



QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE.

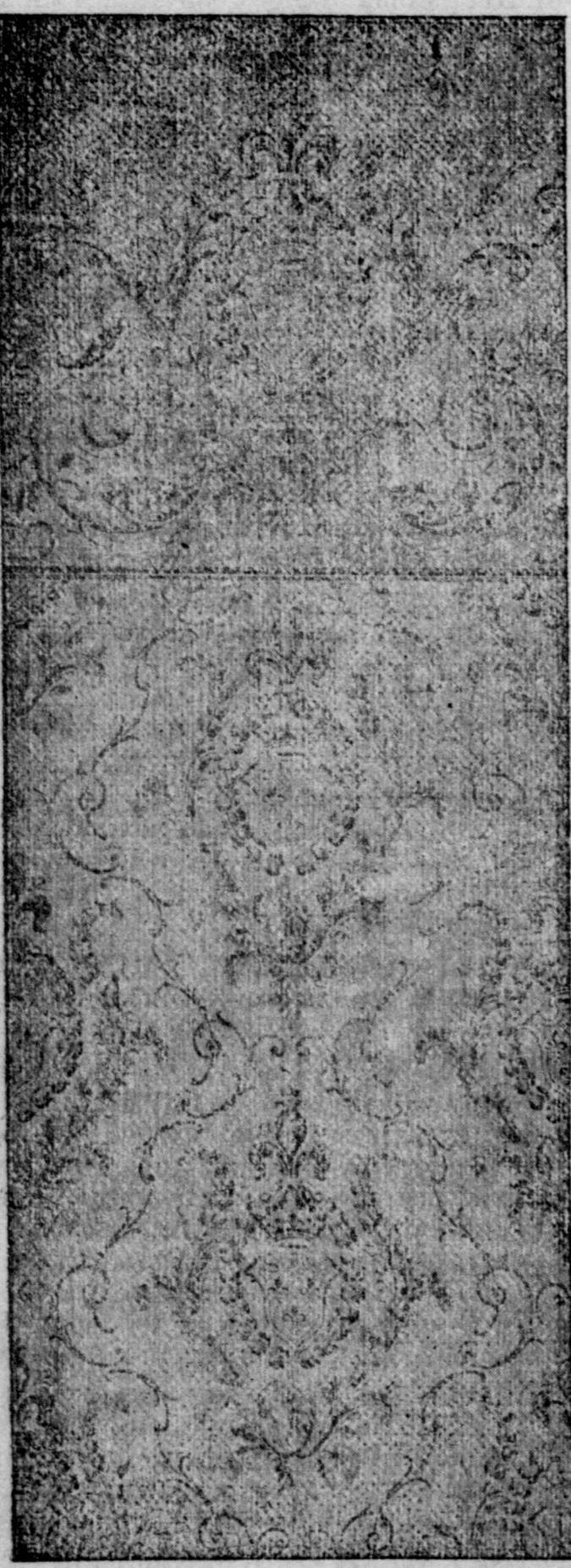
VOL. IV.

Published Every Wednesday Morning.

GAGETOWN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1900.

JAS. A. STEWART, Publisher.

NO. 12.



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ON THE 12TH INST. WE BOUGHT

EIGHT CAR LOADS OF TEA.

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The above Hotel is located in close proximity to all public buildings and principal places of business. It is within five minutes walk from the steam boat landing and post office. Spacious Sample Rooms on the premises. Permanent and transient guests accommodated at reasonable rates. Livery and Boarding Stable in connection. Passengers conveyed to all points in charge of competent drivers.

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Victoria Hotel,

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Electric Passenger Elevator and all Modern Improvements

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Boy wanted to learn the printing business. Apply at THE GAZETTE Office.

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Of the New Century I hope to do a larger and better business by carrying a more varied and carefully selected stock than before and selling at a right price. I will also carry a stock of

Coffins and Caskets.

Thanking you for the past favors shown me I hope still to receive a continuance of your patronage.

Wishing you the Compliments of the Season and abundant prosperity.

I am, yours sincerely,

C. H. AKERLEY, NARROWS

Public Notice!

My contract for ferrying having expired I hereby notify the travelling public that there is no ferry at present between my landing and the Gagetown side of the river.

Until a new ferry is provided for it will be useless for anyone to come here as I will neither ferry or lend my boats.

MORRIS SCOVIL,

Meadowlands, April, 1900.

WANTED.

Girl to do general housework, as soon as the river opens. Apply to MRS. MORRIS SCOVIL, Meadowlands, Gagetown.

John R. Dunn,

Barrister, Notary, Etc. GAGETOWN, N. B.

TAX NOTICE.

All persons who have not their school taxes paid in District No. 3, Parish of Gagetown for the years 1898 and 1899, by Saturday, March 24th, there will be executions issued at once. By order of Trustees.

Wm. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Gagetown, March 26th, 1900.

SENT UP FOR TRIAL.

Mr. Oscar A. Little Charged with the Murder of Mr. Lawrence and Family.

LAKEVILLE CORNER, Sunbury Co., April 27.—The preliminary examination of James A. Little, who is charged with the murder of Edward Lawrence on the morning of Feb. 21st last, was begun here on Wednesday evening and is still in progress.

Duncan London was the first witness called. Mrs. Edward Lawrence was his sister. He was well acquainted with Lawrence and with his family and house. Since the fire he had made measurements of the foundation of the house and drawn a plan of it. (The diagram was produced and put in evidence.) The size of the main house was 18 by 25 feet, with an ell 15 by 18 feet, and a woodshed extending beyond that, while attached to the end of the woodshed was the hog pen. The barn was about 75 feet distant. He arrived at the scene of the fire when the house was almost burned down. He knew but very little about the prisoner and had had no conversation with him.

Miss Evelyn London was the next witness. The late Mrs. Edward Lawrence was her sister and she had made her home with the Lawrence's for some time. The family consisted of Edward Lawrence, his wife, son Woody, aged 19 years, son George, aged 17 years, daughters Annie and Tressa, aged respectively 13 years and 11 years, and herself. The prisoner, Little, had lived there since about the first of September last. The fire occurred at half-past five o'clock on the morning of Feb. 21st. The night before the fire she went to bed shortly after ten o'clock. Mr. Lawrence went to bed at about 8.30. Woody went before his father. The little girls went to bed about half-past nine. When witness went to bed she left Mrs. Lawrence and Mr. Little up. Mrs. Lawrence was reading at the kitchen table. Little went to bed within three minutes after the witness and Mrs. Lawrence followed about fifteen minutes later. She occupied the same room as Lawrence and his wife. There were two bedrooms upstairs and the rest of the flat was one large unfinished room. In the bedroom occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and herself was a window, which was not closed on the outside and the sashes were kept in with laths nailed to the frame. The lower sash could be raised and lowered, and was so opened almost every day to air the chamber. The witness occupied a single bed in one corner of this room. The other room had two beds, one occupied by Little and Woody Lawrence and the other by the other two boys. There was no window in this bedroom, but only an opening about three feet square in the partition between it and the other bedroom, and the foot of the bed occupied by Little was right beneath this opening. The partition was lathed and plastered on both sides. A door into each bedroom opened into the unfinished part, and the only stairs were at the front part of the house. The upper flat of the ell was also unfinished, and was separated from the main house by a door, which would be about two feet from the head of the stairs. The front door was located right at the foot of the stairs. The pipe from the kitchen stove went through the ceiling and entered the chimney in the attic. There was a brick and mortar fixture in the ceiling where the stove pipe went through. The attic was used as a general store room. At the time of the fire a line full of children's cotton clothes hung in the attic, within ten feet of the stove pipe. On the morning of the fire she heard Woody get up as usual and go down stairs. She then went to sleep again, and was awakened by a roaring which she supposed to be fire. She jumped out of bed and opened the bedroom door, and saw a solid blaze of fire in the attic of the ell and it was running on the rafters of the main house. She looked toward Lawrence's bed and cried, "Ed, get up quick, the house is all afire." Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were both in bed at the time. Mrs. Lawrence jumped over her husband and out of bed, and then saw Edward rising up in bed. She said "come on" and started downstairs. When she had nearly reached the kitchen door, Mrs. Lawrence passed her and grabbed two pails of water. She ran up stairs with the pails and witness went half way up stairs and saw her throw the water and pails on to the attic fire. Witness said to Mrs. Lawrence "grab the children." She made no answer and started from where she threw the water in the direction of the back bedroom. The last the witness saw of her she was within about three feet of the door. Witness waited on the stairs for about two minutes, she thinks, and hearing no one moving about she ran down stairs and opened front door and screamed. After screaming four times she heard a noise upstairs.

The noise was in Mr. Lawrence's bedroom and sounded as if they were all alive and trying to get out. It also sounded like a scuffle. After she heard the noise

she went to the kitchen and grabbed some coats which she took through the house to the front door and threw out. She then heard a noise in the front bedroom like something heavy falling on the floor. It made the windows and doors tremble. When she heard this noise she opened the parlor door and looked in. She observed here that the lower end window had been broken out, and that the blind was torn. When she was screaming at the front door Woody came from the barn and she told him to get the ladder quick and put it to the upstairs window. She thought they could not come down the stairs as the place was then full of smoke. After throwing the clothes out of the front door, she threw two mats from the sitting room floor out the door. She then ran around the front of the house to where Woody was and found him putting the ladder to the window. She asked him if there were any of the folks out. He said Mr. Little was out. He (Woody) had got the ladder up to the window, she holding the foot of it. He went up to the window and about half way in and called out, "Where are you," two or three times. The smoke was coming out of that window then very black. Woody remained at the window about three minutes and then came down the ladder and said he could not get in the window on account of the heat. She then went up the ladder until she met the smoke which was very dense. She did not see a spark of fire in the room, though she was right up to the window. She then descended the ladder and went around to the front door. Just as she got down the ladder Mr. Chipman Simmons came and went up the ladder as far as the window and said "No one can get in there." It had then just broken day. After Mr. Simmons came down she went around to the front door and remained there two or three minutes. She was then taken to Mr. Simmons' in a sleigh. After she had gotten into the sleigh she saw Mr. Little coming from the hog house towards the front door. After she had been at Simmons' some time Little came over. She said to Little "Do you know where they are?" He said: "I saw Mr. Lawrence standing by the window," and he also said: "Lawrence took hold of my feet through the window of the partition and told me to get up and knock the window out, for he couldn't." Little told witness he got right up but Lawrence had held her by the arm or the shirt sleeve. He got the window out and asked Lawrence to pass him the children. Lawrence let go of Little, and as the latter thought, turned around to reach the children, but Little said he had seen no more of him, but he heard him say, "Lord have mercy on us all." Little also told witness he did not remember when he went out of the window. Little had on a pair of socks, pants and a fine outside shirt and one brace was over his shoulder. She noticed a spot of blood on the breast of his shirt. Did not observe any blood on his pants. She also noticed blood on the cuff of right sleeve. His right hand was cut and bleeding. His left foot was cut badly. She wrapped it up for him. She had a further talk with Little in reference to the cut on his hand and burn on his face. He told her he burned himself in the window when the fire was all around it. He said he had held on to the window with his left hand. In the afternoon she again met Little at her brother Manley's. He then told her that he had fallen in getting out of the window and had hurt his back and stomach. She then told Little that it was a strange thing that Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence did not get out of the house, but she did not remember what reply he made. Little was gone two or three days to Fredericton after this and when he returned she said: "Mr. Little, you did not burn yourself at that window." He answered "Where did I burn myself, then?" She replied: "Folk say that you burnt yourself in the woodshed." He said he did not. She told him she was at the window after he came down and there was no fire there. He got up and went out doors.

When Little lived at Lawrence's he kept a trunk in the woodshed nearly all the time except a few weeks the first of the winter when it was upstairs. A tool chest belonging to Little was also in the woodshed. She asked him why he did not put the trunk upstairs. He replied he had left it down in case of fire. This conversation took place some days previous to the fire. She told him that his trunk would stand as good a chance as anything else.

Mr. Lawrence kept money upstairs in his bedroom in his pants pocket, which were hanging on the bedroom door, as he got it for beef which he sold. He had, at least \$45, and he intended going to Fredericton on Friday (the day after the fire occurred) to pay it out. Little knew of this as it had been talked over in his presence.

Some time before the fire Little had been arrested for debt, and Lawrence signed a note for him. She never knew of Lawrence having had heart trouble. She had been at Lawrence's about ten years, and always thought Lawrence a

very smart man. He was 46 years of age, and about five feet tall weighing 130 pounds. Little had always behaved himself well about the house and was a man that had the confidence of Mr. Lawrence in every way. I did not see any of the remains after the fire. This concluded Miss London's evidence.

Woody Lawrence endorsed this testimony, and said when he asked Little to help raise the ladder to the window he walked away.

FREDERICTON, April 29.—(Special)—The examination of James Little, charged with the murder of Edward Lawrence, at Lakeville Corner, was concluded last evening, and resulted in the prisoner being committed for trial at the next session of the Sunbury court, which opens on May, with Judge Vanwart presiding. Mr. C. E. Duffy was the crown prosecutor.

HOW RELIEF CAME.

A WELAND COUNTY MAN'S INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

He Had Suffered for Years from Kidney Trouble—Many Medicines Were Tried, but Failed—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Saved Him.

Mr. James Upper, of Allenburg, is a gentleman well known in Welland county. Mr. Upper was proprietor of the village hotel for over thirty years, and no better landlord ever catered to a traveller's wants. Mr. Upper's acquaintance also extends over Ontario as a sequel to his prominence in Orange and Masonic circles. His present vocation is farming and in this calling he has been very successful. Mr. Upper has been a sufferer for years from kidney trouble and began to think that good health had altogether passed him by; but the time came when he found a complete cure and is again strong, happy and vigorous. In regard to Mr. Upper's sickness and cure he says:—"In December of 1897 I was prostrated with a severe form of kidney trouble. Previous to this I was slightly afflicted in the same way, but at this time matters came to a climax as the result of exposure and over-exertion. To say that I suffered does not express it; the pains in my back were terrible. I gradually grew worse and was compelled to keep my bed and for months I existed as though in a hideous dream. I had considerable nausea and loathing for food, was greatly reduced in flesh. The pain daily grew more intolerable. I got little sleep; was left weak and exhausted, and despaired of getting well. Different remedies were tried without benefit. Finally I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and procured six boxes. This was about March 1st, 1898. I took the pills faithfully and at the end of two months I felt well again and able to attend to my work. The following autumn I experienced a slight recurrence of the trouble and again used a few boxes of the pills and now consider my cure complete, as a year has since passed and I have not experienced a pain or ache. I am now able to follow farming pursuits with perfect ease. My wife also speaks as warmly in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as I do, having used them for headache, dizziness and loss of appetite, the pills always giving comfort and relief. Since my illness I have learned that a good remedy is none the less good because its cost was so much less than I expected."

Profit in Patents.

The Banner of Dunkirk, N. Y., says that Dewitt C. Noble, of that city, who was granted a patent on a bicycle tire a few weeks ago, was subsequently offered \$5,000, for a half interest in it, but this he declined. He says his figure is just twice that amount.

According to the Orange County (Cal.) Herald, Henry Bundy and Frank Young, were jointly granted a patent for a billiard tip which screws on to the stick, thus doing away with the troublesome gluing method. They have, says this Journal, been offered \$2,000, for a third interest.

It is gratifying to learn that the labors of Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the great type-setting machine, did not go unrewarded, as has been stated many times. It is stated that over \$1,000,000 were turned over in cash to Mr. Mergenthaler after his machine had been fully perfected and was adopted for general use. Shortly before his death, he sold the remaining lot of stock held by him for more than \$300,000. Nor do his profits end here, for the royalties which he received and which will continue to his heirs, will amount to a great deal of money.

(Communication of M. M. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal.) The Inventors' Help will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents.

McLEAN'S
VEGETABLE
WORM
SYRUP
Safe Pleasant Effectual

ST. JOHN MARKET REPORTS.

WHOLESALE.

CORRECTED TO FEB. 28TH.

Beef (Butcher's) per carcass	\$0 07 to \$0 06
Beef (Country) per quarter	0 2 1/2 " 0 08
Pork, fresh, per carcass	0 06 " 0 07
Veal, per lb.	0 06 " 0 09
Shoulders, smoked, per lb.	0 07 " 0 09
Hams,	" 0 10 " 0 14
Butter (in tubs) per lb.	0 15 " 18 1/2
Butter (in lumps) "	0 15 " 18 1/2
Butter (creamers) "	0 19 " 0 20
Butter (rolls),	0 21 " 0 22
Fowl, per pair,	0 50 " 0 90
Chickens, per pair,	0 25 " 0 60
Turkey per lb.	0 13 " 0 15
Ducks, per pair,	0 60 " 0 90
Geese,	0 60 " 1 00
Eggs, per doz.	0 14 " 0 16
Cabbage per doz.	0 15 " 1 60
Potatoes per bbl.	1 25 " 1 60
Squash per lb.	0 2 1/2 " 0 03
Turnips per bbl.	0 50 " 0 60
Calf skin, per lb.	0 00 " 0 10
Lamb skins,	0 00 " 0 10
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
Beets per bbl.	0 75 " 0 90
Tomatoes 30 lb box.	0 40 " 0 50
Celery per doz.	0 00 " 0 00
Blue Berries per box.	0 00 " 0 00
Black Duck per pair.	0 00 " 0 00
Squash per cwt.	0 80 " 0 90
Corn per doz.	0 00 " 0 15
Currants per bbl.	0 00 " 0 00
Pears, green, per bush.	0 00 " 0 00
Apples per bbl.	0 00 " 0 00
Lamb per lb.	0 00 " 0 00
Mutton, per lb, carcass.	0 00 " 0 00
Rabbit per doz.	0 00 " 0 00
Maple sugar per.	0 10 " 0 12
syrup per gal.	0 80 " 1 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 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, each two cents.
Wool per pound, one cent.
Feathers per pound, one cent.
Salmon, each two cents.
All other articles not enumerated, cents on each dollar of value.

SEEDS.

SEEDS.—All the leading kinds of Peas, Beans, Carrots, Cucumbers and Turnips.

Duck Bill Barley

is by far the best.

American Banner and re-cleaned Ontario White Oats.

FERTILIZERS.

Provincial Chemical Co.'s and Thos. Reids well known brands, at bottom prices.

BUG DEATH.

Are you going to use Paris Green, or is it to be Bug Death, the first is poison and the second harmless, except to bugs, we will sell either, at right prices.

Yours sincerely,

P. Nase & Son,

Indiantown, St. John, N. B.