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Tri-Weekly Star.

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WEEKLY STAR.

The advertising rates in the WEEKLY STAR are the same as those of the Tri-Weekly. Special arrangements may be made with the Editor or Publisher, at the office of the Star, (up stairs), Corner Queen and Regent Streets.
Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly and regularly will please send in word to the office.

TIF TRI-WEEKLY STAR.

Published Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from the Office, corner of Queen and Regent Streets.
Terms: \$2.50 per annum, payable in advance.
Address "STAR," Fredericton.

This paper may be found on file at Geo. F. Lowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

The Evening Star.

J. E. COLLINS, Editor.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 18, 1880.

Suppose some of those people who have been reading the Star for nearly two years without paying for it were to bring us a load of wood!

There is nothing so important in a public man, especially if he be the leader of a party, as backbone.

OUR FINANCES.

There is no use in trying to deny that the province has been going from bad to worse, and that our finances are in a very alarming condition. There is some gratification, however, in feeling that in the matter of deficits we are not alone in New Brunswick, and some guarantee as well that we are not the victims of mere mismanagement, but of laws of trade which defy politicians and statesmen, and disregard the most watchful economy. We shall give two or three cases in point for the past year.

Deficits.

Great Britain and Ireland,	\$12,000,000
Dominion of Canada,	3,000,000
Nova Scotia,	75,000
New Brunswick,	98,000

Because we have such a list of glaring deficits before us, we are not to conclude that the above Governments have become either reckless or impotent. Beaconsfield with his \$12,000,000 deficit, and with all his love for those laurels won at the bayonets point, and at the cannon's mouth, is yet the darling of England and will be returned, ere the leaves fall with as great a majority as he had at the close.

Canada with her \$3,000,000 is well satisfied that she is not the victim of recklessness or stupidity and knows full well that as every trader and every dealer the Dominion over finds the debtor side of his book by far the larger side; that so too in the public ledgers the largest sum must be looked for and found on the side of expenditure. And as a clue to this they glance back at an alms trued commerce, at deserted lumber yards, at idle factories, at ships in ballast, at quiet wharves once were heard the rumbling of wheels and the hum of business. While all hope for the better, and know that a brighter era has begun, few are so blind in the future that they cannot look back into the past to find there the cause of their commercial ills.

Nova Scotia has an honest and a better Government than she has seen for this many a day; and yet she has her \$75,000 deficit. The country is at rest because the notorious Annands who enriched themselves and their posterity by selling every acre belonging to the Crown, in their own interest, no longer have the power to plunder and destroy.

Is it any wonder that we have a deficit? Is there any reason why those same adverse storms that threw down firms and banks accounted stable as the very hills, those storms which according to Mr. Elder's tell have ruined St. John and paralyzed the trade of the country; should make their influence felt upon our trade? The man who can find no excuse for the deficit New Brunswick shows, he either cannot reason, dare not reason or will not reason; and a great writer has said:

"He who dares not reason is a coward, he who cannot reason is a fool, he who will not reason is a knave."

TO WHICH OURS IS LIGHT.

Let us again return to the deficit of the British Empire. Some might argue that England has had her wars the past year; but India bore the expense of the armies in Afghanistan, and the expense of the Zulu war (that great enterprise which at the loss of much blood and treasure resulted in the capture of one negro) goes to another account. It is plain therefore England's deficit like our own is due entirely to a forlorn traffic. But let us make comparisons. The population of Great Britain and Ireland is one hundred times greater than the population of New

Brunswick, but the deficit of the former is ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE TIMES GREATER than that of the latter.

The population of Canada as a whole is fourteen times greater than that of New Brunswick, but the deficit of the former is THIRTY-THREE times greater than that of the latter.

This is not an apology for the Government or a plea for deficits; but we do use it as an argument to show that Governments controlled by the wisest heads have been unable to withstand the season of depression through which we have just passed. As England's statesmen, and Canada's ministers have been unable to avoid deficits proportionately greater than ours, there is little ground for murmur against our modest New Brunswick politicians. Let us expect as much of our Government accordingly as Canada expects of hers, yea as even England demands of hers, and we shall not be disappointed, if we can trust the records.

No Government since that corporation which undertook to build the tower of Babel has been perfect, nor can we claim perfection for our New Brunswick Government. They do things, like all of us which they ought not to do, and leave undone that which they ought to do. They have expended nearly \$17,000 on the Vice-Regal pleasure excursion, and they should not have spent the half of it. They left out even the faintest mention of wheat from their "speech," though the country cry out, Help us to stimulate wheat raising; and they ought to be ashamed of themselves for it.

To pay \$1,000 for liquor is quite inexcusable, and the item demands explanation. To pay Captain Weston \$500 for his up trip was to pay him just twice too much: to pay \$180 for trucking, which at 25 cents a load would be 720 loads, is to pay for fully 800 loads more than were hauled. To pay Logan & Lindsay \$500 for groceries for Reed's Castle was to place a surprisingly large quantity of confidence in the honesty of the charge made by that firm of Grocers.

The public departments should keep their eyes open for people who think it no sin to cheat the Government, as many items in this Vice-Regal bill of fare but too plainly show.

But we suppose such was the hurry and bustle in preparing for the Vice-Regal visit, that much was left to subordinates, and that many orders were given without limit. There was large faith in the contractor's honesty, but to the results. No doubt the Chief Commissioner, who is, we think, a most trusty and watchful officer, will have some extenuating plea to offer. Extravagant, however, as this \$16,539 dollars was, the Province had to pay much more for "laying eyes on" the Prince of Wales. Here are the comparative statements:

Visit of the Gov.-Gen. and Princess,	\$16,539
Visit of the Prince of Wales,	\$7,000

It will be seen that instead of growing worse, we are becoming rapidly more economical.

THE "TRUE INWARDNESS."

We could show the causes, and in the main they are quite legitimate, that produced the deficit shown this year, but we shall not anticipate the Provincial Secretary, in whose hands the explanation is safe, and the Government will be justified. Year after year our receipts have been falling off, but as our population and requirements are every day increasing we have found it difficult to curtail our expenditures. We found our income in the bright days of our prosperity small enough, and we have decided now we cannot live on less. Yet we howl about what we have expended, as if we can eat our loaf, and have it too. It is not the Government that is responsible for an expenditure greater than our income, but it is the House, the very members that make the most noise about it. They must have this road repaired, and that bridge built, and if the Government don't give them what they ask, they do as some of our goodly members since last session have done, go into opposition.

The economy about which we all howl, must begin in the House. The members must be content to put up with smaller grants, and to practise the same economy in public matters, as in their private management. The outside world should be regulated by the inside, and when times are so pinching indoors, members should not be zealous for immaculate roads, and model bridges.

We could well wish for a government that could stand up and tell those who by their solicitations begot our annual deficits: "We cannot cut beyond our cloth; we cannot give what you ask for." Of course such a government could not exist; and we have not the slightest doubt to-day, but Mr. Blair who prates so much about our over-expenditures, has promised as much and a half to each one whom he tries to seduce, as he got under the present government. Let those who grumble about deficits bear in mind that this bitter pill they themselves among the rest have helped to make.

FALSE DOCTRINE.

Some have proposed a new way to surprises; and it reminds us of the man who tried to save his whiskey by stopping the vent hole, and letting it run away through the bung; or of the man who wanted to build a tower that would startle the world, and who began at the top. These people propose to lessen the representation in the House to turn the Governor out on the parish, and to save in all about \$10,000 a year.

The absurdity of this doctrine is too plain to need comment, and though many are brazen enough to talk such communism outside of doors, we venture that no one will be found with hardihood enough to propound it on the floors of the House.

The road to surpluses are two: one is a road over which we have no control and that is Better Times. The other is economy all round,—smaller grants to Great Roads, bridges, and breakwaters; which can be accomplished by the members themselves making moderate requests. Let us practice all possible economy in small matters as well; but let us not grumble against deficits of our own making, and try to economize only where economy is Kearneyism.

No member from Northumberland will dare vote against the Miramichi Valley railroad: for to establish the seat of Government in St. John, would be to kill the Valley Railroad for all time and eternity.

The weapons the people's representatives have to face are oily arguments, portion schemes, a subsidized press and a few unscrupulous St. John members.

THE "SUNS" APOSTACY AND THE OPPOSITION GENERALLY.

The Sun is evidently gone into Opposition, and the Government are delighted; for now they will have the support of the Telegraph. The fact is that the Sun has come to be looked upon as such a disreputable newspaper in many ways, that we wonder why the Government did not shake it clear of its skirts long ago. There is always however, either a cause or an occasion for everything that happens. The Sun has all along been trying every means in its power to induce the Government (a) to subscribe stock in the Sun newspaper, (b) to pay an old claim of some \$700 or \$800 to Mr. John Livingston. The Government simply refused, and gave Mr. Livingston to understand that he was a nuisance, and that they did not want to be bothered with him. This in itself would be cause sufficient for Mr. Livingston to detract the Government and cook the official figures as he did yesterday.

But there is another reason more potent still than these. Mr. Killam, who turned traitor to the Government he supported last winter, has stuck in the "Sun," and insists on Mr. Livingston, who is the hired editor, writing as he shall direct.

There is, then, so far as we can see no reason for anyone who wishes the Government well to repent the Sun's apostacy. The man who is capable of acting over again the dastardly drama of Iscariot is as little lost to the party whom he leaves, as that arch traitor was to the holy band with whom he once associated. Speaking of Iscariot we are reminded of saying that if Mr. Killam has an earnest desire to serve the Opposition, he will not join that body.

The apostacy of Mr. Killam requires perhaps little comment. The man who supports a party in the hope of reaping a substantial reward, but who, on finding the time has arrived and the reward hasn't come, turns against that party, (though it was beyond their power to confer what he asked), is not a credit to the skin that covers him. We have all a little self in us; indeed if we pluck it out the philanthropy will be small;—but though we are selfish we may be manly and honorable too. The man who asks impossibilities and expects to get them, is a fool; the man who urges impossibilities for the sake of embarrassing his fellows is a knave. There is no honor in him; and whatever immediate strength he might be to his party, the quicker they launch him overboard the better. The river without a bridge is better than the torrent spanned by a rotten plank; for the former warns, and the latter deceives often to destruction. It is no wonder the Government were not anxious about Mr. Killam's friendship.

In any case the Opposition is not a very respectable body; and we think if they talk much about dishonesty or mal-administration, they shall likely hear from us just what we mean. We may say at any rate it is a body without a head inside its pale. Mr. Blair is a mere automaton who fires the balls that Mr. George F. Gregory prepares. Mr. Gregory is really the head of the Opposition. Mr. Blair is merely an instrument on the hands of some curious Providence to carry out his partner's wishes.

It is well for our readers to know that there is some motive in Mr. Gregory's manipulation. Three years from now a Dominion Election will take place, and Mr. Gregory, who will be a candidate, would have his popularity greatly added to by being mixed up with the leadership of the Local Government. We hardly think, however, provincial affairs are become so desperate that the only resort is to surrender them into the hands of that queerly spoken of firm, "Messrs. Gregory & Blair."

We hardly think Mr. Hutchison will run the risk of voting St. John, when he knows such a vote would be directly cast against the Miramichi Valley Road. We wish the Advocate not to forget that we warned Mr. Hutchison.

Let those who are here in the interests of New Brunswick, accept no compromise at the hands of St. John. To vote for repairing the old buildings, is to give an indirect vote for St. John.

MR. GREEN FOR THE GRAND SOUTHERN.

—AND THE STORY THAT THE M. L. C.'S HAVE BEEN BRIBED.

We congratulate the Grand Southern Railway Company on having such a champion, and such a contractor as Mr. Green. Mr. Murray Kay thought by bringing Dr. Parker here he could silence all argument and bear down all opposition; but the few caustic remarks and searching enquiries made by Mr. Green at the hearing before the committee showed him how much he was mistaken in those "blasted fellows." After the learned Dr. of Laws and the notorious Englishmen had felt themselves completely hors de combat, they telegraphed for S. R. Thompson, who arrived here out of breath yesterday. If we are not much mistaken, this learned gentleman might as well have stayed at home. Mr. Green is not afraid to meet the entire legal shoal of St. John; he has right on his side, and reason to show it.

Some persons who do not prize principle are going about stating that the "Upper House" has been bribed by Murray Kay & Co., and will therefore oppose the Grand Southern Extension Bill, even though it pass the Lower House. We denounce this statement, and beg to tell those who circulate the story that it is as worthless as themselves. The majority of the members of the Upper House is in favor of this Bill,—that majority is incorruptible and beyond price. We have no doubt but money has been offered these gentlemen but we have a little doubt that like honorable men they refused it. It would ill-become their years and their gray hairs, and the place of honor and distinction they have won at the hands of their country, to fill their pockets with Murray Kay's money, as payment for an act of injustice to a corporation working in the best of faith. The Upper House will pass this Bill with a handsome majority; and thus give the lie to the story that they have accepted bribes.

The question now is, between St. John and New Brunswick, as through-out history it has been Paris versus France.

This is a struggle between a swarm of non-productive St. John lawyers and the rate-payers of New Brunswick.

It is only those who are bribed and personally interested that will vote for St. John.

DISGRACEFUL.

We hope no stranger attended our City Council last evening. The proceedings were of the most disgraceful character. The Aldermen showed no respect for the members, and they disregarded the chair. They talked and raved without regard to rule or propriety, and some of the most disgusting harangues were indulged in. At the close of the proceedings one of the Aldermen and a city official seized each other and the Mayor had to interfere to separate them. It punishes Fredericton justly, for electing such a class of men.

AN ADMISSION.

The Halifax Chronicle, (Grit) too, is turning traitor. In a late issue, speaking of the Mackenzie Government, it says: "They have been weighed in the balance of public opinion and found wanting." How true,—but for a Grit to say it!

St. John has two schemes: one is for the House, the other is for St. John. That for the House is like the sprat we use to catch the mackerel.

We shall attend to Mr. Livingstone's abuse of our Judges in another issue.

The St. John scheme is an insult to the intelligence of the House.

JOHN O'NEIL & CO.,
RED GRANITE WORKS,
ST. GEORGE, N. B.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF GRANITE,
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Oct. 9, 1879.—17.

NOTICE TO BLACKSMITHS.

Now in Stock, and for sale at Bottom prices.
25 TONS Refined American Iron.
4 ton Sled Shoe Steel,
4 cwt. Axle Steel (Fitch's),
1 ton Octagon and Square Steel,
1 ton Peavee Steel,
24 boxes Mooney's Celebrated Horse Nails
30 kegs Horse Shoes,
10 " Snow Ball Horse Shoes,
20 " Borex,
2M Sleigh Shoe Bolts,
1 " Sled Shoe Bolts,
6 " Screw Bolts,
2 " Fire Bolts,
4 pairs Bellows, 2 Anvils,
24 Smith Vices,
10 kegs Nuts and Washers,
1 Portable Forge,
20 doz. Horse Shoe Beams,
5 " Files, assorted,
2 " Farrier's Knives.
Jan. 1 879 JAMES S. NEILL.

COLLINS HOUSE,
FORT FAIRFIELD, MAINE.

H. C. COLLINS, Proprietor.

The above Hotel has been enlarged, the rooms newly furnished and every accommodation made which increased patronage demands. Terms reasonable. Fort Fairfield, Dec. 26, 1879.—17.

TO LET

The Large Store in the subscriber's building on Queen Street Rent to suit the times. JOHN RICHARDS.
Jan. 27.—3 wks

TO LET

The Dwelling House on Saunders Street, at 1st street occupied by James Dorcas. BECKWITH & EELY,
F'ron, March 2—4.

TO LET.

THE SHOP at present occupied by ANDREW ANDERSON, Esq., opposite the New Post Office. Apply to P. McPEAKE.
F'ron, Jan. 27.—Far Rep

TO LET.

THE SHOP at present occupied by Mr. SAMUEL OWEN in the subscribers building, Queen Street. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to Mrs. E. W. MILLER.
F'ron, Jan. 27, 1880.—4.

TO LET.

THREE Houses in Gibson, and possession given on the first of May next. For particulars apply to the subscriber. JOHN NEILL.
Gibson, Feb. 5.—4.

TO LET.

A Small Cottage in St. John Street, next to Patrick Sweeney's Store. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to Mr. Sweeney, or to the subscriber. JOHN NEILL.
Feb 4—4

TO LET.

House situated on St. John Street, at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Winslow. Can be seen at any time. For particulars apply to Mr. T. McCARTY, Regent Street.
F'ron, Feb. 26, 1880.—4.

TO LET.

A HOUSE with Barn and Garden attached on Charlotte Street, adjoining Robert McDonald, Esq. Also, Shop and Flat on Regent Street. Also a Flat on George Street. D. CASEY.
F'ron, March 4, 1880.—4

TO RENT.

THAT large and commodious House on King Street, adapted for one or two families or a Private Boarding House, with large Barn and out-buildings attached. Belonging to Walter G. Broderick. Apply to C. BRODERICK.
F'ron, Feb. 24, 1880. 4.

TO LET.

THE Store and Dwelling House on King Street, and lately occupied by the late John D. Rainsford. The stand is a good one for carrying on a Town and County trade. The accommodation in connection with the property is as follows:—A large Store fronting on King Street. Also, a small Store adjoining, suitable for Mechanic Shop, or all business. There is also a large Back Store, Woodshed and Barn attached. JOHN MACKAY.
Feb. 3.—2mos. Far Rep Sins.

TO LET.

THE House on Queen Street, at present occupied by Dr. Currie; also, the two stores or offices in same building, occupied by W. C. Brown, J. F. and Miss Davidson. Also, the lower flat of the House on Campbell Street occupied by Mr. Geo. H. Simmons. Possession given 1st of May. RAINSFORD & BLACK.
F'ron, Jan 31, 1880—4

NEW

Grocery Store!

EVERYTHING NEW AND FIRST CLASS.
NEW GOODS
Constantly Coming In!

The Highest Price paid for Country Produce.

BURNS'

Canadian Baked Beans,
The Best Article in the Market always on hand at
J. G. CONNOLLY'S,
REGENT STREET.
Fredericton, Nov. 27, 1879.—6mos.

T. B. DUNPHY,

Permanent and Transient BOARDERS.
NEXT ABOVE GEO. HATT & SONS,
Queen Street Fredericton, N. B.

HORSES TO LET.

Fredericton, September 31 6 mos

CIGARS & TOBACCO

THE BEST IN THE CITY.
At GEO. H. DAVIS,
Cor. Queen and Regent Street
May 1.—4

Parliament Buildings!

WANTED

8432 Customers to purchase STAPLE AND FANCY DRX GOODS at the

ALBION HOUSE,

during the continuation of CHEAP SALE, which will last for two weeks longer.

F. B. EDGECOME, Commissioner of Dry Goods.
P. S.—All tenders in CASH will be accepted.
Fredericton, March 13, 1880.

CLOSING BUSINESS!

The subscriber intends closing his Business in this City on the

First Day of May next.

Goods will be sold at prices that will insure a

COMPLETE CLEARANCE

of the whole stock by that date. Gentlemen who may require

CUSTOM CLOTHING

Made in the best manner have an opportunity

TO PROCURE THE SAME AT LOW PRICES.

All who are owing the subscriber are requested to call and pay, and all who hold accounts against me will please present the same for payment.

P. McPEAKE.

P. S.—Shop Furniture including Plate Glass Mirrors, Reflecting Mirrors and a very large Fire Proof Safe will be sold at a Bargain.
P. McP.
Fredericton, February 17, 1879.

JANUARY 15, 1880.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

A. A. MILLER & CO.,

Will Offer their whole Stock of

DRY GOODS AT BANKRUPT PRICES,

—FOR CASH ONLY.—

Great Bargains may be Expected.
Fredericton, January 15, 1880.

New Christmas Goods.

We have just received our new Holiday Goods. Everything Clean and Fresh. Personally selected within the last few days, and have now just opened:

The 'Boss' Place

—TO BUY—
CHRISTMAS GOODS
—IS AT—
McMurray & Fenety's

28 CASES
Choice Books
and Fancy Goods,
POTS OF ALL KINDS,
1. Wood, Tin
and Rubber. All
so some nice

Nickel-Plated Ware, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks,
And a Fine Assortment of WAX DOLLS, which we have marked at prices never offered before in this city. Call and see them.

Miscellaneous Books, Poems, Church and Catholic Prayer Books Wesley's Hymns, &c. Our stock of Stationery is now complete.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
126 Pieces New Music just received.

M'MURRAY & FENETY.

P. S.—Our stock of SCHOOL BOOKS will be sold, in future as the year, at the lowest prices.
Fredericton, December 9, 1879.
McM. & F.