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The Morning Star.

J. E. COLLINS, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, APRIL 24, 1879.

Unforeseen Facts.

The powers and potentates of Europe have had for years, only the thought, one ambition,—to be relieved of the moral influence of the Pope, in the government of their domains. They vainly hoped or imagined that once freed from this disagreeable restraint, they could live as they listed. All would, they thought, subserve their end and object—to rule their respective subjects with a rod of iron, tyrannize over the weak and fawn on the strong. Those were to be halcyon days—the result of all their cunning and deception. The sun would alone shine for them, the zephyrs would only wait the soothing blast to refresh their royal clay, all nature would exhaust itself in making their terrestrial life glorious. And man proud, haughty man would low in humble submission to their mighty will, since there was no other recognized authority on earth to which he could appeal.

Sad delusion! vain hope! blasted ambition!! They cut away as far as they could the only pillar which could sustain their legitimate authority; severed themselves from the only authority that unites heaven and earth, God and man. Where are they now? Have they realized, in all its magnitude and intensity, the truth that "uneasy is the head that wears the crown?" They may be clad in purple and fine linen, but these afford no protection from the assassin's dagger. They may drink out of golden goblets, but they merely contain the elixir of death as well as does the miasmic pool from which the poor man draws the element of his destruction. In a moment of wild delirium they led the people astray and the people are now seeking wild revenge.

Not many "yesterdays" ago both prince and people recognized one authority, to which all submitted, because they believed that authority emanated from God, and was the dictation of His will. In those days the rights of kings were recognized as well as the rights of the people—their subjects. All were, however, required to submit to and observe one supreme law—the *lex Dei*. If kings and emperors had their rights they had their duties too. If the subject and the serf had duties to fulfill they had rights also of which no human power on earth could deprive them without violating the Divine law. The kings and emperors of our day have led the people to believe that they are the only god that they should worship. And the way the people believe in them and worship them we shall see in the sequel.

We refer to a few examples by way of illustration. The Emperor of Germany has twice, within a given time, escaped death from the kindness of those whom his friend Bismarck flattered and encouraged in an evil hour. He is now employing arbitrary ways and means to smother the creature which he created. Yet Socialism still reflects the whole German empire and only awaits its opportunity to overthrow a tyranny worse than death. King Humbert, the descendant of saints, yet the son of a profligate father, has had his experience. He knows very well that he has no claim to the possessions which he now occupies, unless on the principle that might is right. Should another stronger than he claim possession, he has no moral principle to sustain him in asserting the old adage that he pretends to own. Bismarck, too, to be happy, if people can be in the world. The Czar has assumed charge not only of the body of the people but also of their souls. Yet, strange to say, the people do not believe in him. They may perhaps believe in already perfect and wish to expedite his entrance into heaven by a ball or a dagger. Loving people of a humanitarian rule! These ter-

rible Nihilists say they don't want him, nor recognize him. Strange infatuation, children denying their own father!

Austria with all its pretended piety has escaped and no more. Had it not got timely information, its emperor might have felt the thrust of a dagger. Francis Joseph escaped a tragedy more fearful perhaps in its results than that of Berlin or Russia. Spain, of glorious memory and still true, partially to its primitive love, has had its experience. Alfonso has been relieved of a premature death, only to be exposed to future dangers. All these tragic scenes are the combination of certain tendencies, all moving to the same end.

What is to be done under these circumstances? We know of only one remedy—that all, kings as well as peoples return to their first love, recognize and obey the only authority on earth qualified and authorized to teach one and all, their rights as well as their duties. When this truth is realized and practised, we shall have peace amongst nations, families and individuals, and not before. This is, to our mind, the summum rerum,—the Alpha and Omega of all. When this is attained, we shall have peace.

The New Way of Knowing Nothing.

This grading system must soon be played out. If the thing continues for any length of time, there will be no place to send our children, unless they are graded for heaven. Children are being graded for our High School that do not know the elements of English.

Our boys and girls are taught everything but one thing—to know themselves. Of this they seem to be absolutely ignorant. They are inflated with an idea of their own importance, which is the only mania that they develop to the outside world. The cause of this, we believe, the cramming system now adopted. Children are learning Latin and Greek, now-a-days, who can't wash their own face, much less cook a sprat. The age of boys and girls has gone forever. We have only babies and young ladies and young gentlemen, who can't work and don't want to. Once a year ought to be, in all reason, enough to grade the most intelligent of our children, unless they become inspired in the meantime. Unless our system be left to work its own ruin, let a little common sense be infused into it. Our educational law is intended for the benefit of the whole province, and not for the benefit of a few select individuals who may happen to live in some one locality for the time being. The men who manage and regulate it, seem to have forgotten this important fact. They have concentrated all their energies on one or two points, leaving the rest to take care of themselves.

Any man of brains with a little practical experience know well that this complicated system, in vogue at present, cannot be developed throughout our sparse and scattered people. Why therefore sacrifice the interests of the whole, or rather we should say nine-tenths of our people, for the benefit of the few? If those who are interested in the education of our children wish to render the system beneficial they must tune it down to the wants of the country at large. We have no Athenian groves here where our Aristotles may walk speaking their abstract philosophy.

We were amused the other day, when attending the public examination of our pupil teachers, at the wisdom displayed by one of the professors in teaching the natural science of his subjects. He wanted to know the centripetal and centrifugal force and all the surrounding influences which would affect a ball fired from one side of the river to the other. He never thought of asking his athletes in wisdom what the effect would be did it meet any obstruction on the way (a mere man say) to its destination. It was not, perhaps, necessary, since the all the fuss and smoke ended in blank cartridge.

How much more interesting it would have been, and more useful too, had he asked them "the best way to make bread, milk cows, churn cream and produce fresh butter," and as a resume of their six months study the best way of keeping a house neat, tidy, and

clean. Had he asked them to do it as they would naturally have gone wild: because any one can so far and batter the instrument enough to smash the keys, if not break the whole instrument.

Let us return to our primitive simplicity, for we sadly want it. Let our children be taught just the essentials of life and afterwards the accomplishments. We shall then know ourselves, which is the first thing we should learn. If we have talents for a certain pursuit in life they will develop themselves after we have learned the first and great transcendent truth,—God is, we are his creatures, and our only end in life is to return to Him who made us. This is our philosophy—we know of no other.

The Letellier Embroglio.

Notwithstanding the assurances of a St. John paper, who on all momentous occasions utters words charged with wisdom, the Letellier matter is likely to prove more difficult of settlement than would at first sight appear. Each day it is becoming more involved, while the French Conservatives are working themselves to a still higher pitch of rage and treasonable utterances. The danger was in letting this party smell the blood of their victim. Nothing short of his expiation now will smooth over the torrent of fury.

Various opinions are held as to what the action of the Queen will be in the matter. It seems likely now that neither side will get a hearing, nor does it seem unlikely that the Bill will remain the two years unassented to. This of course would render the dismissal of Letellier nugatory, for within the two years, it seems to us, his term of office expires. Should the Queen not give her assent to the Bill, an upheaval must take place somewhere. Either the whole French Conservative body will go over "lumpus corpus" to the Grit side of the House, or those who through weakness did not secure the Governor General's signature, or through connivance prevented it, will be cleared out.

Several of the newspapers think Sir John will be removed; but we scarcely think it possible that this acute statesman would knowingly or inadvertently enter a trap from which he cannot escape. Of course we don't know what Sir John has done in the matter, but we do know that ostensibly he has been anxious for Letellier's dismissal all along.

When leader of the Opposition he called for his dismissal and it was refused by the then Government— which fact by the way is now the strongest argument used in England in favor of Letellier. Becoming leader of the Government he assumed the same policy, but thousands of French conservatives began to think he asked when in Opposition for Letellier's dismissal out of policy only. This suspicion seemed to be verified when Lord Lorne refused to sign the order of dismissal. And so now the Blues are up in arms, and it is said insist on Sir John's retirement. Some vent their spleen on the latter's head, some on the Governor General and the English Government generally. Hear what the *Courier du Canada* says:—

"And when England will no longer have to count but upon the loyalty of the Lower Canadian Liberals, another day will very quickly replace the Union Jack upon the heights of our citadel. No proof, let me say, let me say!"

Let us not be accused of preaching annexation. Appreciating that extremity, we sympathize the route which lead to it; fearing the danger, we indicate the means of shunning it."

This sentence, if analyzed, would be found, however, to contain 50 per cent. of bluster, 20 per cent. of buncombe, and pretty near the remainder of wind. Annexation indeed! Why does not the *Globe* chime in?

John Bright vs. Protection.

It is all very well for Mr. John Bright in his luminous way to write up Free Trade and denounce protection from his English standpoint. One however approaches such a "big gun" as he with fear and trembling. We quote from a letter by this great Free Trade apostle:—

"The 'reciprocity' notion is exactly adapted to catch the considerable class of simpletons who have no memory and no logic."

This is not a bad specimen of English assurance at any rate. But let us hear some more of Mr. Bright's logic:—

"They would know also that in the United States, the most 'protected' nation in the world the distress during the last five years has been

far more prolonged, more widely spread, and far more intense than in this country."

Of course he is speaking of the "simpletons" now, and evidently for simpletons too. How will Mr. John Bright dare assert to intelligent people that the depression in the United States the past four years has been greater than in European countries having Free Trade, among which we might count England? But America, like other nations, felt the depression of times, not being removed or isolated from the influences of a general paralyzed commercial trade. But apart from the fact, why should or how does Free Trade produce depression in America? Let us see. America now has a protection wall built round every native industry. Her own artisans, and mechanics, and manufacturers, are the lords and masters of her markets. But Mr. Bright and his twin brother, Mr. Elder, tell us this protection leads to high prices and enriches the manufacturer to the prejudice of the consumer. Hear this in mind now! And still America sells goods in her own market, equal in quality to English goods, as cheap as England sells these goods in her own market. Then where is the paltry argument about monopoly? What better test can be afforded than adoption and practice. Whence then does American depression arise?

We know it is hard to be taxed, and we grumble at the taxes Mr. Tilley has imposed. We think this tax necessary, while we do not agree with the mode of imposition. And we admit manufacturers may for a while charge the past price, plus the duty on their goods, but that will only prevail for to-day. Tomorrow we will have competition, and competition means that process by which bottom prices are reached. We need fear no local Hanseatic Leagues among manufacturers, but we may expect ere long the articles which are sold now at an increase equal to the duty, to be bought for the prices under the McKenzie regime. Protection on principle is the creed in which we hope to live and die.

English Trade with China.

The American papers are jubilant over their trade relations with China. They claim to have got the inside track of England, whom the celestials do not bear any great love for. It is beyond question that English trade with China has been steadily decreasing, but there has not been such a sad breaking off as the *Herald* thinks. It may well be doubted if such straits have been reached as the following paragraph from the *Herald* would seem to indicate:—

"In fact it seems probable that England's trade with China will have to be abandoned, for it is admitted that American opposition and enterprise have entirely killed English rivalry in that part of the world."

Mr. BURPEE (Sunderbury) has moved for papers, in the Commons, on the claims preferred against the Dominion by New Brunswick.

It is currently rumored in Ottawa that Senator Haviland will be appointed next Governor of Prince Edward Island.

SEEDS

FRESH
Garden,
Flower
and Field
SEEDS.

At J. M. WILLY'S.

F'ron, April 19, 1879.

Great Indian Vegetable Preparation

Made from the native herbs of
KINGSCLEAR, N. B.

A BLOOD PURIFIER and life saving principle, sold with great success, good for Cramps, Rheumatism, Cough and Dyspepsia, Fever, Acid Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, and Indigestion. Bathes the head freely and take inwardly for Lame Back, Neuralgic Affections, Whooping Cough, &c. Good also for Menstrual, Rheum, also Dropsy when taken in time, excellent for the Red G on an infant, will relieve any case of sore Throat, also the awful disease, Gravel, Liver Complaint or Biliousness. Also will relieve pain of Frozen Feet. Is perfectly harmless to take at any time. It is useless to speak of its superior goodness, it works like a charm, it will speak for itself when tried. If you have anything in your Eye, it will take it out as soon as applied and will relieve you of Dropsy, Stitch in your Side. Good for Colic. It is a harmless tonic and one can eat anything desired and take the medicine too. For further particulars apply to
KAVIA FRANCIS,
Indian Village, Kingsclear, N. B.
April 19, 1879.

HAIR BRUSHES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, CLOTH BRUSHES, WHISKY, HAND MIRRORS,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK
IN THE CITY.

AT
GEO. H. DAVIS'

Drug Store, Cor. Queen and
Regent Streets, F'ron.

April 17.

MISS EMILY UTTON

HAIR DRESSER
—AND DEALER IN—

Braids, Chignons, Switches
and Curls.

Comings made over in Carl's
Puffs, Braids, Human Hair bought,
and sold cheaper than anywhere in the
city.

I desire, please give me a call.
MISS EMILY UTTON,
March 9—1m. Queen Street, F'ron.

A large stock of Mourning Goods,
daily expected.

Dr. Warner's
HEALTH CORSET.

With Skirt Supporter
and self-adjusting
Pads, unequalled for
beauty, style and com-
fort.
Sold by
JOHN McDONALD

JUST OPENED A LOT OF

TINT WALL PAPERS

Warranted washable.
JOHN McDONALD.

Just Received.

100 LBS. SPONGES,
6 DOZ. CHAMONS,

Suitable for cleaning Wagons, Car-
riages, &c. Very cheap at
GEO. H. DAVIS' Drugstore,
Cor. Queen & Regent Street,
F'ron April 17.

HELP WANTED.

Authors' MSS. immediately placed, if avail-
able to any publisher, Journalists, corre-
spondents, Teachers, &c., desiring salaried en-
gagements may address,
ATHENÆUM BUREAU OF LITERATURE,
April 15, 1879.

JOHN C. FERGUSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 30 SOUTH MARKET WHARF,
St. John, N. B.

Wholesale Grocer and Dealer in

Flour, Dry and Pickled Fish,
Provisions, Kerosene Oils,
and Ships' Stores.

Agent for the sale of Western Cana-
dian, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, and New
Brunswick Produce. Consignments of every
description respectfully solicited and Prompt
returns guaranteed. P. O. Box 753.
F'ron, Feb. 25, 1879.

NEW FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS White Potatoes:
50 lbs. No. 1 Apples;
10 Hds. Choice Molasses;
No. 1 Scotch Sugar;
10 Barrels E. C. Sugar;
10 " Granulated Sugar;
No. 1 American Balwins.

For sale at JOHN OWENS,
Queen Street, F'ron.

F'ron, Nov. 23—3mos.

10 Bales

GRAIN BAGS

For Sale Low by the Bale.
P. McPEAKE.

T. E. FOSTER,

MASON, BRICKLAYER,
AND PLASTERER.

Mastic and Stucco Worker,

All kinds of color washing executed in
the best manner and on reasonable terms.
Jobbing punctually attended to.
Fancy, Plain and Ornamental Plastering.

Residence, Corner of St. John and Charlotte
Streets.
Oct 31, 1878.—3mos.

COTTON GOODS!

A FULL SUPPLY
—OF—
TICKS,
DENIMS,
DUCKS,
JEANS,
DRILLS

—AND—
COTTON GOODS
of every description.

P. McPEAKE.

21, -Reg. Ag.—1f.

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JOHN M. WILEY, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

—DEALER IN—
GENUINE HAVANA AND DOMESTIC
CIGARS.

Corner of Queen Street and
Wilmot's Alley.

Jan. 23, 1879.—3 mos.

A CHRISTMAS

1878.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT?

CALL AT
LEMON'S VARIETY STORE.

AND YOU WILL FIND THERE

Pianos, & Organs,
Chamber Sets & Parlor Suites,
Fancy Chairs in many varieties,
Chromes & Fancy Photographs,
The largest assortment of Fancy
China Cups, Saucers & Mugs over dis-
played in the city, Toilet Sets,
Children's Tea Sets & Dinner Sets,
Writing Desks, Photo. App. Albums,
Purses, & a very fine
Satchels, Tin Toys,
Portfolios, Games &c.
3000 Dolls in 1 case,
Wool, & Wood in abun-
dantly, Bohemian in
a very fine line in
Scots, and Receivers,
&c. &c.

Many of these goods have been per-
sonally selected by Mr. William Lemon
in the markets of Europe and bought at
the lowest prices; enabling us to sell
them at prices to suit the times.

The cheapest and best place to buy
Goods.

F'ron, Dec 18

LEMON & SONS.

LESS THAN COST!

We have this day marked down
our stock of

Ladies' & Gents' Furs!

To a price that must affect their

SPEDDY CLEARANCE

Gents' Fur Caps for \$1.75.
Former price \$3.25.

Ladies' Fur Caps, \$2.00.
Former price, \$3.50.

LADIES' MUFFS

of all kinds will be sold at 25 per
cent. less than first cost.

A few pieces Children's Ermine
Sets, waiting for buyers at \$20 cts.
for set. Former price \$1.25.

Come in and get your choice of
a nice lot of Furs at your own
price, at the Manchester House.

SIMON NEALIS,

Directly Opp. Normal School.
Jan. 7, 1879.—1f.

WANTED 3,000 CUSTOMERS TO BUY

FOR \$5.00 EACH,

CHEAP DRY GOODS

—AND—
CLOTHING.

THE subscriber wishing to reduce his
stock before moving into his New
Building, will sell the goods now on
hand, comprising in part

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Cloths, Tweeds, Men's and Boys',
Overcoats, Reefers, Hats,
Caps, Ladies' Vests, Shirts,
Drawers, Ladies' and
Gents' Kid Mitts and
Gloves. Also,
Hemp Carpets,
Floor Oil Cloths, Trunks, Valises,

and almost every description of goods
generally found in a Dry Goods or
Clothing Store, all or any portion of
which will be sold at prices to suit the
times.

OWEN SHARKEY.

Jan. 28, 1879.—3 mos.

J. F. McMANUS,

Barrister & Attorney At-Law,

SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, ETC.

HAS OPENED HIS OFFICE IN
McManus' Building,

REGENT STREET.

All business in his profession promptly
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