RATES OF ADVERTISING
—IN—
Tri-Weekly Star.

SPACE.	LENGTH OF TIME.	RATES.
1 Column,	One Year.	$100
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Single insertion not more than one inch, 50 cents: Subsequent insertions (each) for same space 25 cents.

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WEEKLY STAR.

The advertizing 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 office Sterling's Building, (up stairs,) Corner Queen and Regent 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 Evening Star.

J. E. COLLINS.....Editor.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 10, 1880.

A GOOD JOKE CARRIED TOO FAR —THE MAYORALTY.

OUR citizens will see by a placard pasted around the walls yesterday that Mr. G. Frederick Fisher is anxious to become Mayor for 1880. Now we wish to be distinctly understood as having not one word to say against Mr. Fisher for wanting to be Mayor; we do not wish this article to be considered an attack on Mr. Fisher at all: our censure is directed against those who forced Mr. Fisher into the ridiculous position of candidate for such an important office as Mayor. Now do not the friends of Mr. Fisher know that there should in all decency, be a limit even to joking? Are they not aware that the Mayoralty is the highest office in the city; and that if they out of cruel sport make ridiculous nominations for that position, that the ridicule does not attach half so much to the chair itself as to the people of the city at large?

It is unfair to Mr Fisher. How would some of those who pretend to be his friends, and through whose "solicitations." as he confesses himself, he has "allowed himself to be nominated," like to be put in the same predicament? Would they like to be sent trotting through the streets a laughing stock for everybody, timidly venturing up to this one, to ask him for his vote, and tremblingly up to the other to solicit a like favor?

Outside of these two phases of the question, amid all the joking and larking, suppose Mr. Fisher should happen to step in! That is the time those who forced him to come out would feel they had gone too far, and curse themselves for their "practical joking." But it would just serve them right. It would be nothing more than a just punishment to his friends (?) that love to parade him, that he, G. Fred. Fisher, should be appointed Mayor of this city for 1880!!

And still another view of the question. Perhaps we have no right—perhaps it would be absurd—to censure Mr. Fisher himself; and we have, besides, already stated that we should not censure him. But in the name of all that's good and holy, hadn't Mr. Fisher mind enough of his own to refuse the ridiculous "solicitations" of those "friends"? Mr. Fisher may say "O, one will do many a thing, you know, by being coaxed into it. They pressed me to come out, so I came." Pshaw! This is no excuse. Suppose some of Mr. Fisher's friends took him up to the top of the City Hall and told him to jump down: ought he to jump? Supposing they appointed a day that his friends should meet him on the public square, and that he should then and there try to transform himself into a goat, would it be wise for Mr. Fisher to hearken unto their "solicitations"? And yet he has suffered himself to be forced into equally as ridiculous and dangerous a position. Mr. Fisher we may inform our readers, we class as a citizen. He is innocent, and his failings, if he have any, lean to the side of virtue. His whole existence has been a concatenation of harmless and unimportant events. He has helped to edit a news paper but he has never made any enemies by the operation, much less any friends. He is a parti-colored shield. He has two sides figuratively speaking, correctly speaking he has no side at all. As there are generally two parties in every community, Mr. Fisher is wise enough always to represent two sides of everything. He denounced the Canada Temperance Act publicly and privately whispered to the women of the Union, "Go ahead in your good work; the cause will triumph; the Canada Temperance Act will stand; for the Lord saith," etc.

There will be no advantage for poor Fisher in the election; for the ballots like his friends (?) will delude him. The votes he will count shall not have been cast *for* Fisher, but *against* Gregory—small though that number will be. It is our opinion and unprejudiced conviction that Mr. Fisher will "come out at the small end of the horn."

We may say we support Mr. Gregory, because he is the only candidate in the field. But as he has now enjoyed three terms in office, had Fredericton called out a man who could fill the chair as it ought to be filled, we should for the time being have transferred our support to the new comer. But as the case stands Gregory by all means, and three cheers for him.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS—AND OTHER MATTERS.

WE understand that Mr. A. G. Beckwith, C. E., and Mr. Walter M. Buck, C. E., both of the Board of Works department, have been delegated to examine the several plans of new Parliament Buildings sent in by the different architects. This examination will consist in a comparison of each plan with the government specification, and afterwards in selecting the three they consider entitled to the prize sums provided by the Legislature. After these three plans have been submitted, a final choice of one from the three will have to be made. An experienced and disinterested architect will be called in no doubt, to aid Messrs. Beckwith and Buck in making this selection.

We want Parliament buildings badly, dear knows, but the expense is going to be almost more than the Province can bear at the present. From the first it has been our opinion the Dominion Government should aid our Local Government in this matter; and we have no doubt but some steps will be taken by the Legislature this winter towards getting the co-operation of the Dominion Government. The cost of the building will not be far short of $100,000; and that added to the enormous sums our branch railways are sapping out of us each year, will make the load almost unbearable.

This brings us to the matter of railways. A country like an individual is full of its whims. At one time emigration is popular, at another time railways are. There was a time in this Province when the people would not alone make a net of work of railways through the Province, but they would actually want a branch to run from the house to the mill,—at the Governments expense of course. The Government of the time unfortunately could not put front enough against the popular whim, so it committed itself to the mad railway policy. Now "In the name of all the Gods at once," what is the Chatham Branch going to pay? What return is expected from the Quaco Branch? but the 'greatest is behind," the Kent Northern. What on earth is the use of this Branch? It will not pay for the grease on its axles. The Grand Southern too is looming up out of the bazy region of uncertainty and promises to be a real leech, a veritable provincial vampire. There is it is true a mighty trade in granite, and "weeping squirrels" promised, but beyond this it is a burlesque on railroads.

We do not want to censure the present government for its railway policy, because it is made up of mortal men, subject to the pressure of numbers, and the influences common to humanity. But we do say it is a pity the government was not in a position to put its foot squarely down and say: "No more subsidies, no more extension of subsidies;—the railway delusion and fraud is at an end." But we are plunged so far into the railway mire now, that it is impossible for us to draw back. Yet there have been times in the history of the world when great men with great minds boldly stood up before the people, proclaimed their policy as a policy in the interests of the people though obnoxious to mighty factions—and swore to live or die with that policy and for the cause of right. And who knows but history, here in New Brunswick, here in our little shabby legislative buildings may repeat itself. Let us hope it may.

THE DANGER OF STEEL RAILS.

STEEL RAILS among railroad builders now have become quite fashionable, while the good old iron rail is thrown one side to rust. It is still very doubtful, if, on the whole, much has been gained by the change. The writer took a trip over the Intercolonial a short time since, and being into a railway office to the North was surprised to hear the Section Master report 17 rails broken in one week on his section. On enquiry the writer learnt that this happens only in frosty weather: that on Monday mornings the crop always is largest.

We have taken the trouble to enquire of some intelligent and practical engineers regarding steel rails, and they are strongly of the opinion that in a country like this, where the surfaces of roads are thrown so much out of position by the heavy frosts, the steel rail is often an engine of destruction. It sometimes happens that through warping, the rail is subject to such a strain that it snaps off without any other force; but it is sure to crack like glass when the train wheel touches it. A very large percentage of the minor accidents on our railroads, are due to the breaking of rails, since iron has been supplanted by steel. There is little use, though, in talking about this matter. One might as well advocate sailing vessels instead of steamers, or the packet instead of the telegraph, as to say that we should use iron instead of steel on our railways. It would be the best for all that.

EARL DUNRAVEN complains that he is compelled to pay a license for shooting game in New Brunswick. Yet the Earl will not allow a tenant of his to shoot as much as a sparrow, on his own domain, without making the unfortunate pay a fine for the same.

The Provincial Secretary does not often make blunders. But at the O. F. entertainment Thursday evening, he called the present year 1888. "Great men for great occasions:" on the floors of the House when even Mr. Blair will lose his confidence, the Secretary will make no mistake in his figures!

Turkey Turned Inside Out.

[By one who is in it and knows what he says.]

There is mineral wealth enough in the soil to pay all Turkey's debts and enrich the country, but the Government will neither mine itself nor let anybody else. Schools have sprung up all over the country, but most of them among the subject races, not among the Turks. Among the latter there are indeed a few schools, but most of them are on the old system, with boys sitting around the floor, with no seats, no desks, and few books, swaying back and forth, reciting aloud and in concert passages from the Koran. They also learn to write with the reed pen; and this constitutes their education.

For the army there is something higher, where instruction is given, in part at least, by lectures. I heard one such which chanced to be upon ancient history. The learned professor began at the beginning,—the creation of man. Adam had two sons, Cain and Abel. Unfortunately they both fell in love with the same girl. Able won her; Cain was mad about it, and killed his brother! This is ancient history "with variations."

The houses of a village not far from Constantinople consist of a slight frame of crooked sticks or roughly hewn timbers, filled in with sun-dried bricks or wattles and mud. The timbers are cut in the forest near by, but boards for the floors are brought from Austria! brought by sea in the form of heavy, thick planks, then cut into thin boards with a pit saw—all done by hand! The forests that surround the village would furnish boards enough, if there were any mills to saw them; and the mountain streams would supply all the water power needed; but where are the mills? Foreign enterprise would soon plant them on every stream, if the government would favor such undertakings; but it does not. It seems to think that if any foreigner carries on a successful business in the country he is robbing the government.

Foreign enterprise has tried to work their mines, tried manufacturing, bringing in capital and employing idle hands. In the first place it is almost impossible to get a permit to begin any such work; and then, as soon as the government sees it well under way, it taxes it to death or stops it peremptorily. A gentleman recently spent £30,000 in erecting a large manufactory. Fortunately he got a government contract to begin with, and that kept his works going for a time; but as soon as that was finished the establishment was closed by order, and the owner was compelled to abandon his enterprise, sacrificing his property, selling it to some Turk for a small fraction of what it had cost him.

The government already taxes everything that passes from hand to hand. True, the government is poor and needs money. But its poverty is not half so manifest as its injustice, its corruption and its incompetence. It has had about a hundred thousand refugees within its capital most of the time since the war closed, maintained by public charity or dying for want of it. Why are these people not set to work? All the able-bodied men among them have been most usefully employed. The treasury building in Constantinople was burned three years ago. The walls are still standing and strong, but the winds whistle through them and proclaim as they go the imbecility of the government. The bridge over the Golden Horn, across which sixty thousand persons cross daily, is old and rickety. The flooring is of rough timbers, the surface very uneven and uncomfortable to pedestrians; the bridge narrow and so crowded at times with vehicles and foot passengers, with horses, donkeys and porters with huge loads on their backs, that it is almost impossible to thread one's way across it. A few years ago the government attempted to build alongside another much larger and better. It was almost finished two or three years ago, and then the work stopped, Turkish fashion. Some show of resuming work upon it has recently been made, but when it will be ready for use it would be rash to undertake to tell.

There is a railway from Mondania to Broosa, a distance of eighteen miles: track graded, bridges made, ties laid, rails all in place, and there it is left—no engines, no cars, and the road rotting. An immense traffic goes right alongside on horse-back, donkey-back, camel-back and by rough Tartar waggons. There seems not to be energy or enterprise enough in all Turkey to equip and run this road.

The streets of Constantinople are filthy beyond description; the pavement rough and broken; some streets almost impassable. The refugees might ere this have rebuilt the treasury, repaved the streets, cleaned away the filth and rubbish of ages, finished the bridge and done many other wonderful things if the government had been wise enough to employ them. An Englishman kindly suggested this very thing to some of the officials. "What!" was the reply, "set a Turk at such menial service?" "Yes," said the Englishman, "let them work or starve." But the Turk thought it much more respectable to starve than to work.

"Dog in the manger"—this was the way in which an Englishman recently expressed it in our hearing—"they will neither govern the land themselves nor let anybody else." England has appointed some good men to look after promised reforms, one stationed at Erzeroom, another at Sivas, and another at Diarbeker. Possibly some good may come of it, but as yet they do not find much encouragement. Indeed, we understand that one of them has written to his government telling of the atrocities and irregularities which he sees plainly enough around him, but frankly confessing that he sees no evidence of improvement, and that he is himself unable to secure any. He sees the wrong but has no power to enforce the right. He may advise, if he does it with sufficient moderation, but force is the only advise the Turk will receive. How long must the world tolerate the existence of such a government? How long recognize it as among the cizilized nations of the globe? The people themselves are sighing for a deliverer. Even many of the Turks despair of their own government, and long for some change hardly caring what. Any change must be for the better; it could not be for the worse.

A cable special says that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was received in dogged silence by the people on his visit to Killarney, and also at Queenstown when returning to Dublin.

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:

River Kegashka (*North Shore*),
" Watsheeshoo do
" Washeecootai do
" Romaine do
" Musquarro do
" Pashasheeboo do
" Corneille do
" Agwanus do
" Magpie do
" Trout do
" St. Marguerite do
" Pentecost do
" Mistassini do
" Beescie do
" Little Cascapedia (Baie des Chaleurs).
" Nouvelle do
" Escumenac do
" Malbaie (near Perce).
" Magdalen (South Shore).
" Montlouis do
" Tobique (New Brunswick).
" Nashwaak do
" Jacquet do
" Charlo do
" Jupiter (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.

jan8 3t 1w

Fits Epilepsy, OR *FALLING SICKNESS*

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, *post paid*, a *free Trial box*. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been *permanently* cured by the use of these *Powders*, *we will guarantee a permanent* cure in every case, or *refund you all money expended*. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, $3.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,
350 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Sept. 1879—1y.

COLLINS HOUSE

FORT FAIRFIELD, MAINE.
H. C. COLLINS, Proprietor.

THE above Hotel has been enlarged, the rooms newly furnished, and every accomodation made which increased patronage demands. Terms reasonable.
Fort Fairfield, Dec. 26, 1879.—1y.

St. Mary's Hotel.

MILES & McKEEN, - - Proprietors.

THIS popular and favorite Hotel having just been nicely fitted up, the subscribers take pleasure in announcing that parties in want of board or rooms can be accomodated with the same at prices to suit the times. Special arrangements may be made.
St. Mary's, opp. F'ton, Oct. 25.—3m.

CONSUMPTION *POSITIVELY CURED.*

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try *Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders.* These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure *Consumption* and all diseases of the *Throat and Lungs*—indeed, so strong in our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail, post paid, a *free Trial box.*

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these *Powders* a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price.

Address,
ASH & ROBBIN,
350 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y
oct 30—w 1y.

Cheap Tin Shop.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has now on hand a Complete Stock of Tinware, Japanned Ware, Pressed Ware, Granite Iron Ware, Hollow Ware, etc., which he will sell very low.

GASFITTING AND PLUMBING

He has also a full stock of Gas Pipe, Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, and everything appertaining to Gas Fitting and Plumbing; and with the above stock he will guarantee that any work entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention, and be done in a first class manner.

SOLE AGENT FOR ELLIS' BURNERS AND GLOBES.

All kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. A lot of first class Cook Stoves, which will be sold at a bargain.

WELL BORING.

A full stock of Pumps, etc. on hand. The above a specialty.

Tin Roofing will receive careful attention.

A. LIMERICK,
York Street
Fredericton Aug. 26. 1 yr

THOMAS'
Electric Oil!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT!
WILSON'S CHERRY BALSAM
DAVIS' BALSAMIC COUGH MIXTURE!
GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER,
BOCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP,
DOW'S STURGEON OIL LINIMENT,
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER,
PENDELTON'S PANACEA,
PACKER'S TAR SOAP,
GLEN'S SULPHURIC SOAP,
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
Carboline and Vegetine,
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
Fellow's Dyspepsia Bitters,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE,
BEEF, IRON and WINE,
SOZODONT AND FRAGRADONT.

For Sale by

GEORGE H. DAVIS,
COR. QUEEN and REGENT STS.
FREDERICTON.

November 8, 1879.

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 descriptions, 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.

BABBITT BROS.
Fredericton, Dec. 2, 1879.—tf.

NOTICE:
NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

THE subscriber begs to announce, and hereby does announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has changed his place of business to King St., a few doors above P. McGinns Carriage Shop, where as heretofore, he hopes by directing his attention to business *sole*-ly, and by good workmanship to merit a share of the public patronage to the *lasting* benefit of all mankind.

JAMES WELSH.
Oct. 18—3mos.

Sash and Door Factory!

THE undersigned desire to inform the people of Fredericton and the public generally that they have constantly on hand and for sale

FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
such as
TABLES, BUREAUS, WARDROBE,
WHATNOTS OF ASH, PINE
OR WALNUT,
AT THE HEAD OF QUEEN STREET.

J. C. Risteen & Co.

Fredericton, September 17, '79.—3mos.

McMurray & Burkhardt,

PHOTOGRAPHERS!

Are now fully prepared for making **Photographs** of all kinds during the Holiday Season, and wish to remind all that they have now On hand large stock of Frames, in VELVET, ROSEWOOD AND GILT. all sizes, and Frames made to order at the lowest price.

Call and see Specimens and Variety.

jan. 6. McMURRAY & BURKHARDT

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:

26 CASES Choice Books and Fancy Goods, TOYS OF ALL KINDS, In Wood, Tin and Rubber. Also 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 in the past, at the lowest prices. McM. & F.

Fredericton, December 9, 1879.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGE IN BUSINESS!

Absolute and Final Sale!

The subscribes 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 Ulsters, 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 at once.

☞ NO GOODS CHARGED AT REDUCED PRICES. ☜

Catalogues of Bazar Glove Fitting Patterns free on application.

P. McPEAKE.

Fredericton, November 6, 1879.

THE FREDERICTON LEATHER COMPANY
PAY CASH
FOR
Hides, Bark and Tallow.
ISAAC W. SIMMONS,
Nov. 13, 1879.—3mos. *Manager.*

To Whom It May Concern.

THE Subscriber begs leave to thank his numerous customers for their patronage during the past, and to solicit a continuance of the same in the future. BOARDERS, PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT, may be accommodated at season able prices

WM. McALPINE.
Fredericton, Oct. 14th, 1879.—6mos

F. & O. McGolderick
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, ROOM PAPER, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND VALISES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Queen Street, Fredericton.
☞ Cash and the highest prices paid or shipping furs may 31

Groceries
OATS, POTATOES, FISH,
Tea & Sugar
AT
J. Machum's,
Queen Street.
Fredericton, Oct. 14th, 1879.—3 mos