POOR COPY

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor. FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1887. VOL. III. NO. 144

Professional Cards.

J. A. McAllister, D.D.S.

Graduate of Penna Dental College, 1874.

OFFICE--OPPOSITE QUEEN HOTEL.

Offers for Cash; for Cash; for Cash only.

A FULL SET OF UPPER OR LOWER GUM TEETH, THE BEST THAT CAN BE OBTAINED, FOR $10.00.

Gumless sets, plain teeth, for $8.50. Extracting Teeth, 25c. Small Silver fillings, 50c.

Do not be deceived about these rates; you will be told the work is inferior in quality, etc. *This is not so.* The rates only have been lowered not the quality of the operations. Take advantage of low rates and good work.

W. C. Crocket, M. D.,

Physician

—AND—

Surgeon.

Office and Residence, Carleton St.

Fredericton, Nov. 18.—6m

DR. GREGORY.

Physician & Surgeon,

OFFICE and RESIDENCE:

Phœnix Square.

dec6 6m

F. J. SEERY, M.D., C.M.

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh;

Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh;

Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

Special Certificate in Midwifery.

OFFICE—Fisher's Building, Cor. Phœnix Square.

RESIDENCE—109 Brunswick Street.

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.

SURGEON DENTIST.

First Door Below People's Bank, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

OFFICE HOURS:

6 A. M. TO 1 P. M.; 2 TO 5 P. M.; AND 7 TO 9 P. M.

May 14, 1885.

A. C. Brydone Jack,

Attorney-at-Law,

Notary Public.

Real and Accounts collected, Loans Negotiated on good security.

Office, No. 380 Queen Street, Fredericton, a few doors below the Queen Hotel.

March 15—3m

William Wilson,

SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,

BARRISTER

—AND—

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CONVEYANCER, Etc.

QUEEN ST. - - FREDERICTON

OFFICE: OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Sept. 10, 85.

CHAS. E. DUFFY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

Agent for the North American Life Assurance Company.

OFFICE: Nearly Opp. POST OFFICE,

QUEEN ST., Fredericton, N.B

nov 11 1y

J. H. BARRY,

BARRISTER-AT LAW,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE:—FISHER'S BUILDING, Up-Stairs.

FREDERICTON.

December 12, 188

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES and SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.,

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,

10 Spruce street, New York.

DEVER BROS.

New Goods! SPRING 1887. New Goods!

NEW CARPETS

IN BRUSSELLS, TAPESTRY, WOOL AND HEMP. ALL IN GOOD SERVICEABLE COLORS.

NEW LACE CURTAINS

IN WHITE AND COLORS. These Curtains are the new Scotch make, beautiful in design, and of excellent value. They can be had from 50 cts. per set up.

FLOOR OILCLOTHS.

LINOLEUMS, FLOOR OILCLOTHS, IN ALL WIDTHS, from 30 cts. per yard up.

New Dress Goods.

NEW SUMMER PLUSHES, NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS, with Colored Trimming Laces to match. NEW RIBBONS, SATIN PICOT, OTTOMAN PICOT, in all the leading shades.

Jacket Cloths.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JACKET CLOTHS. Light weight and Good Mixed Colors. Buttons and Clasps to match.

March 26 DEVER BROS.

JOSIAH,

You want a SPRING SUIT and OVERCOAT, sure. You go right away to

W. E. SEERY'S

and have him make them for you. He makes the MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHING in the city, at the Lowest Price, and don't you forget it.

Latest styles every month. Cutting attended to promptly.

W. E. SEERY

New Goods Just Received

—AT—

LOTTIMER'S

SHOE STORE.

Ladies' American Long Rubber Boots,	Gents' Canadian Rubber Shoes,
Gents' American Long Rubber Boots,	Ladies' Canadian Rubber Shoes,
Misses' American Long Rubber Boots,	Ladies' Canadian Rubber Boots,
Child's American Long Rubber Boots,	Misses' Canadian Rubber Boots,
Ladies' American Rubber Shoes,	Ladies' French Kid Button Boots,
Gents' American Rubber Shoes,	Ladies' French and American Slippers

A. LOTTIMER, - - No. 210 Queen St.

March 10

CANNED GOODS!

CANNED GOODS!

PEACHES, PINEAPPLE, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SALMON, CORN BEEF,

TOMATOES, CORN, PEAS, BEANS, LUNCH TONGUE.

ALSO ON HAND A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF STAPLE AND CHOICE

FAMILY GROCERIES.

S. L. MORRISON,

Opposite City Hall, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Feb. 17

FEBRUARY, 1887.

>NEW GOODS!<

Tennant, Davies & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

New Hamburg Embroideries, Muslins, Lawns, Fancy Piques, &c.

Canadian and American Prints, do. do. Corsets,

IN EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY:

Knitting Cottons, Pillow Cottons, SHEETINGS, &c.,

AND A FULL LINE OF

GIBSON GREY COTTONS,

ALL AT CLOSEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co.,

202 Queen Street, Fredericton.

Agents for the Celebrated M B & A Dollar Shirt, and the New York Domestic Paper Patterns.

No. 158

Yerxa & Yerxa

WE KEEP IN STOCK

NEW SEASON

Teas!

RANGING FROM 25 UP TO 35 CTS. PER LB.

NEW PRUNES, 12 cts. per lb., EVAPORATED APPLES, 15 cts. per lb.;

ORANGES AND LEMONS;

ALSO,

JAVA COFFEE,

FRESH GROUND, 25, 30 & 35 cts. per lb.;

MOCHA & JAVA, MIXED,

35 CTS. PER LB.

We have, of late, had our GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, so you can see the prices of most of our goods as soon as you enter our store.

YERXA & YERXA.

March 5

"GOLDEN FLEECE."

—THE—

CHEAP SALE

—OF—

DRESS GOODS,

PRINTS, COTTONS

HAMBURGS,

TWEEDS,

HOMESPUNS,

CRETONNES,

FLANNELS

STILL CONTINUES: ALSO A LOT

DRESS GOODS

For 8 & 10 cts., former price 25 & 30 cts

Call and see for yourself.

T. A. SHARKEY.

Fredericton, July 14.

Fred. J McCausland

Has in Stock

SOLID SILVER NECK CHAINS & LOCKETS,

SOLID SILVER BAR PINS,

SOLID SILVER SETTS,

SOLID GOLD Band RINGS

GEM RINGS,

FIRST CLASS ROLLED GOLD PLATED CHAINS,

BAR PINS,

EAR RINGS, &c., &c.

For the next sixty days the above goods will be sold from 5, 10, to 12 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere. Goods all new and latest designs. jan11

A

SWEEPING SALE.

POSITIVELY the GREATEST CLEARANCE SALE EVER CONDUCTED IN FREDERICTON.

Every Line of Goods Going at a Sacrifice a

S. F. SHUTE'S,

Sharkey's Block,

Queen Street.

In addition to the Great Bargains in all lines, special inducements are offered in an elegant assortment of VASES of all grades and styles, and in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Cups and Saucers—the most elaborate line in the city, in all kinds of Fancy China.

All of the stock must be cleared out, and every article is marked away below cost. This is one of the opportunities of a life time to secure grand bargains for costs. Don't fail to call.

SHARKEY'S BLOCK

Queen Street.

New Goods!

Lunch Baskets,
Lunch Baskets,
Lunch Baskets,

Children's Carriages,
Children's Carriages,
Children's Carriages,

Doll's Carriages,
Doll's Carriages,
Doll's Carriages,

Carts, Carts,
Carts, Carts,
Carts, Carts,

Furniture,

Crockery,
Crockery,
Crockery,

Glass Ware,
Glass Ware,
Glass Ware,

Plated Ware,
Plated Ware,
Plated Ware,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Household Furnishing Goods.

TRY US.

LEMONT & SONS

April 14

AMERICAN DYE WORKS CO.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS DYED TO

Look Like New!

FEATHERS (all shades), LACE CURTAINS, CARPETS, etc.

MENS' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Works, Black Spring Road, Portland.

Office, South Side King Square, St. John.

Agency for Fredericton at the Store of

J. C. GUNN.

P. S.—Give us a trial.

March 31.—2m

A. LIMERICK & Co.

YORK STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

PLUMBERS & GASFITTERS,

Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Workers, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to return their sincere thanks to their numerous friends who have so liberally patronized them during the last fourteen years, and beg to inform them and the public generally that they intend to make an ENTIRE CHANGE IN THEIR PRESENT BUSINESS on the first day of May next, and request all parties indebted to them to make payment of the same immediately. Persons having accounts against the firm will please render them for adjustment. We have now on hand an extensive and first-class

LOT OF IRON WARE

and other goods which we are offering at extreme low rates.

Parties requiring anything in our line will do well to give us a call. Call early and often.

CREAMERS at $1.25.

Gasfitting and Plumbing in all its branches promptly attended to by first-class workmen.

A. LIMERICK & CO.

April 2, 1887.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed, is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT, Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE THAT GIVES

PERFECT SATISFACTION

HAS NO EQUAL

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE MASS.

30 UNION SQ. N.Y. CHICAGO ILL.

ST. LOUIS MO. ATLANTA GA.

FOR SALE BY

PETER DUFFIE.

SOLE AGENT for the Celebrated LIGHT-RUNNING NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE.

A full supply of Needles and Oil in Stock.

All communications P. O. Box 28.

MAIN OFFICE, ... QUEEN STREET

Fredericton, N. B.

Fashion Notes.

Myrtle leaves are mixed with orange blossoms in bridal wreaths.

Monograms for underwear are embroidered in long narrow letters on the left side.

A novelty in England is the new pink hunting-coat worn by women who hunt. It is made much like a man's dress coat, and is very becoming.

The sleeves of all the new French dresses are very full at the armhole and do not fit the arm tightly, except below the elbow. The French milliners call this the "American sleeve."

Combs are worn like large pins—narrow and high. There is sometimes placed at the back of the head, where the twist begins, a long comb with short teeth to keep the hair in place.

The Pompadour style of hair is in favor, but not for young faces. In dressing the hair black hair-pins are no longer used; gilded pins, large and small and small ones of blonde tortoise-shell take the place of them.

Embroidered and lace handkerchiefs are not much used with evening dress. They should be small and of the finest batiste. They generally have a narrow hem, but those with embroidered garlands or fine plaits edged with Valenciennes lace are used. Colored handkerchiefs are out of style.

Dressmakers are abandoning the balayeuse. They are troublesome from so frequently coming undone, and it was not an unusual thing to trip over a straggling end. In its place two narrow flounces of silk, the same color as the dress, are sometimes used, more often nothing at all.

For wear in the rain come silk waterproofs of dark red with close hair lines of black, or ot dark, or old blue with garnet stripes. They are made to fit tightly in the back, have large loose dolman sleeves, premitting free use of the arms, and very full skirts, to allow for the growing voluminousness in draperies.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are suited to every age. They are mild and pleasant in action, thorough and searching in effect, and, being sugar-coated, are easy to take. These pills never fail to give satisfaction.

AGRICULTURE.

Fattening Old Cows.

The farmer who owns a good milch cow naturally desires to keep it for milk, if not for breeding, as long as possible. It will even pay to cut feed and mix it with meal for winter after her teeth are so far gone that she cannot masticate harder material. But when the end comes it is often better to sell her for what she will fetch than to fatten her. The amount of valuable feed required to put flesh on the frame of an old cow if given to a good miller would pay much better. The beef from old cows is not of the best quality, though there is great difference in this respect. That is best which is fattened rapidly, and if it is desirable to fatten an old cow she should be fed all she will eat. Good cows are always voracious feeders and are less likely to suffer from indigestion than fattening heifers or steers.

Handling Colts.

The following treatment of the subject of handling colts is just as applicable to the handling of steers, calves and heifers, and indeed all domestic animals. None should fear, but should love their owners and masters.

It is a good thing to handle colts when they are young? This depends altogether on how they are handled. They may be benefited, or they may be spoiled. We mean spoiled in disposition. On the other hand, the disposition may be improved, and the colt filled with a willingness to do anything it understands you want it to do.

Do nothing to hurt or frighten the colt, or to make it the least afraid of you. Do not leave the impression upon the colt that you have failed and it has had its own way. Strive to gain the confidence of the colt. Make it like you, and look upon you as a friend. This is easy if it is always treated with kindness, but firmness, petted within bounds of reason, played with as if you were its big brother, always able to have your way. The colt is naturally very sociable. It likes company, and when it has always been familiar with your presence and handling, will seek you out, whenever it can get to you, as a companion, as a dog seeks man. It is wonderful what a degree of friendliness and companionship can be inspired in a colt that is properly handled.

On the contrary, if you tease and torment a colt you make it fear and hate you; or, if you do not even treat it unkindly, but now and then make a grab at it and let it escape, or attempt to accomplish something with it and fail by letting it have its own way, you soon inspire it with the idea that it is master, and only has to resist you in order to remain free from your dominion.

Shallow Corn Roots.

If any one will go over a corn field in spring, after frost is out of the ground, he will find many of the corn stubs tilted over by the frost, and also so loosened that they will uproot easily. This shows that they are mainly near the surface, and gives a hint as to the best method of culture during the growing season. With flat culture the roots stand firmest. Where a mound of earth is made around the corn the frost almost entirely uproots it.

The Cautious Farmer.

"Hotel clerk (to farmer)—"Will you register, please?"

Farmer—"Will I do what?"

Clerk—"Register, sign your name in this book."

Farmer—"Not much, young feller. Ye don't git me to sign my name on no paper. I've been beat once, and that's 'nough."

A Sad Case of Poisoning

is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affection, sick-headaches, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to primary cause, and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

Erastus Wiman Speaks to the N. Y. Canadian Club.

He Urges Complete Reciprocity as a Settlement of the Fishery Dispute.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Club was held at its club house, 12 East 29th street, this evening. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Erastus Wiman; vice presidents, Sir Roderick Cameron, John Paton, T. W. Griffiths, and George M. Fairchild, jr.; secretary and treasurer, Jackson Wallace.

The most important action of the meeting was the unanimous passage of resolutions disallowing, as a club, any decided opinion in regard to the questions now being discussed between the United States and Canada, with a special view to the club's occupying a position of entire neutrality on the question of commercial union between the two countries, and other kindred subjects. The scope and purpose of the resolutions are best set forth in the speech by the President.

Mr. Wiman said that while, from the peculiarity of its position, the Canadian Club would have to take a part in the discussions now impending between the United States and Canada in regard to the present and future relations of the two countries, it should be put in an attitude of strict impartiality. It was patient he said, that prompt action was essential for the adjustment of the differences existing between the United States and Canada. The suggestion which had come from the Americans themselves for a complete and full reciprocal relation in trade matters, would settle not only the fishery question but would be of great and permanent advantage to both countries. The fear which many Canadians felt that annexation would result from full commercial union, was, however mistaken it might be, creditable to those who exhibited it. It seemed desirable to him, in deference to this and kindred feelings that the Canadian Club should announce itself as an entirely impartial body.

Mr. Wiman continued by saying that he was moved to further refer to the subject of international relations only by the profound conviction that the present was a most critical period in the history of the connection between the two countries. It was almost impossible to overestimate the importance of what might occur in the next few months, nay, in the next few weeks. Some great and good purpose was doubtless being sought by the Canadian Government in exacting an extreme interpretation of its treaty rights. Some large and comprehensive policy surely prompted the employment of vessels of war to watch the shipping of a friendly power; to enforce the exactions of obsolete regulations, and to deny privileges to American vessels "to touch and trade" which Canadian vessels enjoyed the world over, and nowhere with more freedom and profit than in American waters. There must certainly be some justification for this exhibition of armed interference with the peaceful pursuits of commerce—an exhibition that just now seems to have no parallel elsewhere in the wide world. It was probably in the minds of those who rule the destinies of the northern half of the continent that they so jealously guard the advantages which these regions undoubtedly possess in the matter of fisheries, for the purpose of obtaining some advantages of equal value as the price of their free enjoyment by the United States. Compensation from the latter power, it might be supposed, must take one of two forms. It will either be a money payment that will be demanded, or it might be an entire re-adjustment of the trade relations between the two countries. If Canada would thereby be greatly benefitted such a motive would justify the action thus far taken, but let us see if the object is likely to be accomplished. If the object sought was to secure for the concessions thus jealously guarded by Canada a compensation in money similar to that which was granted in the Halifax award, it ought to be understood once for all that the American people will never grant it. We who live in the United States and feel the pulse of public sentiment can best testify to the utter impossibility of repeating that operation. It is needless to repeat the reasons, the fact remains that a money payment is simply out of the range of possibility. There is a settled condition of indignation at that mode of adjustment of international difficulties. The Americans feel, whether justly or not, that by the Halifax award they were tricked and swindled, and no people in the world are more quick to resent such a feeling. Abandoning the idea of a money payment, the only way of settling the question seems to be by a complete readjustment of the commercial relations between the two countries. Partial reciprocity has been tried and has been abandoned. The readjustment now already proposed in its stead is that there should be a practical commercial union. The bill, introduced into congress by Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, contemplates a complete and unrestricted interchange of every product of each country, whether natural or manufactured. The settlement of every dispute or misunderstanding, the freest intercourse, the largest reciprocity of trade the opening up of the markets of both countries to each other, the development of each other's resources for the advantage of each—all this was within the possibilities of the proposal. The attractions to the United States of this large and comprehensive policy made it possible. The settlement of the paltry fishing question would hardly be an impelling power that would make possible the passage of such a measure. It would be the pursuit of an idea that the commerce of the country should cover the continent, as the waters cover the face of the deep. True, the removal of the constantly recurring possibility of misunderstanding with Canada and with England over the fishery question would incidentally influence the movement towards such a measure, but motives be-