarding the Tugela River fighting are still flattering through, but the newspapers complain that these are severely censored, and that it is still impossible to get an accurate idea of the battle. From the latest accounts, however, it appears that Buller was in personal command.

The statement is published from Boer sources in Brussels and Berlin that Kruger is willing to conclude peace on the basis of the status quo, but that otherwise he will call upon the Boers in Cape

Colony to join in proclaiming the independence of the Cape Territories of Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Chronicle's Ladysmith correspondent telegraphed to Esticourt Dec. 13, as follows: "The bombardment continues. The six inch guns and thirty smaller ones are now firing on the town. The Boers are entrenching.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Belated stories from Chively Camp concur in saying the British did marvels in an impossible situation. The oldest war correspondents say they never saw anything comparable with the bravery of the men and officers. The naval contingent created an immense furor, engaging the Boers single-handed and hailing shrapnel and lyddite shells on the fortifications north of the town in a vain effort to silence the murderous fire of the Boers while the British forced the passage of the river. The advance of the second brigade along the road leading to the bridge in the face of a deadly fusillade is described as magnificent. The British forced their way across the fire zone under a perfect storm of bullets from the invisible Boers. The patter of the bullets on the dry plain raised the dust like heavy rain drops of water. The heat throughout was intense. There are many stories of special acts of bravery.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 4.45 a. m.—The gravity of the militia situation is again becoming accentuated in the public mind owing to the complete absence of news. Nothing has been heard from Lord Methuen since Sunday, and it is feared that his communications have been cut. If this be so, his position is dangerous.

A correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing from Modder River last Saturday, says:

"The Boer position, already formidable on Dec. 11, has since been greatly strengthened, extending for an area of twelve miles. It is entrenched according to the most modern methods throughout its entire length; wire fences have been placed before all the trenches at every point; guns have been got into position and there is every evidence that the Boers are well supplied with ammunition. Only a powerful attacking force can hope to make a successful assault."

The latest despatches received seem to show that the British forces are standing on the defensive at all points. Gen. Buller is ordering the troops now arriving at Cape Town to proceed to Durban to reinforce the Natal column. Absence of news from him has led to a surmise that he is trying to join Gen. White by a flank movement.

The Morning Post's correspondent at Chively in a despatch dated Dec. 16, says:

"The Boers have placed their guns in positions which command this camp. They have captured ten of our guns."

The Times correspondent at Chively says that the Boers have dammed the river below Bridle drift, rendering it almost impassible. The Dublin Fusiliers had four men drowned while attempting the passage.

5.30 p. m.—The War office has received the following from Gen. Forester-Walker, the British commander at Cape Town:

"CAPE TOWN, Wednesday, Dec. 20.—Methuen wires that he has received a rude reply from Gen. Oranje respecting his representing his representation as to Lieut. Chandos-Pole-Gell, saying that this officer is regarded as a spy. Gen. Cronje also states he will hold no further communication with Methuen."

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Late London advices say that there was a stir in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg that the British ambassador to the Russian court had a private audience with the Czar in connection with the events in South Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Duke of Marlborough, who is lieutenant in the Oxfordshire Yeomanry and who has volunteered for service in South Africa, will take with him fifteen men and horses of his troop. He will personally furnish the equipment for these men. The Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl Londsale and Viscount Galway are among the other members of the aristocracy who have volunteered for service in the campaign against the Boers.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Daily Mail prints a despatch from Chively Camp, dated Saturday, which says:

There is an armistice till midnight in order to bury the dead and remove the wounded. Meanwhile the enemy is placing fresh guns so that they may cover our ambulance parties. They express themselves as satisfied with yesterday's battle and boast that they cannot be turned out of their present positions. The Dutch stripped our dead. During the fighting some heroic deeds were performed, the irregulars vying with the regular for distinction. Lieut. Ponsobny, of Throncroft's mounted infantry, and Private Farmer, of the Carbineers, attempted to save some of their comrades at imminent peril to their own lives. An injured man carried by Lieut. Ponsobny was mortally wounded while in the arms of the officer.

TULI, Dec. 11, via Lourenzo Marques, Dec.—Col. Plumer, with a strong reconnoitering party of horsemen, has returned here after a week's expedition into Transvaal territory. He reached a point fifty miles from Pietersburg, in the South republic, but found no Boers, the country seemingly empty of men.

[Pietersburg is a considerable distance north of Pretoria.

TORONTO, Dec. 20.—The Telegram's special cable from London, 6 p. m., says: "There is no news whatever of the Canadians at the War office."

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The silence concerning military operations is not yet broken.

General Sir Redvers Buller has sent a corrected list of the deaths of non-commissioned officers and privates at Colenso placing the total at 137. Nothing has been heard from Methuen since the 17th and reports of the excellences of the Boer position and the skilful manner in which they are strengthening it or tend to increase apprehension regarding the British at Modder River. The probability of Methuen's communications being cut grows but nothing is certainly known. Gen. Walker reported Dec. 19th that nothing had been heard from Gatacre. Press reports indicated an increase in the Boers strength and activity in this neighborhood.

It is many days since there has been news from Ladysmith, Kimberley or Mafeking. The reports that the Boers are unable to capture the guns the British abandoned at Colenso do not come from sources encouraging a belief in their truth. One correspondent at Chively says definitely that the guns have been captured.

There is an increasing disposition in many quarters to upbraid the government for responsibility of the British disasters owing to its lack of preparation. The News devotes much space to the volunteer movement. Reports indicate that the war office is still overwhelmed with offers of the imperial yeomanry. The scheme seems to some extent to be modelled on Roosevelt's rough riders.

Additional reports from Colenso continue to demonstrate the inferiority in range of the British artillery. The naval guns alone are able to reach the enemy's trenches.

The Times' correspondent at Chively says the Boers have dammed the river below the bridge with drift rendering it almost impassible. The Dublin Fusiliers had four men drowned in attempting the passage.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Post's Chively correspondent's despatch, dated Dec. 16, says: "The Boers have placed their guns in positions which command this camp. They have captured ten of our guns."

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 20.—A despatch from Deaar says the Boers intend to make a determined stand at Stormburg. They are moving a great force at the abandoned British camp, one of their camps occupied 2,000 men, mainly colonial Afrikaners. A number of natives have been sworn in as special constables to watch the Dutch residents on the border.

The News says: The military chief in South Africa desires 8,000 imperial yeomanry and the War office will aim to comply with this desire. The first instalment of this or this number will be 3,000, whom Lord Chatham has been commanded to raise and will be under Chatham's command.

## ST. JOHN NOW.

New Brunswick's Big Sea Port  
Fortified by Dodd's Kidney  
Pills.

The Banisher of Backache in on the  
Bay of Fundy—W. H. Bowser  
reported to have been Rescued  
—Dodd's Kidney Pills  
Victorious Campaign.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 25.—The despatch from Zealand last week and from Antigonish the week before announcing the rescue of Mr. Mills and Mr. Spears of those two places respectively, has been triplicated here by the announcement made by Mr. W. H. Bowser, of this city.

Mr. Bowser is a knight of the grip, being one of the best known commercial travellers in the Maritime Provinces. He is a jovial good-hearted fellow and justly popular wherever he is known. It greatly gratified his many friends when they learned he was taking Dodd's Kidney Pills for the kidney trouble from which he was known to be suffering.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have such a reputation in this province both as a cure for the formerly incurable Bright's Disease and Diabetes and all those other forms included in Rheumatism—Dropsy, Sciatica, Lumbago, Urinary and Bladder Complaints, Women's Weakness, and Blood Disorders, that nobody had any doubt of the result. And the result has justified their faith, for Mr. Bowser has given out the following letter for publication:—

"Re Dodd's Kidney Pills I beg to state that I have used them for pain in the back and kidney trouble and have found them to be all they recommended, namely a positive cure for kidney troubles. I believe them to be a splendid tonic—good enough for me anyhow."

### ST. JOHN MARKET REPORTS.

WHOLESALE.

CORRECTED TO DEC. 12TH.

Beef (Butcher's) per carcass	\$0 07 to \$0 08
Beef (Country) per quarter	0 24 " 0 06
Lamb per lb.	0 54 " 0 06
Pork, fresh, per carcass	0 05 " 0 54
Veal, per lb.	0 05 " 0 07
Shoulders, smoked, per lb.	0 07 " 0 09
Hams	0 10 " 0 14
Butter (in tubs) per lb.	0 12 " 0 16
Butter (in lumps)	0 12 " 0 16
Butter (creamers)	0 21 " 0 22
Butter (rolls)	0 21 " 0 20
Fowl, per pair	0 25 " 0 40
Chickens, per pair	0 25 " 0 60
Turkey per lb.	0 10 " 0 13
Ducks, per pair	0 60 " 0 70
Geese	0 40 " 0 70
Eggs, per doz.	0 18 " 0 18
Cabbage per doz.	0 50 " 0 50
Mutton, per lb., carcass	0 04 " 0 06
Potatoes per bbl.	1 00 " 1 35
Squash per lb.	0 02 " 0 02
Radish per doz.	0 00 " 0 00
Turnips per bbl.	0 45 " 0 55
Calf skin, per lb.	0 00 " 0 10
Lamb skins	0 60 " 0 80
Hides, per lb.	0 07 " 0 08
Beans per bus., yellow eye	0 00 " 2 25
Beans per bus., white	1 00 " 1 10
Carrots per bbl.	0 90 " 1 00
Cheese per lb.	0 10 " 0 11
Maple sugar per lb.	0 10 " 0 12
Beets per bbl.	0 75 " 0 90
Tomatoes 30 lb box	3 40 " 0 50
Celery per doz.	0 00 " 0 00
" syrup per gal.	0 80 " 1 00
Blue Berries per box	0 04 " 0 05
Black Duck per pair	0 00 " 0 00
Squash per cwt.	0 80 " 0 90
Corn per doz.	0 00 " 0 15
Currants box	0 00 " 0 00
Peas, green, per bush	0 00 " 0 00
Apples per bbl.	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 veil, 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 roles 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.
Yarn 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 over five quart 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, ea 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.

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