POOR COPY

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor. FREDERICTON, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1886. VOL. III, NO. 6

Professional Cards.

J. H. BARRY,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE:—FISHER'S BUILDING, Up-Stairs.

FREDERICTON

December 12, 1885.

JAS. T. SHARKEY,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Solicitor for Canadian Reporting and Collecting Association

AND FOR

The British American Mercantile and Enquiry Association

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Sept. 17, 1885.-1yr

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.—1 yr-t

G. D. CARTER.

SURGEON DENTIST.

Attends to all Operations pertaining to his Profession.

Full or partial Sets of Teeth Inserted, with Latest Improvements.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Charges Moderate.

When Desired Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

OFFICE:—Nearly Opposite Lemont's Variety Store, Queen Street, Fredericton.

Apr. 10. 3 mo.t-w

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.

Dr. McLEARN,

Physician & Surgeon,

OFFICE: CARLETON STREET,

NEXT ABOVE H. B. RAINSFORD'S OFFICE.

At Barker House after 9 p. m.

Fredericton, Jan. 29th, 1885.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL

Fredericton, N. B

J. A. Edwards,

PROPRIETOR.

FINE SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.

—ALSO—

A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.

Coaches at trains and boats.

Aug. 25, 1882.

Barker House,

QUEEN STREET,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Extensive Improvements Completed,

making hotel one of the best in the province.

FRED B. COLEMAN, Proprietor

Barker House Stables.

COACHES AND CARRIAGES

Furnished with all possible despatch.

Horses Boarded

At Moderate Terms.

JOHN B. ORR,

PROPRIETOR.

Fredericton, Sept. 17, 1885.—1 yr.

LOOK HERE!!

Celluloid

Collars & Cuffs.

We have in Stock All Sizes in the above Goods cheap.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,

mar 13 Custom Shirt Makers.

Removed!

Next Door Above Lemont & Son's Variety Store in the Coy Block.

In announcing the Removal of his Stock of

GROCERIES

the Subscriber desires to thank his customers for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past six years, and to solicit a continuance of their favors at the new stand.

W. R. LOGAN.

Fredericton, May 6, '86.

JUST RECEIVED:

50 California Sugar Cured Hams,

2 Bbls. Cape Cod Cranberries,

25 Boxes Fancy Biscuit,

25 Boxes Soap,

10 Cases Oranges,

1 Bbl Pure Pepper.

W. R. LOGAN.

Fredericton, May 6, '86.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. Every advertiser who wants to spend one dollar finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a schedule is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arranged at by correspondence. 160 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

MAY 1st.

—X—

Opened at

DEVER BROS.

1 CASE

LINEN COLLARS!

AND

CUFFS!

All the Leading Styles.

—X—

1 CASE

GENT'S MADE TIES

All the New and Fashionable Colors.

CALL AND EXAMINE!

—X—

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, May 1st, 1886.

F. J. McCAUSLAND

HAS JUST RECEIVED

WALTHAM AND ELGIN

WATCHES!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BAR PINS in crape, stone and gold.

CUFF STUDS, CHAINS in silver and gold, etc.

The above goods will be sold at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES for cash.

Fredericton, May 8, '86.

TEA. TEA. TEA.

COFFEE. COFFEE. COFFEE.

If you want a good cup of Tea or Coffee you can get the right article at a reasonable price, at

YERXA & YERXA'S.

Price of our Black English Teas, from 20 cts to 45 per lb.; Best Formose Oolong 50 cts, Best Japan, 60 cts.

Coffee, from 15 cts up to 35. We sell Chase & Sanborne's Standard Java.

We are still selling Molasses at the old price, 35 cts per gal. FISH—We have a fine lot of Bay Herring at $1.50 per half Bbl.

YERXA & YERXA, Two Doors Above People's Bank.

Feb. 16, 1886.

Business Cards.

M. Hanlon

BEGS to inform his friends and the public generally that he has gone into business on his own account, and has every facility for the manufacture of

BOOTS, SHOES

And everything in his line, at MODERATE RATES

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

REPAIRING Promptly Attended to.

M. HANLON,

REGENT STREET, - Fredericton, N. B.

Fton., March 20.—3m.

Kelly & Murphy,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES

AND

SLEIGHS.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Old Carriages Bought and Sold and Exchanged for New.

FACTORY:

MAIN STREET, PORTLAND, ST. JOHN, N. B.

J. KELLY. C. MURPHY

July 11, 1885.—1yr.

THIS SPACE

BELONGS TO

A. LIMERICK & CO.

AGENTS FOR

MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., NEW YORK, GAS FIXTURES

G. & E. Blake,

PLUMBERS

AND

Gas Fitters

177 UNION STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Drain Pipe, Tile Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead and Pumps.

Water and Gas Fittings always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up in the most approved manner.

Estimates Furnished.

Country Work a Specialty.

July 11, 1885.—1 yr.

Seeds! Seeds!

FEED & FERTILIZERS.

Provincial, P. E. Island and Canadian Seed Oats. P. E. Island Scotch Fife and White Russian Seed Wheat, Seed Barley, Corn and Peas. Western and P. E. Island Timothy Seed, Alsike and Northern Red Clover Seed.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Hay, Oats, Straw, Middlings, Shorts and Bran.

—ALL KINDS OF—

COAL,

by the undersigned, Campbell St., above City Hall

JAMES TIBBITS.

Fredericton, April 27, 1886.

WEST END

Saw Mill and Lumber Yard

Season 1886.

THE Subscriber, intending to pay greater attention to the RETAIL LUMBER BUSINESS than for the last few seasons, begs to inform the public generally that besides the usual stocks of SPRUCE, PINE, and HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand or sawn to order, will keep constantly on hand

DRY SPRUCE FLOORING and SHEATHING, PINE SHEATHING, DRY HEMLOCK, SPRUCE and PINE BOARDS, and PLANK PLANED on ONE SIDE.

Also intends to keep LATHS and PICKETS constantly on hand,

and all sorts of CEDAR SHINGLES well and Smoothly Sawn and Very Carefully Assorted.

Office on QUEEN STREET, directly opposite mill.

R. A. Estey.

Fredericton, May 1, 1886—1y wtw.

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.

NEW STORE.

Just Opened:

1886. 1886

Lace Curtains,

Cretonne Fringes,

Cretonnes,

Knit Gloves.

J. Haslin.

Fredericton, Apr. 17 1886.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM,

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

Children's Carriages!

JUST RECEIVED:

A Large Stock of Rattan and Wood Carriages. Prices away down. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, April 29.

Birthday Cards

AT

G. W. Schleyer's.

Fredericton, April 13, 1886.

CHURNS.

1 DOZ. SWING CHURNS. Best Churn made and easiest operated. Every Churn Guaranteed.

2 BUTTER WORKERS,

1 BUTTER PRESS.

For Sale Low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Fredericton, April 29, 1886.

WILEY'S

DRUG STORE.

Seeds. 1886. Seeds.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF SEEDS, CONSISTING OF

Timothy,

Clover,

Turnip,

Mangel,

Beet,

AND ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF

GARDEN

—AND—

FLOWER

SEEDS!

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS:

1 Car Load Timothy & Clover,

Which will be sold low.

JOHN M. WILEY.

Opposite Normal School,

Queen St. - - - Fredericton

Miss Annie Louise Lugrin,

TEACHER OF

MUSIC.

(Pupil of Madame de Angelis, Boston.)

TERMS:-20 Lessons, - $7.00.

RESIDENCE:—Corner York and Brunswick Streets, Fredericton.

Fredericton, May 9. 1885.

Look Here!

1886] Spring and Summer. [1886

NEW AND TASTY

NECKWEAR

In all the New Styles and Colors. Our own make.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,

mar30 Neck-Wear Manufacturers

Mixed Paints

Ready for Use

50 GALLON CANS; 50 Half Gallon CANS; 150 Quart CANS; 150 Pint CANS; 250 Half Pint CANS; 25 Tins Carriage Black; 100 lbs Vermillion; 100 lbs. Dry Burnt Umber.

The above Paints are first class in every respect, saves time and money. Just received and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Some Practical Hints.

To remove candle grease from furniture without injuring the varnish, rub it off with a little water and a rag.

GINGER SNAPS—One pint of molasses, one cup of sugar, one cup of butter, one tablespoonful of ginger, one tablespoonful of alspice, and five cups of flour.

A STAIN TO IMITATE CHERRY—Rain water, three quarts; annatto, four ounces; boil in a copper kettle till the annatto is dissolved; then put in a piece of potash the size of a walnut; keep it on the fire about half an hour longer and it is ready to bottle for use.

TO CEMENT CHINA—Use shellac dissolved in alcohol. Heat the pieces hot, and put the varnish on the broken edges, press tightly together and set away for a few days, when it will be very solid, and, if carefully done, will break in another place before it will come apart.

TO WASH A WHITE KNITTED OR CROCHETED SHAWL—Make a suds of warm water, almost hot, and good soap; wash clean, and rinse in water of the same temperature. Stretch between two lines to dry, putting a clothespin in each corner. Let it dry as quickly as possible, shake and fold.

TO REMOVE COFFEE OR MILK STAINS—The Industrie Blatter recommends the use of glycerine for this purpose. The silk, woollen, or other fabric is painted over with glycerine, then washed with a clean linen rag dipped in lukewarm rain water until clean; it is afterwards pressed on the wrong side with a moderately warm iron as long as it seems damp. The most delicate colors are unaffected by this treatment.

CRUSHED ICE FOR BURNS—Sir James Earle first called attention to the value of crushed ice in the case of burns and scalds. After being reduced by crushing or scraping finely, the ice is mixed with fresh lard into a paste, which is put into a thin cambric bag, and applied to the part affected. The ice should be as dry as possible before putting it into this bag. This remedy is said to banish all pain until the mixture has so far melted that a fresh dressing is necessary.

HOW TO BOIL ASPARAGUS—Asparagus of the stouter sort, always when of the "giant" variety, should be cut of exactly equal lengths, and boiled, standing ends upward, in a deep saucepan. Nearly two inches of the heads should be out of the water—the steam sufficing to cook them, as they form the tenderest part of the plant; while the hard stalky part is rendered soft and succulent by the longer boiling which this plan permits. Instead of the orthodox twenty minutes allotted to asparagus, lying horizontally, which half cooks the stalk and overcooks the head, diminishing its flavor and consistence, a period of thirty or forty minutes, on the plan recommended, will render fully a third more of the stalk delicious, while the head will be properly cooked by the steam alone.

Learning Housekeeping.

An English lady who has resided for some time on the continent writes:—The complaints I hear daily about servants and housekeeping induce me to make a proposal—namely, that of establishing the system which is practised in Germany, of sending every young girl after she has finished her education, and before she is "out" to learn housekeeping. This every girl in Germany does, be she the daughter of a nobleman, officer, or small official. She goes direct from school into a family corresponding to her station in life. Those who are rich go where they pay highly, and are in a "good family," so that they are enabled to live well, and have good cooking and great variety.

No one is taken into one of these establishments for less than a year, so that with every month a new branch is learned—one month the preserving of fruit in season, the next laying in of apples and vegetables for winter use, preserving of eggs and butter, etc. These girls are taught everything, from washing up dishes, sweeping and polishing the floors, clear starching and ironing, dusting and cleaning ornaments, cooking, laying the table, waiting, polishing the silver and glass up, to decorating the table with flowers and fruits. Great is the ambition of the pupil to hear that her taste and management are the best. Combined with these duties are those of keeping the household linen in repair and learning plain sewing. Thus the young girl gets experience in household affairs.

Though the pupils have to learn every thing, servants are kept in these establishments, who in their turn are taught by the advanced pupils, who have learned from the mother of the family. This accounts for the excellent housekeeping in Germany, where comfort is combined with economy, and the pleasure of having everything precise and clean. The labors of the day are over by midday (dinner being at midday,) when everybody is at liberty to study, needlework, or amusement till time for preparing supper.

A SEVERE TRIAL.—Those who endure the torturing pangs of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and similar painful complaints are severely tried, but there is a speedy relief in Hagyard's Yellow Oil as thousands who have used it joyfully testify. It banishes pain and lameness quickly.

STYLES IN MOURNING.

Prevailing Fashions in New York—Old Styles Greatly Modified.

(New York Graphic.)

I do not think fashion is right in the number of folds on the widow's dress, or the depth of crape she must wear; for the regular mourning attire of the present season is very much modified as compared with such costumes in the past. The utmost margin is permitted in all directions, and so far has fashion departed from her usual habit that the use of crape is by no means arbitrary. Widows, however, generally prefer to wear crape at first, but do not continue its use to such an extent or so long as formerly. There are so many exquisite fabrics now used for mourning suits that it is not in these days a very serious undertaking to get up a most desirable and attractive wardrobe. And yet on the other hand black dresses are so universally worn by old and young alike out of mourning that crape satisfies the demand for something unmistakable and distinctive.

The very best of crape should always be secured for the veil, while fine taste and true economy require a good quality of crape even for graceful folds and flowing lines. The use of light cheap crape is an exploded error. It is apt to hold the dust, look grey after little wear, and does not do over satisfactorily; while a good quality can be refinished to look like new.

All mourning dresses should be made with the utmost plainness. This is the best style: Ruffles of every sort, except a single narrow side plaiting at the bottom of the skirt are discarded, and the general tendency is towards larger effects, wider plaits and ample draperies. Sleeves are without cuffs and may be finished with a double cord, and the same finish is used upon the edge of the basque. A very rich dress recently made for a widow's first suit shows the entire front of the skirt of crape, and instead of a pleating around the bottom there was a scanty puff of fine Henrietta cloth just visible below the edge of the crape, which was hemmed up to a lining of thin silk. Very full straight draperies of fine priestly Henrietta cloth and a short apron of same turned under at the lower edge completed the skirt. The waist had a wide vest front of crape and was double-breasted, the closing buttons being concealed under a fly of crape. The collar and deep cuffs were of crape. The crape bonnet was a cottage shape, without trimming, and the veil was drawn quite closely over the bonnet and fastened with crape pins in two small plaits just above where the strings are set on. There was no white ruche or ties, or other white finish about it, and it fitted closely about the head.

A small wrap of crape made over silk is trimmed with very wide crimped tape fringe. Upon warm days, when no mantle is required, a pretty fancy is to loop the veil slightly on the left shoulder, then drawing the lower portion around over the right side and across the front so as to almost drape the entire figure.

White costumes are fashionably worn by ladies in mourning for the house and at watering places. Many of the mourning brands of materials are made in pure white, and are very beautiful and suitable for this purpose. They are of the finest wool with a mixture of silk, and consequently remain fresh and clean longer than such fabrics as nuns's veiling and other white all-wool goods.

Buttons used for deep mourning should be of crape stone; gloves should be carefully selected, and it does not pay to buy a cheap black glove. Be particular always to provide yourself with a variety of black pins and a black fan. Mourning parasols are mounted on ebony sticks, and some of them are very handsome.

Tight Lacing Again.

"Is it true," asked a Baltimore Sun reporter of one of Baltimore's best known modistes, "that tight lacing is coming in fashion again?"

"Yes, it is true. You see it is fashionable for ladies to be broad-shouldered and small-waisted, and customers of mine whose clothes I used to make from twenty-three to twenty-seven inches, waist measure, now have them fully five inches smaller. Only a year ago, a natural waist, measuring say from twenty-five to twenty-seven inches, was considered graceful and pretty, which it really is, but now it is not fashionable to measure more than from eighteen to twenty-three. Of course, the lacing is done by means of the corset, and sometimes I nearly break my fingers trying to fit and close basques that are so tight they will not meet without an effort. While everything else must be very tight in the waist, breadth and fullness about the shoulders and bust are striven after, as they serve by contrast to intensify the seeming smallness of the waist. Do I use padding? O, yes; lots of it. The hollows between the shoulders and under the arms are filled out with it, and in some cases one whole shoulder is made of it, notably where one shoulder is higher than the other. Everything must fit skin tight these days, and if one has not a good figure it must be made good. A favorite method of procedure is to fit first on the figure a lining, on which the figure is built out with cotton wherever needed. Over this is fitted a second lining, and then comes the dress material."