

TWO PICTURES.

This is what the great Edmund Burke says of the duty of a Representative. We want Mr. Snowball and his friends to read it:—"It is the duty of your Parliamentary representative to sacrifice his repose and his pleasures to yours, and above all, to prefer in all cases YOUR INTEREST TO HIS OWN."

HOLY WEEK.

As there is in the world the Civil year, commencing on the 1st January, and in the state, what is called the Fiscal year, that in the Dominion commencing on the 1st July, so in the church there is the Ecclesiastical year, which commences on the 1st Sunday in Advent. The object of the Ecclesiastical year is to renew for us the great work of Redemption accomplished by Christ for sinful man and to enable us to worship God in spirit and in truth. The central point of the Redemption is the Sacrifice of Christ on the Cross, which was consummated in His glorious Resurrection. In the same manner Holy week and Easter form the centre of the Ecclesiastical year, because by them we are reminded of Christ's death on the Cross and His Resurrection from the grave.

Holy week is therefore the last week of the Lenten season. In ancient times it was customary to abstain from servile work during this week, and to observe it in the most austere manner. This was the custom until the seventh century, but after this period the faithful assisted daily at divine service and observed the last three days as Sunday. It was the constant aim of the church to repair all evils, as far as possible, during this week.

The great object during Holy week is the consideration of the Passion of our Holy Redeemer. On Palm Sunday, as also on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday of Holy week the Passion of our Lord is sung or read in divine service, each time according to a different Evangelist, a very ancient custom in the church.

In many churches the Matins and Lauds of the office are solemnly sung on the evenings of the last three days of the Holy week. Of these the lamentations of the Prophet Jeremiah express in the most pathetic and touching manner the deep sadness of all Christendom, which has now reached the highest degree. This office is called the office of Tears and is full of beautiful, mystic and symbolic meaning.

Palm Sunday, the beginning of Holy week derives its name from the blessing of palms, and the procession customary on that day. This festival is to remind us of the triumphant entry of Christ into Jerusalem.

Holy Thursday, otherwise known as "Maundy Thursday," and Coena Domini the Supper of the Lord, commemorates the last supper of our Lord with his Apostles. On this occasion He washed their feet and instituted the most adorable sacrament of the Altar and the Holy Mass. On this day also are usually blessed the Holy oils used in the administration of several sacraments and at the more important consecrations, viz: of Altars, Churches, Chalice, etc. Many other ceremonies, etc., usually take place on this great festival but we have no space to refer to them.

Good Friday commemorates the death of our Saviour whereby the whole world was redeemed. It is not, however, celebrated as a festival, for festivals are always accompanied with rejoicing; but on this day the church is filled with sentiments of the deepest sorrow for the sufferings and death of our Redeemer.

Holy Saturday is so called because it is the day on which our Redeemer the "Holy of Holies" remained in the Sepulchre, and on which the new fire and baptismal fonts are blessed. Originally, it was intended to commemorate the repose of the Lord in the grave—as the Creator having perfected His work, rested on the seventh day, so after having completed the great work of Redemption our Saviour also rested on the seventh day. Many beautiful and touching ceremonies, take place on this day, all having for their object the ushering in of the great feast of the Resurrection.

Easter is the greatest festival, and as we have said the centre, of the Ecclesiastical year. On this day is celebrated the resurrection of Christ, by which the work of redemption was accomplished. This festival in the Old Law was instituted by God himself. It is the festival of the "Pasch" or "Passover." In the Church it is always celebrated on the Sunday following the first full moon after the vernal equinox. The joy of the Church now bursts forth in "Alleluia." This great feast is well expressed in the office of the church. "This is the day the Lord hath made: let us be glad and rejoice therein."

THE MORALITY ETC OF PROHIBITION.

Perhaps one of the greatest agitations in the social world now, is the temperance question. This is viewed in many different lights. Some of the champions of temperance pin their faith to moral suasion, and contend that you may as well try to make "good christians" by law, as to make men temperate by legislation. They raise two objections to such acts of Parliament as the Scott Act: one is a moral objection and the other is a practical objection. They reason on the moral aspect in this way: God gave to man Free will. Do this he said, and live. do that and die. Had there been no spiritual strife, there would have been no Heaven to gain; for how could the man who died without meeting a cross, and without overcoming temptation merit a crown? There would be no merit in abstaining from evil; and certainly none if the inclination existed, but by the interference of some power, the evil was placed beyond our reach. The temperance moralists are wiser than God. Had they had the making of the world they never would have left the apple in Adams' way. They would have appointed constables to see Adam did not get at the apple. Indeed the writer heard a leading temperance orator in Fredericton, one William O'Brien blasphemously say, "If God had kept the fruit out of Adams way he never would have eaten it—thats sure. Likewise my friends, let us keep rum out of the way, and no one will drink it." The audience applauded the speaker!

The other objection is the practical objection. They contend you cannot legislate a man into sobriety; that the liquor will be sold, so long as it is imported. This brings us to a view of the question worth noting. Maine you may say is the parent spot of the "liquor law." It was there Neal Dow became famous. Some say the law in this State is a failure, some say it is a success. The Toronto Globe has resolved to find out for itself how the "law" does work in Maine. So it has sent out commissioners there. We have a late letter of these commissioners' before us. They prove the Maine liquor law is a decided failure, a worse failure than we ever dreamt of before. They say for example:—"The calendar of the Municipal Court—corresponding to our Police Court—gives daily evidence of the increasing extent of the whiskey traffic in this city."

This city is Portland. One days police court shows nine drunks. They further say:—"The City Marshal—an official occupying a similar position to our Chief of Police, but vastly more affable and communicative than the general run of Canadian chief constables—assured us that the sale of liquor was more free and unrestrained now than ever before."

There is no difficulty in getting liquor to drink, though the law prohibits the sale. One of the "commissioners" and he is by the way a prohibitionist, stepped out one night to look around. He entered a particular locality and writes:—"There were lights in many of the shops and we had no difficulty in getting all the vile whiskey and New England rum that we wanted (in fact more than we really wanted). Just now there appears to be a carnival of drunkenness here."

But a worse commentary still than this on the Maine law is that Portland Me. with a population 49 per cent greater than St. John, has from 150 to 200 per cent more drunkenness.

THE REAL STATE OF FACTS REGARDING THE CARLETON COUNTY ELECTION.

The election of Mr. Irvine has been claimed as a great Liberal Victory, when in reality politics had but very little to do with the matter. We have been at especial pains to discern the cause of Dr. Connell's rejection. The facts are simply these, aided by other trifling causes. The Connell family for a great length of time have been large property holders in Carleton, possessing lands in nearly every section of the county, while residing in the town of Woodstock. The late Charles Connell being a very far seeing business man, took every opportunity of buying excellent agricultural lands at the Crown Land price. If a new settlement were projected and a road contemplated to be built through a fertile section, he ascertained by agents the best lots in the district and became the purchaser of the same. These, bought at 50 cents per acre, or thereabout, in the course of a few years increased so much in value as to realize when disposed of by him so high as \$4 per acre. A large quantity of these lands are yet held by the family. This has made them to be looked upon by the country people as monopolists creating a consequent envy and jealousy of them and of their influence.

When property holders are not residents of the parish in which their property is situated, they appear in the light of obstructives since while preventing the settlement of tracts

owned by them owing to the high prices charged for the same, they are not in a position to counteract this feeling by giving employment to the working men of the neighborhood. There has also existed in Carleton County for many years a feeling of hostility between town and country which reached its climax at this election; so that the causes of the result of this election may be thus summed up:—"The hostility of many living in the country to the Connell family. And the jealousy of the country districts of the influence of the town of Woodstock."

GOLDWIN SMITH'S PREDICTIONS.

It is said Zalkiel and Vemor will take proceedings against Goldwin Smith for interfering in their "prediction" business. Goldwin Smith is, as Mr Anglin described him two years ago, a sour and morose individual. We do not believe he has ever yet eaten a dinner that has digested properly. Mr Ellis the American who was dismissed from the St. John post office, called him abut the same time, a "firebrand in politics." The Toronto Globe says Goldwin Smith and his Bytander are "beyond respectable contempt."

Mr Elber however quotes a late extract from the Professor in great glee. The extract carries at Sir Leonard Tilley's increase of duties and predicts the early demise of Sir John Macdonald. Then the reins slide into Mr Blakes hands!

This sour man has another attack of indigestion. Fortunately he is going away to the Continent soon, on account of his dyspepsia; and let us say the sooner he goes the better. As his stomach gets worse, so will his writings, and both will soon be intolerable. Perhaps our readers do not know that Goldwin Smith has his price like other men. Well, he has. He wants to be made a Senator. If the Government will only make him a Senator, he will sound their praises from Dan to Beersheba. But they will not make him a Senator; so he will denounce their policy, and will remain "a free lance" either till Gordon Brown admit him to the Grim lodge, or till the Government admit him to the Senate. The pros peaks are he will always be a free lance.

Ex-Sheriff White has been elected for Sanbury. He long ago announced himself an "independent" in a St. John paper. Some of the demagogues say he is elected to the Opposition.

Mr Snowball is jubilant over the Carleton Election. His joy is not intelligent.

The evictions in Ireland have increased to 215 the past month.

Five thousand persons perished by the Earthquake at Chio.

Two Bills will be introduced on the land question.

Disastrous floods and drowning at Malaga.

Earthquake shocks still continue at Chio.

Sir Charles Tupper is getting better.

Sir John Macdonald is well again.

Groceries is enthusiastic for war.

A TOUR THROUGH IRELAND. THE ROMANTIC HILLS OF LOUGH SWILLY. Graphic Descriptions of Scenery and Country—and Landlord Persecution.

leave: others would rent the places at the increased figure. "As for you, ye shiftless, miserable tillers of the soil, ye can go where you like, emigrate if you can, get you to workhouse or the grave if you cannot." It is hard to believe that this could be done, or has been done lawfully again and again. It spoils the comfort of looking at the pleasant homes built upon reclaimed spots. We look more kindly on the cottage homes nestled among nooks of the hills.

The sky did not cloud over again, it remained blue and bright and cocked the waters of Lough Swilly to look blue and bright also. Flocks of white sea gulls flitted, darted and sailed about in an abandonment of enjoyment. Flights of ducks rose on the wing and whirled past.

We sailed between two forts that frowned at one another in a grim and desolate manner at Rathmillen. We informed that a man-of-war ordinarily lay at anchor in this lough to keep half an eye on things in general, and pooten, I suppose, in particular.

Up the Lough we sailed into beautiful RAMELTON, an exceptionally pretty, clean little place, bustling of a very nicely kept hotel. The scenery all around is delightful. Across the Lannon River, on the banks of which is one of the principal streets, is a lofty ridge crowned with grand trees. The Lannon runs into Lough Swilly, and is affected by the ebb and flow of the tide. The trees on the ridge are tenanted by a thriving colony of rooks, very very busy just now with their spring work. Two delightful roads, one above another, ran along the brow of the hill under the shade of the trees. I discovered that rooks know a great deal; that there is infinite variety of meaning in their call. The young couples who are starting housekeeping have not only to provide materials and build their homes but to defend their property at every stage from the rapacity of their neighbors. They have also to build in such a manner as to satisfy the artistic taste of the community. I saw an instance of this during a morning walk. Five rooks were sitting in judgment on the work of a young and thoughtful pair of rooks. I suppose—

The work was condemned, the young couple were evicted without mercy and the nest pulled to pieces by the five censurers with grave caws of disapprobation, while the evicted ones flew round and showed fight and used bad language. The Coercion Act was not in favor among the black coated gentry of the air.

It has fallen like a spell over Ireland though, and evictions are hurried through as if they thought their time was short.

PEOPLE ARE AFRAID TO SPEAK to a stranger. I have succeeded in obtaining introductions, which I hope will give me an entrance into society in Donegal. I drove over to Letterkenny, and obtained introductions to the mountain districts.

Was driven by my new friends over a part of Lord Leitrim's estate, and through his TOWN OF MILFORD. The murdered Earl has left a woful memory of himself all over the county side. He must have had as many curses breathed against him as there are leaves on the trees, if what respectable people who care speak of his doings say of him be true, which it is undoubtedly is, Godly people of Scottish descent, Covenanters and Presbyterians, who would not have harmed a hair of his head for worlds had again and again lifted their hands to heaven and cried. "How long, Lord, are we to endure the cruelty of this man?"

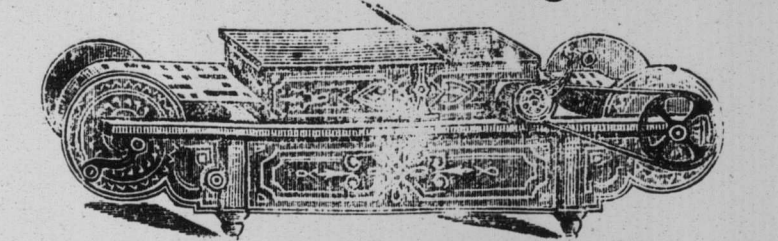
One case (which is a simple case) I will notice. In the plantation of Scottish settlers in the North it seems that either for company or mutual protection against the dispossessed children of the soil, the farmhouses were built together in clachans or little groups. After a lapse of years these clachans in some cases expanded into small towns. The people built houses and made improvements in their holdings, paying their rent punctually, but holding the right to their own money's worth, the result of years of hard toil and stern economy under the Ulster custom. In this way the greater part of the town of Milford sprang into existence.

One John Buchanan, a Presbyterian of Scottish descent, son of respectable people who had lived on this estate for generations, was employed in the land office of the Earl of Leitrim over twenty years. This man trusting to the Ulster custom and the honest goodness of the old Earl, grandfather of the present Earl, a good landlord and a just man, by all accounts, invested his savings in building on the site of the old farm house in Milford a block of buildings—quarrying the stone for them—consisting of two large houses on Main street, and the rest tenement houses on Buchanan street. He improved his farm by reclaiming land, making nice fields out of bog. (To be concluded in next.)

EASTER BEEF. Will be slaughtered in Chatham for Easter, by MR. VAN SONS, Four Splendid three year old STEERS, bred and fed by Adam Robert Ferguson, Esq., of Athol House, Campbellton, being the finest ever killed in Miramichi for the age. ALSO—A splendid OX, bred and fed by Mr. Fraser. (Cross roan, Campbellton; and THREE GOOD SHEEP. Chatham April 9-11

NOTICE. I have appointed John Mearns of Newcastle, Esq., Deputy for the County of Northumberland. To all whom it may concern. JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of Northumberland, Newcastle, March 12, 1881.

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CARPET REMNANTS!

Our fourth annual sale of CARPET REMNANTS commenced on Wednesday, 1st December,

And will be continued till January 1st, 1881.

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Brussels Remnants, from 15 to 30 per cent Reduction. Tapestry " " 15 to 30 " " Wool " " 15 to 30 " " "

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A Full Line of Cheap Furniture.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

In all the best patterns at the lowest prices. All kinds of TINWARE!

CROCKERY, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE A FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, &c. &c. Dried Codfish, Dried Ling, No. 1 Fall Herring, Winter Apples.

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WHOLESALE IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Offers for sale the following goods in bond or duty paid:--

- Martell Brandy in Hb's and Quarter Cases—Pale and Dark Martell Brandy in cases—Pale and Dark Martell Brandy in cases, XXX—Pale and Dark Martell Brandy in cases, X—in pint, 2 doz each Hennessy Brandy in cases, X John De Kuper & Son's finest quality Gin in Hb's and Quarter Cases John De Kuper & Son's Gin, in Green Cases. Wise's Finest Cork Malt Scotch Whiskey in Quarter Cases Old Dublin B B Whiskey—12 years old—in cases Highland Malt Scotch Whiskey in Quarter Cases Finest Blended Glenlivet Whiskey in Cases Port wine, various grades Best Wine, Finest celebrated AV, AYA and AVAY Sherry, various grades Sherry, Richard Davis' celebrated Wines Champagne, in baskets Goodham & Wors' finest quality Pure Spirits, in bb's Rye Whiskey, in bb's Bourbon Whiskey, in bb's Base India Pale Ale, in hds and bottles Guinness' Stout, in hds and bottles. And sundry other goods.

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Tinware. Tinware.

The Subscriber also offers a varied and extensive stock of Tinware, including Pails, Pans, Kettles, Saucepans, Stew Pans, Coal Hods, Larders, Milk Strainers, Milk Pans, Flour Sifters, Colanders, Tea and Coffee Pots, Patty Pans, Water Sprinklers, &c. &c. All at the lowest figures for cash; easy terms on approved credit. N.B.—I make most of my own ware and can afford to sell at bottom prices.

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LOCAL MATTER

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against paying subscription amounts for advertisements for person on behalf of the STAR, said person hold written authority from me to collect and receive same. J. E. COLLINS, Ed. "N"

Field Over We hold over Mr Wymann A. S. letter till next issue.

A Swarm of Light Keepers. There were twelve light houses in town Wednesday. It was pay and bay day.

Bay du Vin Bridge. Squire John Williston will repair Bay du Vin Bridge at once. He make some trifling additions.

On first page an article from the S Grace Glenn on house cleaning—tour through Ireland," is interesting reading.

School Houses. A meeting was held at Bay du Vin today to discuss the propriety of building a new school house. There is also a new school house built in Hardwick short time.

Round the Coast. The Chief Commissioner and Mr. examined the Little Tracadie Bridge, admitted its construction, and the publicity of the draw very much, built by Mr John Currey.

Gaspereaux Seining. A petition praying for permission seine gaspereaux during the month June will soon be sent by a large of fishermen to Ottawa. The petition should not be withheld. We shall try to further in another issue.

Accident. Thursday last a young man, William Comby, belonging to Chatham lost two fingers of his left hand a first joint of his thumb while making lobster boxes in Hutchingson's cove. Dr. J. Benson dressed his wounds.

The Strait and Harbor Ice. The ice from the lower end of Island out has gone out. Several ago not a particle of ice could be seen Northumberland Strait, and it is the opinion of old pilots that there will be ice in the Strait this spring.

Moncton Sugar. Moncton sugar is every day getting more in favor with our grocers, as know a number of cases here in Chatham where purchasers insist on "the Moncton sugar." Mr. Har Moncton has more orders than he can fill; and if he did not sell a barrel lower provinces, Hon Francis S. Toronto would take every barrel manufactured.

To "Correspondents." We have a letter from the district of Kent County, but the does not send his name to us. writer cannot trust us with his neither can we trust the accuracy unknown correspondent's state. One of his assertions is that the literature would sell the whole country dollars," a statement the readers STAN will not believe unless our correspondent put it over his name.

Wood for the Moncton Refinery. At several points along the International Railway, you will observe hardwood. On enquiry we learned wood will be shipped to Moncton using making barrels for sugar, Refinery. The Refinery turns out barrels of sugar in a day, so the will be able to see that in the matter of barrel making the N. P. has kind to scores of poor fellows, who along the I. C. R. line, and who some hardwood growing on farms.

Bank of Nova Scotia. Notwithstanding the indiscreet decisions of Mr. Morrisey in the Miramichi, the bank of Nova Scotia establish at least one branch, more likely two, on the Miramichi. An office will be opened soon in New and probably before long in Chatham. For the life of us we cannot see why managers of the N. S. bank, should take for a moment about establishing a branch in Chatham. While the undoubtedly do well in Newcastle would do much better in Chatham. cause they would get the great of mercantile business here. The ple of the Miramichi have for a long felt the want of a bank here, and derring that they are so well a sustain one, the wonder is they had had one before this time.

Too Early. A correspondent writes us "On 29 Mr John Williston, fishery seer, came down the Bay and was to stop fishing oysters on the next season, he said, then came to us. His order was disputed, but he said must obey it. He went home, but to say we have not heard from, oh him since. Perhaps he is waiting while till the close of the season come. When does it come Mr. tor?"

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Gents' Furnishings.

The Subscriber has added to his premises the upper end of the building adjoining his Dry Goods Store, where he intends carrying on the above branches of his business. For the Custom Tailoring I have engaged as cutter, Mr. A. H. Gillis, who is well known as a first class man. I can confidently guarantee a satisfactory fit in all cases. I will show in a few days about

200 PIECES TWEED, of choice patterns and colours, bought at close prices in the best market. ALSO— BROAD CLOTH, Black and Blue Doe, Worsted Coating, BLUE SERGE FOR SUMMER SUITS. These goods I will make up at short notice and at prices that cannot be beaten by any firm for the same class of work. ALSO— \$3,000 Worth of READY MADE CLOTHING which is made up by first class Clothing Manufacturers in Montreal and is marked at a smaller margin of profit than ever before.

The stock consists of Mens, Boys, Youths & Childrens Garments and range from CHEAP GOODS TO FINE WORSTEDS. ALSO—A Complete Stock of Gents' Furnishings, comprising White and Coloured Shirts, Hats, Caps, Ties, Collars and Underclothing, &c. Inspection Respectfully Solicited.

W. S. LOGGIE, Chatham, 2nd April, 1881.—1m.

[We believe the close season succeeds the 1st of Sept., and ends the 1st of June. We are under impression that Mr Williston's order due to a misapprehension of the rather than a desire to annoy the men.—ED.]