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WEEKLY STAR.

The advertising rates in the WEEKLY STAR are the same as those of the Tri-Weekly.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly and regularly will please send in word to the office.

Special arrangements, may be made with the Editor or Publisher at the Star Building, (up stairs), Corner Queen and Cecil Streets.

THE TRI-WEEKLY STAR.

IS 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.

The Weekly Star.

J. E. COLLINS, Editor.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 22, 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!

A NICE PIECE OF EFFRONTERY TRULY!

Our readers will remember that at the last meeting of the City Council a resolution was passed, authorizing the preparation of a petition praying for the separation of the City of Fredericton from the County of York, for the purpose of legislative representation.

At a meeting held yesterday by what is known as the County Council the following resolution was put and carried:

"That a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to oppose any action to be taken by the City Council with regard to the matters contained in their resolution of last evening."

Of course no one can see head or tail to the resolution, but it was beyond question intended to mean something like this:

"That a committee be appointed to prepare a petition—or to get some one to prepare it for them—praying that the petition of the City Council, to the Legislature, asking for a representative for the City of Fredericton, be not complied with."

Badly constructed as this resolution is, we are thankful for it. It tells more forcibly than we can why the citizens of Fredericton, without losing any time, should press for separate representation. What we claim for our argument is, Under the present state of affairs the interests of Fredericton are subordinated to the interests of the county; that there is everything for us to gain by the change we ask for, and nothing to lose. As a proof of this, the city, through her council, wants separation; if she had anything to lose, indeed if she had not anything to gain, she would not ask for it. But the County Council knows full well that if such a separation should take place the county then will have to bear more evenly its legitimate burthen; therefore they ask that the petition of the City Council be not complied with. We hope this is plain to every mind in the city; it is as plain to us as the noon-day sun.

We have not a wonderfully high estimate of the intelligence of the County Council, but we never could have believed them so very shallow as to show their hand the way they have done till we saw what they intended for a resolution. They must have known, if indeed they know anything more than how to eat, drink, sleep and cultivate their lands, that the moment they took such a ridiculous step as is shown above, they would fire the city to prompt action. However the mistake is theirs, not ours, as theirs is the loss and ours the gain.

Now we hope that Fredericton will not do like that famous city of old whose unhappy state was well illustrated by the philosopher who likened it to the human body: when the hands warred against the feet, and the mouth against the stomach, while each was essential to the well being of the whole. The modern repetition of this fable that we fear is the unfortunate squabble between up town and down town on the "Free Market."

It is a disgrace that a little city like Fredericton should divide itself on such a silly question. We should not speak of the contemptible affair at all but that it is considered opportune at the present moment by certain schemers whom we shall name if necessary to prevent the separation we have suggested. Some of these people go to the down town people and say, "Look here now, if Fredericton get a city representative, the City Council will control the markets, and close up the Free Market." We wish to dispel this illusion. We only ask at the present for a representative for Fredericton, who is prepared to advocate the rights of the city before the House. We do not, nor do the city, want, a separation of the common interests of the City and County; that for another time.

But suppose the city thought it well

to have an entire separation, then there is also a way out of the difficulty. Let both markets be declared free, and the country people going to what market they choose. Let this contemptible sectional difference be put out of sight by arranging it as we have suggested, and let the citizens one and all put their names to the petition now in preparation by the City Council. We shall then see if the conglomerate documents of the County Council will keep us longer under the great coarse heel of the County.

THE "MONCTON TIMES" ON THAT PAMPHLET.

The Times, like the other newspapers in the province who reviewed this interesting and valuable work, when sober, says in a lengthy article on "Settlement":

"The Hon. Surveyor General Adams of the New Brunswick Government, as we have noticed in previous issues, is doing the province a good service in attracting the attention of intending settlers to the free grant lands of our own Province. The little pamphlet recently issued by his department contains much valuable information, not very generally known, and we would advise New Brunswickers, who may desire to take a new departure and acquire a good farm, to get a copy of this publication from the Hon. Surveyor General and study it well. We believe that if such a course were pursued by all those who now leave for Manitoba or the States, a large proportion of those would take up the free lands of our own Province. Quite a number of new settlements have lately been formed by the New Brunswick Government and are doing well. This Province, at the last census, contained nearly 8,000,000 acres of Crown lands. At that date there were 127,766 acres of Crown lands, coming under the free grants act, in the County of Westmorland, and this is probably the richest county in the province to-day. Albert, an excellent agricultural county, had over 85,000 acres; Kent 584,154 acres. We think Surveyor General Adams does well in taking such an interest in the settlement of our free lands, which are capable of sustaining many thousands of inhabitants, thus creating a market for our manufactures and proving a benefit all round."

The Times article is well put, and well in order. The time has arrived now when New Brunswick should be up and doing for herself. The issue of this pamphlet, we are glad to say, is the first proper step that has been made in the direction of settling our lands for many years. The next step is: plenty of discussion in the provincial press on our waste lands, that our people all may know that they need not go either to Manitoba or to the North West for a good farm.

Hitherto they had no means of knowing this. The Dominion was flooded with pamphlets from the Hudson Bay Company, from the Manitoba and North-West Immigration Agencies, while our people heard nothing except in a vague way of our own splendid forests and waste lands. We wish while the Times was on this subject it had mentioned to its Westmorland readers that the New Brunswick R. R. Company have two million acres of the prime land, convenient to the railroad and to the largest rivers in the province.

Too much attention cannot be given to this subject, and we are glad to see that every newspaper of standing in the province approves of the steps the Government have taken towards settling our lands, and are prepared to use their columns towards furthering that object.

DEATH OF JULES FAVRE.

ANOTHER great French light has gone out. Gabriel Claude Jules Favre was born in Lyons, in 1809. He studied law and became a brilliant and powerful advocate. It seemed to be his greatest professional aim to get political prisoners to defend; and the stormy state of French politics during his early career afforded him the opportunities for which he thirsted. His first public utterances evinced a spirit of Republicanism which deepened and strengthened as his mind became more matured. In 1848 he was secretary to the provisional government, and held other important positions from that up to 1851, when, after the coup d'etat, he refused to take the oath of "Fidelity." While an Emperor reigned at Paris there was little of public honors, save what might be extorted by fear, for such a radical spirit as Jules Favre. In the palmy days of the Empire, Favre's zeal for the Republican cause was as fervid as when the people, intoxicated with the change, cried out "Vive la Republique." His defense of Orsini, charged with the attempted assassination of Napoleon III, is the most memorable of his pleadings. After the downfall of the Empire, he was appointed Minister of War, and carried on negotiations with Bismarck for the surrender of Paris. In 1876 he was appointed Senator for the department of the Rhone, in which position he acted till Tuesday, when the final summons came to call him the way we all must go.

SIR HUGH W. HOYLES RETIRES.

Sir Hugh Hoyles, who was compelled to resign the Chief Justiceship of Newfoundland, in consequence of ill health, and who left there for England in the steamer *Hibernian* on Friday last, was made the recipient of two addresses previous to his departure, one from the members of the Bar, and one from the inhabitants of St. John's. Each address was accompanied with a gift of money.—*Ex.*

Never has a Judge leaving the bench better deserved a tribute of respect and admiration than Sir Hugh W. Hoyles. Sir Hugh's record as a politician, as a lawyer and as a judge is without blemish; and brilliant. On the floors of the Newfoundland Legis-

lature there was no debater so brilliant and so far seeing; and his public acts always pointed towards the public good. At the Bar there was none more feared and respected, and he had the power of carrying juries with him in almost every case. As a Judge he was an honor and an ornament to the bench; one who ever kept the ermine pure; and whose decisions were admitted by the learned to be sound, and by the losing side to be honest. He was truly "a most upright Judge."

ECCE SIGNUM!

"Most men are Liberals in their youth and Conservatives in their old age."—*Telegraph.*

That is, Liberalism is one of the follies of youth, and Conservatism the wisdom of old age. Now the *Telegraph's* editor is becoming quite an old man; he has already "gone back" on a number of his youthful professions; why does he not go over the fence to Conservatism? Perhaps he is now making the way smooth. Perhaps this utterance is the first slip of conservatism.

RELIGIOUS.

A Catholic priest and a Baptist minister in good standing are running a shingle mill in partnership in Garthly, P. Quebec.—*Ex. Chronicle.*

This is a violent attack on the "priest" and also on the "shingle mill."

The Government will likely meet the early part of next week.

What hung on a Single Wire.

[N. Y. Herald, Jan. 14.]

On Sunday morning a large and heavily loaded steamship, making her way through Point Chatham, within the corporate limits of Boston, found her way impeded by a railway bridge the draw of which was not open. The pilot pulled at a handle that should have rung a bell in the engine-room and stopped the ship, but the bell did not ring; the steamers went on; she struck the bridge apparently at the draw, broke the bolt which locks the draw and sprung the rails about a foot and a half from their proper positions. Meanwhile a passenger train was rapidly approaching the bridge (which is said to have had no one on it.) When within a train's length of the bridge the engineer, happening to notice the displaced rails, reversed the action of the locomotive and saved five carloads of passengers from death by stopping the train within fifteen feet of the bridge. This chapter of accidents and horrible possibilities all came of the breaking of a bell wire on the steamship. At the extra cost of a dollar, two or three wires might have extended from the engineer's bell to the handle in the pilot's room, and many bells aboard steamboats and steamships are so rigged, in order that the common accident of a breaking wire may not lead to a disaster. When the owners of the steamer repair the damage caused by the accident, they will probably agree with us that small economies involving great risks are detestable.

Scott's Early Romance.

It is an old saying, "Whom we first love we never wed," and this, says *Once a Week*, though not strictly true, may be applied to Scott, Byron, George Washington, and many other men of note. It is interesting to observe how poets generally present their love matters to the public. The personal experience of such men will crop out. Scott, for instance, fell deeply in love in early life with a girl of aristocratic family, and as he was then merely a poor barrister, there was no prospect of success. His father, knowing this, and being desirous of bringing the matter to a close, suggested to the parents the propriety of terminating the acquaintance and this was done in the least painful manner. The lady was the only daughter of Sir John Stewart of Forthshire, and she afterwards was married to Sir Wm. Forbes, the noted Edinburgh banker. As Scott was a well educated young man, of fine personal appearance and very agreeable manners, there could be no reason for giving the banker the preference, except his wealth and social position. Scott felt this keenly though in life; in *Rokeby* he revived the episode at some length. Matilda, the heroine of the poem, represents the objects of his love, who there rejects a post in favor of one of the higher rank, and this scene becomes doubly interesting as a daughter of Sir John Stewart. In 1811 Lady Forbes died; but she lived long enough to see the once penniless barrister the first poet in Scotland. Her death was deeply felt by Scott, for, although he had been married twelve years, the old flame was not extinguished. "Rokeby" appeared next year, and Lockhart says "that there is nothing wrought out, in all Scott's prose, more exquisite than the contrast between the girl for the hand of the heroine." Six years afterward Scott wrote this to Miss Edgeworth: "Matilda was attempted for the person of the lady who is now no more, so that I am flattered with your distinguishing it. As this took place nearly twenty years after the disappointment, it illustrates the tenacity with which the author held to his first love. When Lady Forbes died, Scott was so affected that he called on her mother, and both fell to weeping over the sad affair. It is a curious incident in domestic history to see a man carrying his first love so tenderly through life, while married to another woman to whom he always showed great attachment. Scott evidently made Matilda the ideal or dream-wife who accompanied him to the last. Having recovered from the worst effects of his disappointment, he met a French girl, whose father had saved both life and fortune by fleeing from the dangers of the revolution. At the time referred to, Miss Carpenter (Comptess) was an orphan, and to her Scott transferred his affections, as far as this was possible. He appeared, as has been said, much attached to his wife through life, and sincerely mourned her death. She was, however, intellectually and physically inferior to the Scottish ladies of that city, and the rapid degeneracy of the family may, in some degree, be ascribed to so unfavorable a union.

The Divorce Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies have made a report favoring divorce after five years' desertion by mutual consent; after twenty years married, the tribunal to have power to afford divorce for certain offences against morality.

CURE THAT COUGH

WILEY'S DRUG STORE,

OPPOSITE Normal School.

COUGH REMEDIES

NOW IN STOCK,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Sharp's Balsam,

Allen's Lung Balsam,

Cherry Balsam,

Syrup Red Spruce Gum,

Brown's Troches,

Warren's Cough Balsam,

British Cough Balsam,

Fellow's Liverwort and Coltsfoot, &c., &c., &c.

For Sale by

JOHN M. WILEY,

Druggist Fredericton, N. B.

Potatoes WANTED.

1000 OR MORE

BARRELS

OF GOOD

Rose,

Susies and

Prolifics,

CASH AND HIGHEST MARKET PRICES ALWAYS PAID.

ROBERT S. BAILLEY,

Railway Crossing, ST. MARY'S.

Jan 9 1880.—6mos.

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONS

Christmas Confectionery.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CONFECTIONERY

MANUFACTURED BY

BABBITT BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CONFECTIONERY,

Queen street, Fredericton, and Corner Maine and Water streets, Woodstock.

The subscribers beg to inform the independent consumers of the City of Fredericton and the town of Woodstock, that they have now on hand an A 1 variety of CANDIES of every description, and suitable to every state of the atmosphere and to express the hope that as in the past they will be favored with a fair amount of public patronage.

HELP WANTED.

Authors' MSS. immediately placed, if available to any publisher. Journalists, correspondents, &c., desiring salaried engagements may address,

ATHENEUM BUREAU OF LITERATURE, 37 Park Row New York.

JOHN O'NEIL & CO.,

RED GRANITE WORKS, ST. GEORGE, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF GRANITE, ORDERS SOLICITED. Oct. 9, 1879.—1y.

CIGARS & TOBACCO

THE BEST IN THE CITY.

At GEO. H. DAVIS, 1st Cor. Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton, Dec. 2, 1879.—1y.



SALMON ANGLING.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES, FISHERIES BRANCH, OTTAWA, 31st December, 1879.

WRITTEN OFFERS WILL be received to 1st April next, for the ANGLING PRIVILEGES of the following rivers:

Little Kegashika (North Shore), Washhechoo do, Washhechoo do, Romaine do, Musquarro do, Pashashechoo do, Cornelle do, Agwanus do, Magpie do, Trout do, St. Marguerite do, Pentecost do, Mistassini do, Beccie do, Little Cascapedia (Baie des Chaleurs), Nouvelle do, Escumene do, Malbaie (near Percé), Magdalen (South Shore), Montlois do, Tobique (New Brunswick), Nashua do, Jacquet do, Charlo do, Jupitor (Anticosti Island), Salmon do.

Rent per annum to be stated: payable in advance. Leases to run for from one to five years. Lessees to employ guardians at private cost.

By order, W. F. WHITCHER, Commissioner of Fisheries.

Jan 8 1880

FREDERICTON LEATHER CO.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Fredericton Leather Company will be held at the Company's Works, on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

I. W. SIMMONS, Manager.

NEW Green 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.

Sash and Door Factory!

The undersigned desires to inform the people of Fredericton and the public generally that they have consistently on hand and for sale

FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, TABLES, BUREAUS, WARDROBES, CHAIRS, AND CASES OF ASH, PINE OR WALNUT, AT THE HEAD OF QUEEN STREET.

J. O. RISTEEN & CO. Fredericton, September 17, 1879.—6mos.

HELP WANTED.

Authors' MSS. immediately placed, if available to any publisher. Journalists, correspondents, &c., desiring salaried engagements may address,

ATHENEUM BUREAU OF LITERATURE, 37 Park Row New York.

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THE BEST IN THE CITY.

At GEO. H. DAVIS, 1st Cor. Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton, Dec. 2, 1879.—1y.

JANUARY 20th, 1880.

F. B. EDGECOMBE

Will commence his Annual clearance Sale of

WINTER DRY GOODS, FROM DATE.

The Whole Stock will be offered at Greatly Reduced Prices, in order to make room for spring importations.

GENUINE BARGAINS CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALBION HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

January 20, 1880.

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:

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 in the past, at the lowest prices. McM. & F. Fredericton, December 9, 1879.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGE

IN BUSINESS!

Absolute and Final Sale!

The subscriber has decided to make a change in his Business and in order to accomplish that object he has commenced a Clearance Sale of

HIS WHOLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

and will continue the same until the whole stock of

Woollens, Silks, Velvets,

Dress Goods, Cottons, Shawls,

Jackets, Furs, Millinery, &c.,

IS DISPOSED OF. ALSO,

Ready-Made Clothing, Heavy

Usters, Reefers, Pants, Vests, &c.

People who want Cheap Goods will do well to call and examine.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

This department is thoroughly stocked with cloths of the very best quality and will receive special care and attention.

A Perfect Fitting Garment is made here on order.

NO GOODS CHARGED AT REDUCED PRICES.

Catalogues of *Bazar Glove Fitting & Patterns* free on application.

P. McPEAKE.

Fredericton, November