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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.

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**THE TRI-WEEKLY STAR.**

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. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (40 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

**The Evening Star.**

J. E. COLLINS, Editor.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 20, 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.

**THE CANNONADE.**

THERE was a good deal of excitement Thursday among nervous people, before the hands of the town clock indicated 2.30. Crowds had left their work and taken their seats in the Normal School, and when Mr. Ryan stood up to read his resolution, hearts beat fast. There was some encouragement in the swinging pace at which Mr. Ryan started off, but those who sympathized with him anticipated something dreadful in the lowering brow of Mr. Elder, who looked daggers whenever a slur was cast upon St. John.

Mr. Black spoke next; and among several wise sayings he sandwiched a number of very unwise ones. To speak of the revival in the lumber trade as "an assault on a waning industry" is to talk nonsense; to advocate Maritime Union before a New Brunswick Legislature is to show how readily a man can forget how circumscribed his individuality is:—to forget that he is not the people, but as the veriest drop in the great ocean. Mr. Black's policy of repairs is about as beggarly as anything we know of; and it has to depend for success only on the meanness of the House. All things considered,—though Mr. Black is rather a logical speaker—he had much better have kept his seat.

Mr. Fraser told plain truths and he did not beat about the bush to tell them. When he spoke of St. John's ingratitude to Fredericton, he smote upon a proper chord: when he told what a death blow such a change would be to Fredericton's future, he did not overstate his case. When he pointed out that "the greatest good of the greatest number" would not be better accomplished by the removal he stated a "broad generality," that none who followed him dared to contradict. When he foreshadowed that it is the Province that would have to pay for St. John's generosity, her gift of mortgaged lands, he spoke what we all believe, and which no one but Mr. Elder would attempt to deny. And he did not overstate the cost of removal; or, on the other hand, how unwise it would be to repair the old buildings for sanitary reasons, as well as for comfort and convenience. His speech was a *Capital* one.

Mr. Elder then arose, and we shall be honest enough to admit, we dreaded his rising. One always has good cause to fear an able and witty opponent; and no matter how poor a cause may be, that ability to "make the worse appear the better reason."

often carries conviction in the very face of truth. And then as we admire that gift so rare among our public men, oratory, we stand convicted of admiration of the orator. We do not want to be guilty of making Mr. Elder feel vain, and so we shall not class him with Demosthenes of the Greeks or Cicero of the Romans: but we must say he possesses power of argument to a rather dangerous degree. He is a dangerous man in the House of Assembly, unless the many who have no mind of their own, recommend themselves to the protection of heaven, and cry out daily *et ne nos inducas in temptationem*. The motto of all who are in danger of

being carried away by Mr. Elder should be, "watch and pray lest ye enter not into temptation." He is dangerous!

Observe how slyly he administers a rebuke, when it is his policy to do so; and in this particular we are reminded of David who picked smooth pebbles from the brook when he went out to do battle with Goliath. When a rebuke was in store for Judge Wetmore, observe you the House was told that the Judge was an ornament to the Bench, and then the speaker lashed him. And did not the House take notice of the smooth way he expressed his doubts of their ability to understand Latin? He first gave the sentence and then modestly hoped the House would accept his translation! But we admire all this rather than disapprove of it.

Mr. Elder brought no new phase in the removal question: he simply repeated—with a little more force—the arguments already used in his paper, the *Telegraph*. He took for his text "the greatest good of the greatest number," and argued that abstract question mainly on the abstract side. His speech was a series of splendid generalities, ethical truths, and sound doctrine, misapplied, however, when he endeavored to make it practical. The cost of removal was shirked, the disadvantage of the greatest number was not shown, and the points that might go to convince his opponents were left untouched. He evidently argued one way and felt the other; his words were for St. John, his heart was with Fredericton, and while keeping the claims of St. John to the front, he was careful to eulogize Fredericton. But that was a poor kind of sympathy for our beloved city, that "a hundred years from now travellers would come from afar to worship at her shrines." There was something melancholy, poetical and murderous in it. It is like a man before he slays you saying, "When the turf above you puts forth flowers, I shall come to weep and pray where you repose." Let Mr. Elder keep such murderous sympathy as this: we don't want it.

His speech was admirable on such a hollow cause, and Mr. Elder is the cleverest editor in the Province,—present company of course always excepted.

It is gross irreverence to usher Mr. Ritchie on the stage, after Mr. Elder, but since he was presumptuous enough to set his abilities in contrast with Mr. Elders, he has to take the responsibility of comparison. His appearance was as if an organ grinder had come after the band had departed; his efforts were as those of one feeble star to light the horizon after the sun had set. He did not perpetrate one original thought; where he did say anything worth repeating it was a massacre of one of Mr. Elder's points.

It was rather fortunate for the Fredericton advocates that Mr. Ritchie did follow: for he must have done considerable to spoil the effect of Mr. Elders speech. We have no right to complain, nor to regret that his speech was the poorest, the wateriest thing we have ever heard in the House of Assembly.

Mr. Barbarie perpetrated some jokes, and declared Mr. Elder spoke very well indeed.

Of course a year has elapsed since then, and during a year a traitor can make a good many turns. A year ago John Livingston wrote to the members of the Government to subscribe stock in his paper, but they refused him. John threatened the *Sun* on them, but they said "go ahead." But, said this important vampire, will you not pay me that \$700? No, said the government. Then I will oppose you in the *Sun*. "Go ahead," again said the Government. But with all this John did not oppose them for he did not own the paper. It was not till Mr. Killam failed to drag his firebrand friend Jones into the Legislative Council in the teeth of the Government, that the *Sun* dared to oppose the Government. John then came out in abuse of the Government, for the principal stockholder in that paper told him to do so. Ah, they are a worthless lot; and it is only wasting one's space to bother with them.

It looks as if such of the press as are not open for bribes are to be walked over by that ridiculously presumptuous individual Mr. Murray Kay. We have not the slightest doubt but he has bribed both the *Sun* and the *Telegraph*. There is one thing certain, both these papers

would have no more scruples in accepting than he would have in offering; and the scruples of neither would be smaller than ours are in telling them so. We do not wonder that this Englishman has paid the *Sun's* Editor to say he has taken an action of libel against the *Star*, because he is presumptuous enough for anything. He is not bad after the type of Perkin Warbeck, but he lacks the mental force of that celebrated scullion. We have not time just now to bother with Mr. Kay, and but that he is spreading the money of his employers round and about him, to do a criminal injustice to an honest company, we should not have bothered with him at all. Some day, however, when his underground operations come to light, we shall give him an opportunity for a libel.

The *Sun* evidently gloats over the fact that the *Star* is to be sued for libel. Dr. Somerville of Carleton County has now an action for libel against the *Sun* itself, for defamation of character. The Dr. claims \$10,000. We hope he may get it; because the time has arrived now that slander mongers like the *Sun* should be brought to punishment.

The extinct clergyman of the *Telegraph* yesterday wrote a savage paragraph about the *Star*. We make allowance for the malice, believing that it was a return for value received. We have not the slightest doubt but Mr. Murray Kay paid out his employers money to the *Telegraph* to publish the paragraph. However that is no excuse, for "what is written remains," and numbers will read the *Telegraph*, and perhaps not know the editor was bribed by Mr. Kay to write it. Mr. Elder may not have written it, but his vicious substitute may have done so, and quietly put the bribe in his pocket. (Of course the obsolete Reverend will make enquiry for "all bribes collected" during his absence to Fredericton) but this will not excuse Mr. Elder. He is responsible for everything Mr. Hanney writes, no matter whether the writing be the offspring of too much devotion to the ivy crowned Bacchus or maliciously perpetrated in his sober senses. All we know is the malicious paragraph appeared in the *Telegraph*, and the responsible editor has not repudiated it.

This is what the paragraph said referring to our article on Monday: "As there may be other places where the character of the *Star* is not so well known as it is here, a prompt contradiction will probably do no harm, and is only fair to Mr. Kay."

The above paragraph appeared in the *Telegraph*: coming from a journal conducted by a man of principle or of honor it should have pained us. Because we conduct a newspaper we are not impervious to remarks of this nature; but we should not notice this abusive paragraph here, only to show the hypocrisy of the man who pretends to be a moral pillar. As the man is, so will his paper be: as Mr. Elder is, so has been the *Telegraph*, treacherous ally: He has proved treacherous to his principles, so has the *Telegraph*. He has been in the pulpit to-day preaching Paul, to-morrow he has been in the ditch pelting slander at his neighbors. So too has the *Telegraph*. To-day he has supported a Government from whom he expected fat things to-morrow he has voted against them. Such too has been the course of the *Telegraph*.

What has the *Star* done or said; what has its Editor done or said, that it is not to be relied on? Is it because it uses language to express the writer's thoughts?—or because the *Telegraph* uses language to disseminate its thoughts? The *Star* tells truths; the *Telegraph* strangles them. The *Telegraph* is oily, like Belial; the *Star* is outspoken and never has bent its knee to Baal. On what authority does Mr. William Elder set his paper up as a model of truth! Had he stayed in the pulpit and preached his insidious doctrines, he would not be a target for us; but he shamefully left it and now must take the consequences. He took the most sacred of earthly purrits as his ancient model did, who ended his career with a halter. Mr. William Elder can no longer come and go on what he says—he cannot any longer rest the respectability of his paper on his days in the pulpit.

What have we done? Very little of good, and we hope very much less of harm. But our principles were born in us: they grew with our growth and strengthened with our strength; we don't seek to crush them; they are nature's gift and we are not ashamed of them. Where are the *Telegraph's* principles! They are myths. If the man was born with principles he has, here like, strangle them. But we much think they were not born with him. His principles are exotics: he has transplanted a few, and he has plucked them out again. Else would he one day go into the pulpit and the next day go out of it? How dare the *Telegraph* rebuke the *Star*!

**YESTERDAY'S DISCUSSION.**

Mr. Willis' speech, which began at 2.30 yesterday, was the most wonderful instance of lung power we have heard of for some time. It seems to be Mr. Willis' opinion that a speech is to be measured rather by its length than by its depth; and that a speaker is not doing his duty to his constituents unless he talks at least two hours. Mr. Willis' speech, from a St. John standpoint was a sad piece of blunders. He favored Mr. Black's amendment, which shows, as we long ago anticipated, that the second best thing St. John could get would be a repair of the old buildings. Mr. Willis thought Fredericton would

lose nothing by the change; that for example she could establish glue factories. The only thing we can say for the speech is that it was better than Mr. Ritchie's.

Fredericton in the time to come, should erect a cenotaph on one of her lovely plots of ground to the memory of Mr. Hanington: nor should the Province forget this high-minded and able gentleman. When Mr. Willis sat down yesterday, Mr. Hanington resumed the discussion: and he made the most masterly speech we have ever heard delivered in this House of Assembly.

His whole argument was a series of brilliant points, touching every phase of the question, and argued out from undeniable premises to logical conclusions. And the speaker who by the way has a soul, soared to the loftiest flights of eloquence at times; but he did not satisfy himself with staid glittering generalities as some who preceded him had done, and left them stay there. He stated his principle, and examined it in the light of practical facts. There was none of the hollow platitudes that never reach the judgment but which linger on the ear to tickle the fancy; the rhetoric was there, but truth was its foundation. Mr. Hanington talked little about ethics, for it is a pretty general rule, that the virtue we prize most about, we practice least. He acknowledged sentiment as a powerful lever in human action; and did not perpetrate the absurdity, as another gentleman had done, of pitching it overboard. He examined the text "the greatest good of the greatest number" in the light of facts, and he found that the greatest good of the greatest number is only conserved by maintaining the capital where it is.

He went to tatters the argument of our inability to put up new buildings as advocated by the timorous sort, and on the other hand, he showed how suicidal it would be, for the sake of pandering to a spasm of the populace, to squander several thousands of dollars. We don't give a full report of Mr. Hanington's speech, and we regret we have been unable to do so; but we commend our readers to what we have written; of it. We congratulate Mr. Hanington.

Mr. Marshall followed Mr. Hanington, in a kind of serio-comic style. The long lists of figures he read of formed the most pathetic portion of the speech. The discussion continued this afternoon.

**NO SURRENDER.**

This is our motto, and it is hateful to such vacillating weak kneed people as those who conduct the *Buildings*. In the question of new buildings for Fredericton, we have not receded an inch from our position; and contend now as we contended before, that new buildings we must have or great will be the accountability. Last winter a motion for new buildings was put before the House, and an amendment was moved by Mr. Blair limiting the Government to the expenditure of \$100,000. The amendment was lost, and thus the House committed itself to granting even more than \$100,000 if the Government thought fit to expend more. And here is the vote on that resolution:

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| YEAS.       | NAYS.      |
| Fraser,     | Covert,    |
| Wesleyburn, | Willis,    |
| Landry,     | Gillespie, |
| Adams,      | Hutchison, |
| Crawford,   | McManus,   |
| Perley,     | Black,     |
| Ryan,       | Butler,    |
| White,      | Sayre,     |
| Johnston,   | Barbarie.  |
| Ritchie,    |            |
| Lynnot,     |            |
| Hill,       |            |
| Lewis,      |            |
| Elder,      |            |
| McLellan,   |            |
| Blair,      |            |
| Thompson,   |            |
| Davidson,   |            |
| Kenny,      |            |
| Woods,      |            |
| Leighton.   |            |

All the yeas above, to be consistent must vote New Buildings. The fire having swept away the old ones, it removes the objection to the nays voting. We shall watch, and chalk down those who voted one way last winter, and another way this winter. We believe however we are dealing with, for the greater part, honorable men.

**A DEFENCE OF THE PRESS AND JUDGE WETMORE.**

MR. HANINGTON in his fine, manly way, defended a "certain Fredericton paper" against the aspersions thrown upon it by some who tried, but miserably failed, to plunder our city. He showed that we were on the defence; and that it was quite easy for the aggressors to talk of moderation.

And he spoke too of the infamous attack by certain St. John papers on a dignified and honorable member of the bench, Judge Wetmore. He deprecated that any newspaper should be so abandoned as to attack a gentleman whose tongue was tied. He properly pointed out that advantage had been taken of a misreported speech of the Judge: but it shows how little the low malignity of these papers affects Judge Wetmore, that he has scorned to set himself right before them. When first we saw the Judge's speech we concluded that he had been misrepresented; though we did not think the *spirit* of his speech was distorted, nor do we now believe the Judge would wish the public to think it

was. But as we have said before, those unscrupulous men who have attacked the Judge would not have dared to have done so but that his tongue is tied. In debate he could simply annihilate, with a few scathing words, a horde of such as those who attacked him: with the pen they would be at equal disadvantage. But the stainless character of one of our most worthy Judges is little tarnished by all the low abuse of such papers as the *Sun*, or by the insolent insinuations of such a paper as the *Telegraph*. The abuse of these papers reminds us of Dr. Brewster's snake that crept upon the marble crypt and spread its slime over it, but the purity of the stone was as unsullied as before and the slime was never half so hateful as by the contrast.

Those who vote repairs, virtually vote St. John. If the Northern members vote repairs, theirs will be a bitter accountability: they will be turning traitor to the Miramichi Valley Road.

**ERRORS, ETC.**

A word on these reports "soon." Mr. Barbarie did not call Mr. Kenny his "infamous colleague." The report was an error.

NEW BUILDINGS will be voted with a large majority.

THE St. John scheme has exploded like a ridiculous balloon. Its origin, nators must feel rather "cheap."

ST. JOHN the Capital. Sure enough!

**Communications.**

To the Editor of the STAR.

By placing the Seat of Government at St. John you would injure the Province, for, in a military point of view, St. John is unfit to become the Capital. Were she as strong as Halifax there could be no objection of this kind; but weak as New Brunswick is we should undoubtedly take every advantage of position for defence. A fleet which could bombard St. John and destroy her Public Buildings, could never reach Fredericton, and in case of an enemy marching on Fredericton we could use our most reliable arm, Infantry, to the best advantage. No one can doubt that New York is a place of greater business than Washington, but when will the States allow New York to become the Seat of Government of their country? Had the Government of France been seated in a quiet country town she had, doubtless, escaped some of those bloody revolutions which originated that hot-bed of vice, Paris.

**CHEAP SALE**

AT  
**GUIOU'S**  
Variety Store!

During the next THIRTY DAYS  
GOODS WILL BE SOLD

**AT COST**

FOR CASH to make room for Fall Stock. British and American Silver taken at the face for goods.

WILMOT GUIOU  
Fredericton, Oct. 14th, 1879.—tr.

**TOYS! TOYS!**

A VERY LARGE STOCK of Christmas Goods being shown at  
**LEMONT'S Variety Store.**  
Fredericton, Dec. 2, 1879.

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE**

A LOT 132x40 feet, and House dam aged by fire; corner of Brunswick and Carleton Streets.  
**THOMAS JONES,**  
Carleton Street.

F'ton, Feb. 19, 1880.—1m

**JAMES BOONE,**

HARNESS MAKER,  
Levy Landing, Saint Mary's, York County, N. B.  
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.  
Orders promptly attended to on reasonable terms. Repairing executed in a satisfactory manner.  
Oct. 28, 1879.—6 mos.

**House To Let.**

MY BRICK HOUSE on Brunswick Street, occupied at present by A. A. Sterling, Esq. The House and premises are in first-rate order, making it a very desirable residence.  
F'ton, Jan. 27, 1880. tr D. LUCY.

**TO LET.**

POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.  
THE subscriber will let for a year or term of years, a nicely finished and situated Store 22x55 feet, at Gibson, formerly occupied as a grocery stand by W. R. Logan. The lessee will have a fine first floor cellar of the same size as the store. Enquire of  
P. A. LOGAN.  
Gibson, Feb. 12—tr

**ONE TON OF WOOL**

Wanted at the Establishment of  
**T. G. COGNOR.**  
November 1, 1879.—tr.

**GEO. LEE,**

**Boarding House**  
WESTMORLAND STREET.  
Terms Cheap for Cash  
Fredericton, Sept. 27th, 1879. 6 mos.

A GOOD PLACE, containing and operating many other valuable improvements, for sale at a low price. Enquire of  
LAWRENCE & CO., 55 Exchange Place, New York.

**Parliament Buildings!**

**WANTED**

8432 Customers to purchase STAPLE AND FANCY DRUG GOODS at the

**ALBION HOUSE,**

during the continuation of CHEAP SALE, which will last for two weeks longer.  
F. EDGECOMBE, Commissioner of Dry Goods.  
P. S.—All tenders in CASH will be accepted.  
Fredericton, March 13, 1880.

**CLOSING BUSINESS!**

**CASH SALE**

**Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, &c.**

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.  
F. 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:  
**26 CASES**  
Choice Books and Fancy Goods, TOYS OF ALL KINDS, In Wood, Tin and Rubber. All so some nice  
**The 'Best' Place**  
—TO BUY—  
**CHRISTMAS GOODS**  
—IS AT—  
**McMurray & Fenety's**

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.