

The North Star.

CHATHAM, N.B., FEB. 26, 1881

J. E. COLLINS, EDITOR

EXPLOSION OF THE RYAN BUBBLE.

Mr Ryan has created several sensations of late in the Local Legislature, and his love of notoriety is so very great, his desire to be talked about so very strong, that he will resort to the most questionable ways to accomplish his purpose; and reminds us of the noble character who set fire to the Parthenon, that posterity might hear of his name. Last winter Mr Ryan created a very great sensation, an actual hurricane in a teapot, when he charged Hon Surveyor General Adams with corruption as head of the Crown Land department, but the public are able to judge just what his profits are out of the notoriety he acquired by that transaction. His disgraceful failure last winter however, has not taught him a lesson, and still hungering for notoriety, and burning to be talked about, he has just created another sensation. But just a quarter of an hour after we had heard the news of his undertaking, came also the news of his collapse. Here is the case: The Opposition has been spreading abroad the story all along that the Government were holding Legislative Council seats as bait for the independent members, that they have falsified their pledge to abolish the Council, that they are not in favor of abolition at heart, and are only deluding the House and the country, etc.

In his speech on the Blair-Lawrence resolution the Provincial Secretary referred to this. He characterized such statements slanders, said the Government offered no member in the House a seat in the Council, that if they had, let such member come forth, and failing this let the Opposition forever after hold its peace. The Provincial Secretary would have thrown out no such challenge had there been any member in the House who knew he spoke what was not the truth, but he had not been long in his seat when Mr. Ryan stood up "meek as Moses," as the secretary would say, and declared he had been offered a seat in the Legislative Council by three members of the Government, who approached him "both indirectly and directly." His announcement set the opposition cheering, created what the papers call a sensation, and in the hotels nothing was talked that evening but the "Ryan bomb shell."

But our Fredericton correspondent telegraphed us the following morning, and he revealed the fact that Mr. Ryan, bombshell and all have collapsed. He says:— "It seems that the Government was approached a few weeks ago by a party in the interests of Mr. Ryan asking his appointment to the Legislative Council in the interest of the Roman Catholics of the Province. The Government promised to consider the matter and consented to have a conference with that gentleman. Subsequently an appointment was made, but from unavoidable circumstances was not kept by the Government at the time. On the same evening Mr. Ryan met a single member of the Government and on that occasion expressed himself as if the Government had sent for him and not that he had asked a conference with the Government. The member of the Govt. then told Mr. Ryan that if these were his ideas with regard to the conference he need not expect any further reference to it, and here the matter dropped so far as the Government was concerned. Mr. Ryan denied that the Government was approached in his behalf with his consent but the bubble has burst."

It is to be hoped now Mr. Ryan will stay in his hotel during the rest of the session, and bring no more disgrace on Gloucester for sending such a man to the Legislature.

A dispatch has been published to the effect that the Government, calling to arms all men above 21 years who have served three months in the Army.

THE WOLF IN THE SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

The percentage of duty on the total imports for consumption in 1877 was \$28.74, and in 1880 it was \$28.83 (Hear, hear.) In 1875 the rate of customs duties for the Dominion was \$4.19 per head, and in 1880 it was \$3.83 (Cheers)—and this was the fact that under a tariff which would increase the cost of many articles from 60 to 70 per cent., and tax the people seven millions. This was wholly false, as experience proved.—*Mr. Plumb's Speech.*

Suppose some of those who run about the country crying that the tariff has been raised from fifteen per cent. to sixty per cent., were to cut out these figures. In 1877, the last year, of the last days of the Grit Government, on every hundred dollars worth of goods imported the people paid \$28.74, but in 1880, under the "inexorable tyrant monster" the N.P., for every hundred dollars worth of goods imported, the people paid \$28.83, or nine cents more on the hundred dollars than they did when the American bunnymen came in and sold their goods on the thresholds of our idle factories.

HOW THE N. P. CRUSHES NEW BRUNSWICK.

The greatest cry which the oppositionists in New Brunswick make against the Government is, that while other provinces reap some benefit from the increase of taxes they have to pay, that New Brunswick reaps none, and that the taxation now is nearly a hundred fold greater in this province than it was before the National Policy was introduced. Here, however, is an extract taken from Mr. Plumb's speech, and the figures are taken from the official returns—

People in New Brunswick in 1876 paid \$7.76 per head to the revenue, including all taxes, and it was asserted by hon gentlemen opposite that this tariff could increase the burdens of people at least \$2.50 a head. The rate of Customs duties per head for New Brunswick in 1875, was \$4.79, and in 1878, before the tariff, it was \$5.07. But last year it was \$3.05 (Cheers). Did this look like increasing the burdens of poor neglected New Brunswick?

Sure enough! Hear it over again, for it cannot be told too often. In Sir Richard Cartwright's last year, 1878 the tax per head in New Brunswick was over FIVE DOLLARS. Last year, the second year of the cruel, crushing, withering N. P., it was just THREE DOLLARS!

A QUERY.

Mr Covert gave the following notice of motion: That there be laid before the House copies of remonstrances or protests to the Government or Surveyor General from any person or persons residing in the County of Kent or elsewhere against or respecting the sales of land in Canning settlement, embraced in the sale of land in the County of Kent in Nov. last.

Supposing John Covert will tell us what he is driving at. Does he mean to impute dishonesty to anyone? If so we shall have a word of advice to give.

The Pope in his address to the Cardinals, replying to their congratulations on the anniversary of his election to the Pontificate, expressed regret on the renewed attacks and insults heaped upon the Church in nearly all parts of the world. Therefore an extraordinary jubilee would be inaugurated this year throughout Christendom for the purpose of honoring the Almighty to bestow better times upon the Church.

In another column we publish some extracts from, and comments on, the Surveyor General's excellent report for the year just past, and are obliged to hold over further extracts from the same report, as well as some comments on the Chief Commissioner's creditable showing, till next issue.

Two jokers from the Assembly waited on Ryan after the adjournment of the House, and offered him the Attorney Generalship, promising that Hon Mr. Feasby would be removed.

A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle says Prince Anash, uncle of the King of Ashantee says that King Coffee has an enormous army, and is ready to attack the British.

Public opinion throughout Germany is decidedly against Prince Bismarck producing a Ministerial crisis. Count Von Eulenberg, Minister of the Interior, still persists in resigning.

Fifteen colliers in South Yorkshire are idle, and 12,000 men are out of employment. Great distress prevails.

Gladstones pithily towards Ireland is described as a "mixture of buck skin and good intention."

A dispatch from Bombay says nineteen of the Kolapore conspiracy prisoners have been found guilty.

William Ellis, the eminent English writer on social science is dead.

There has been a shock of earthquake in the Azores.

A FEW WORDS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

As to Blair's resolutions, they are hardly worth speaking about. They are a compound of J. W. Lawrence's letter, of government policy, and of rank socialism. We all know it is the policy of the government to abolish the Legislative Council, in whatever way seems best suited to accomplish that purpose. The best way is to fill the seats with members pledged to its abolition. It would be unlawful, and beyond what the lower house might do, to let the upper house dwindle away, by deaths, till below a quorum. The only thing to do then is to fill it with members pledged to its abolition. The abolition of the Council will form one of the planks of the governments policy going before the country twelve months from next summer. And the measure is the government's, not Blair's and the opposition's.

As to school matters—the time is not far, when beyond question it will be plain that some change is necessary. The course of instruction, and certain features in the inspectorial system, will have to go over-board, and certain restrictions be made in expenditure. But it would be unwise to throw the course of instruction and the inspectorial system overboard after less than a year's trial. And let those who write against both, and who say that both are the doings of the Board of Education, please remember that the teachers' parliament it was after long discussions and a year's consideration that drew up the course of instruction. It is unfair, and stupid then to call them "Dr. Rands iron clad rules," "the Board's military orders &c." They are the work of the entire teaching profession.

As to the reduction of the members of the Legislature, it is indeed a matter to bring that matter on before the census has been taken, and census or no census a reduction would be a penny wise and pound foolish policy.

As to turning the Lieut-Governor out of doors, and setting him "board ing," the idea never originated in the mind of any lover of British Institutions, but in that of some one who is disloyal to his country, and wants to level down the forms and obliterate the traditions of the dignity which attaches to British Government and to pave the way to having everything in common with the great Republic on our border.

The members of the Legislature ought to keep, as no doubt they will keep, cool heads, and not be led away by the false theories, or the luring lights of a band of men who care no more about reform than their neighbors, and who are only desirous of getting possession of the spoils of the country.

THE CROWN LANDS REPORT.

The Report issued from the Crown Lands Office is a credit to Hon. Michael Adams, a departure from the beaten track, and contains information of much interest and value to the people at large, and to persons intending to settle on our Crown Lands. As we said in a late issue, the dreary tables of pigs, back-wheat, potatoes and oats, found in the Crown Lands Report for so many years, have been left out, and a new class of information bearing upon our lands, our forests, our minerals &c., inserted in their stead.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE OFFICE.

The following shows the receipts from Crown Land Sales &c. for the year past, as compared with 1879. It is the most creditable showing that has been made for many a long year, and we congratulate Hon Mr. Adams upon it.

Nature of Recpt	Year 1879	Year 1880
Land Sales	\$3,440 00	\$17,065 29
Lease Fund	172 63	192 66
Investments	225 30	523 20
Sales of Timber	7,350 20	18,910 38
Repayments of Tim-		
ber Licenses	15,016 00	20,464 00
Net Amnt Stamp-		
age collected	47,307 84	\$6,256 01
Royalty on Coal	849 98	708 67
Miscellaneous	848 25	938 75
Totals	\$76,220 15	\$145,251 29

Showing an increase for 1880 of \$70,931.14

Now most people would think it a matter for much gratification, to see Mr Adams able to show \$70,000 of an increase for this year over last, but his enemies are contemptible enough to turn this into a charge against him. We hope they will always have plenty of charges like this against the Hon Gentleman. The above amount the Hon Surveyor General says is \$30,251 in excess of the estimate, and he further adds that "the increase in revenue is not confined to any one particular branch, but to all the different sources of income."

FREE GRANTS SETTLEMENTS.

Speaking of the Free Grants Settlements the Surveyor General says:—

At present there are forty-four settlements under the above Act in active operation. During the past year I visited the greater portion of them with a view to their inspection, examining, as far as possible, the results previously built, as also the settlements themselves, and making the necessary arrangements for the year just past. From all I could observe and hear the settlers were doing well, and the extensive clearings, and improving their crops and outbuildings.

After this comes a report from Prof. Sweden dealing with "some of the agricultural features of New Brunswick," and which we regret we are unable to

find space for. We will just quote two or three sentences which lay bare the falling among our farming people, of being lured away from a tillage of the soil, to less permanent, if not less profitable pursuits:—

I have not a word to say against lumbering as a trade, and where such an immense growth of trees exists as we find in New Brunswick, it is a trade legitimate in all truth, nor do I object to farmers filling in some of their enforced "dull time" in winter in a profitable way by cutting and hauling lumber for those who are regularly engaged in the business, but it is to be feared that many farmers have been tempted away by the hope of sudden wealth to the pursuit of a business which must needs be a speculative, neglecting more or less the one for which they were specially adapted, trying as it were to "kill two birds with one stone" and the consequence is that New Brunswick today is not in a position equal to that of some of the sister provinces to meet the demand of the Old World in the New for food.

All so true and so well expressed, that comment is needless. Speaking of the climate of New Brunswick the professor says:—

That the climate of New Brunswick is favorable to agriculture the quality of the natural grasses affords abundant testimony; while its insalubrious character, the rocky coasts and clear elements of the people are eloquent though silent witnesses.

And of our geographical position he writes:—

Then comes the geographical position of the Province, which by the reason of the improved access which it affords to the European markets, should in itself give to the farmers of New Brunswick a not inconsiderable advantage over some of the more western provinces in the shipment of produce.

Mr. Sparrow gives us good advice when he says in his paper:—

There are many tables in the mother country which are scantily supplied with beef and mutton owing to high prices, and it will be for the welfare and interest of your Province to pay attention first to stock raising and fattening of beef and mutton, and then to ascertain the best mode of conveying it to the English market.

Consistently and pithy reports from the Free Grants settlements are given—and we glean from all that the settlers are full of hopes, and all on a fair way to independence and comfort. It is marvelous truly how some of these settlements have progressed; but there is nothing in the line of ordinary objects, that courage and application will not accomplish. The Surveyor General's personal supervision of the settlements has borne good fruit, inasmuch as seeing what was wanted himself he knew what to grant; and on the other hand there is no fault finding or grumbling among the settlers, each one feeling he has the sympathy of the department, as well as all the aid it can give him.

MINES AND MINERALS.

For some time past the public has shown interest in our ores of iron, antimony, etc., but save the information published in Prof. Bailey's excellent reports, they get none upon the subject. The Surveyor General therefore happily conceived the idea of giving a space in his report to information on our mining industries. He says:—

In view of the attention lately given to various mines and minerals in this Province, I directed Mr. Edward J. Mack of the Deputy Crown Land Surveyors who has given considerable attention to this subject, to furnish me with such reliable information as he could obtain regarding this matter, and in view of its importance herewith publish his report. As his time was limited, he has taken up only the subject of Iron and Antimony, leaving the occurrence of other minerals and metals for further investigation.

Mr. Mack explains that the drawback to the Woodstock ore is its association with phosphorus, and that when this substance enters into the iron it makes it short and brittle when cold, though he states a remedy for getting rid of the phosphorus has been recently discovered. He states that iron ore abounds in considerable quantity through the province, especially in Carleton County. He gives an excellent description of the Woodstock iron works.

Mr. Mack has an excellent paper also on antimony, and it refers to the granite belt which crosses the Counties of York, Northumberland and Gloucester striking the Bay of Chaleur to the North of Bathurst, and as minerals in other counties, in Cornwall notably, are found near the granite belt, recommends that it "would be well a mineralogical examination should be made of the rocks which are exposed on the shores of the streams intersecting this forest-covered country, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there be not more mineral veins to be found there near the granite," which is an excellent suggestion. A description of the Lake George Mines is given, and a map published.

FORESTRY AND FOREST FIRES.

This is another excellent feature which the Surveyor General has to be congratulated for having incorporated in his report. With reference to these Hon M. Adams says:—

The subject of Forestry having received considerable attention during the past two years on the American Continent, I directed one of the lumber agents of the department to examine the reports upon the woods lying adjacent to the Intercolonial Railway in the Counties of Kent and Northumberland, the same being likely to come into immediate use. I was requested him to enquire into the matter Forest fires, and the settlements through which he might pass. His reports upon these matters are also submitted.

(To be Continued.)

HON. MR. WEDDERBURNS SPEECH.

Only report of the Provincial Secretary's speech today is only a skeleton but it is all we could get. There is enough of it however to show us that the Hon gentleman made such havoc through the arguments of Mr. Blair—showing that any measure not harmful and objectionable in the so-called Blair resolutions, was taken from the proscribed policy of the Government, stated at different times, but all ways distinctly stated. Mr. Wedderburn seldom makes long speeches

profiting no doubt by the advice of Polonius to Laertes

"Beware an entrance to a quarrel, etc."

but when he does set out "to make a speech," there is little listlessness in the House, and far from tranquility on the face of the obnoxious opponent. Mr. Blair's sophistries and deceptions he has laid painfully bare.

SWELLS WITHOUT AIM.

We pity those shallow-brained young fellows who hardly ever take up a book, who give exact attention to performing and parting their hair, who try to ape the tones and gestures of others, but who have no aim beyond to live like the lower animal from day to day. Carlyle met an individual like those we try to describe in Edinburgh once, and smelling the perfume and the cigar long before he approached asked the dandy,

"Are you a student?"

"Yes."

"At the University?"

"I am."

"What are you studying for?"

asked the old philosopher.

"Well, really, I have not made up my mind."

The old Scotch philosopher's glance was stern as he replied: "The man without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder; a wail, a nothing, a no man. Have a purpose in life if it is only to kill and divide and sell; oxeu well, but have a purpose; and having it throw such strength of mind and muscle into your work as God has given you."

—Mr. Mitchell Maston of Chatham has sold his pilot schooner "Bag," to parties in Richibucto.

The Concert on Tuesday night, promises to be a grand affair, and no doubt will be liberally patronized. See advertisement.

GRAND CONCERT

—IN—

MASONIC HALL CHATHAM

—ON—

TUESDAY EVENING Mar 1

—BY—

St. Andrew's Church Choir,

assisted by other members of the congregation in aid of the S. S. Hall Building Fund.

A rich musical treat may be expected.

See programme, to be issued on Monday.

Admission 25 cts. Reserved Seats 35 cts.

Tickets to be had at stores of Hon. Wm. McKeand, McKean & Co. A. J. Loggie & Co. and at the door.

SPRING TRADE SALE

—OF—

Flour, Cornmeal &c

Commencing on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at 10 a. m., continuing every Saturday until the whole of the two carloads are disposed of:

- 50 bbls Flour
- 50 do Cornmeal
- 25 bags do
- 20 bbls and bags Beans
- 100 bbls Dried Apples
- 50 Pork Hams and Shoulders
- 10 bbls Herring
- 20 half-bbls Herring
- 100 bbls and half bbls Mackerel
- 100 bbls Cod and Hake
- 200 boxes Smoked Herring
- 10 kegs Baking Soda
- 30 half-cases Tea
- 20 boxes Soap
- 20 do Rainis
- 10 half do.
- 10 Bbls. Sugar, assorted kinds
- 10 Bbls Apples Bishop Pippin.

Terms of Sale. All sums of \$10 and under Cash, over that amount three months credit, with approved Security. W. M. WISE, Auctioneer.

STOVES! STOVES!!

Tinware, Tinware.

The Subscriber has opened a warehouse in the building known as

FISH'S TANNERY,

where all classes of the above goods are on exhibition.

I can quote prices for these goods which will compare them to purchasers.

STOVES

purchased at my establishment will be fitted up free of charge.

CALL & INSPECT STOCK

Freezers & Refrigerators

a specialty.

R. D. SOUTHWOOD

Newcastle, Sept 27, 1880—2022

Frank Leslie's POPULAR MONTHLY.

There can be no question as to the great merit and cheapness of this magazine, in these respects it is not excelled by any similar publication. The number for March contains, as does every copy 128 quarto pages and over 100 illustrations together with a beautiful colored frontispiece. No Rose O'Leary without a Thorn. The articles, our monster telegraph system by Noel Ruthven, [16 illustrations]. A dash through Connamara, by N. Robinson [9 illustrations]. The Trent Affair, by an Eye-witness [8 illustrations]. The Story of the Diamond Necklace [6 illustrations]. The Pine-apple Trade in the Bahamas, by Mrs. Frank Leslie [8 illustrations]. Why the Clouds float, and what the Clouds say, by Robert James Mann [8 illustrations], and many other articles, are deeply interesting and replete with information. There are excellent stories, sketches, adventures, etc., by celebrated writers, some admirable poetry and a very large amount of miscellany embracing history, science, travels, fun, etc. A single copy of this delightful periodical can be obtained for 25 cents; the annual subscription is \$3, six months \$1.50, four months \$1, sent postage free. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction, on Monday 14th of March, at 2 o'clock, p.m., at Carleton Station, I. C. R., [743] seven hundred and forty-three Saw Logs, marked V X, or hark cross V, and [25] twenty five Juniper sleepers, said logs now lying at Buckley's mill and on yards on the Western side of the I. C. R., near Carleton Station, 243 pieces being on browns on Barnaby River on Western side of I. C. R., near Collett Settlement, Parish of Nelson, County of Northumberland, said logs having been cut in Trespass on the Crown Lands, and seized by me under an act relating to Trespass to Lands and other Property of the Crown, Consolidated Statute, Chap 13, and the act in amendment thereto.

THOMAS DOOLAN, Seizing Officer.

Nelson, Feb. 25th, 1881. wly21.

Sheriff's Sale

To be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of June next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the Right, Title and Interest of Henry Sargeant, in and to all the several lots and parcels of Land and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Herkville and County of Northumberland, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

All that lot or parcel of land situate in the Parish and County aforesaid, bounded in front or northerly by the Lower Bay du Vin, Bay or Shore, easterly by lands owned by John O'Leary, westerly by lands occupied by Thomas Lewis and in rear by the base-line of said lot having a frontage of 30 rods more or less, and containing 56 acres more or less.

Also, all that other lot or piece of land situate, lying and being in the Parish and County aforesaid, and bounded in front or Northerly by the base line of the front lot, westerly by lands occupied by John Walsh, easterly by lands occupied by Patrick Walsh and in rear by wilderness lands—having a frontage of twenty six rods more or less, and containing fifty acres more or less, and being the lot of land and premises on which the said Henry Sargeant at present resides.

Also, all that other lot or piece of land situate in the parish and County aforesaid, bounded on the Northerly side by lands occupied by John O'Leary, westerly by lands owned by Michael Carroll, easterly by wilderness lands and Southerly by lands owned by the late Thomas Sargeant, deceased—being a meadow lot.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of Executions issued out of the Kent County Court at the suit of Henry O'Leary against the late Thomas Sargeant and Thomas Sargeant, and out of the Northumberland County Court at the suit of Thomas H. Fleisher against the said Henry Sargeant.

J. W. SMITH, Sheriff of Northumberland County.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 16th February, A. D. 1881.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS,

addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 1st April, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, Twelve times per week, each way, between Douglastown and Newcastle, from the 1st July next. The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

The Mails to leave Newcastle, twice daily [Sunday's excepted] at 8 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., reaching Douglastown in fifty minutes from hour of despatch.

Returning to leave Douglastown, same days at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 8 o'clock, p. m., reaching Newcastle in fifty minutes from hour of despatch.

Printed forms containing further information and conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of GLASGOW AND NEWCASTLE.

JOHN MCILLAN, P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, 18th Feb'y., 1881. j31

LEMON'S VARIETY STORE

FREDERICTON, N. B.

established 1844, and has kept up to the times. From a little one it has grown to be a strong one.

We thank our patrons for past favors, and solicit a continuance of their trade.

All the people within fifty miles must know where LEON'S ORIGINAL VARIETY STORE is, and that in it they can find the largest, best selected, and Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS in the City.

LEMON'S VARIETY STORE is a household word.

We don't have to pay any \$650 Store Rent, as we own our Establishment. Our expenses are small. We buy our Goods for Cash, consequently can sell them CHEAPER than any other storekeeper.

We employ work men in our CABINET WORKSHOP making

Furniture to Order.

We have more goods than Money, and for money will give the best value to all who are in want of the Goods we keep.

LEMON & SONS, Fredericton, Sept. 18, 1880.

For our ordinary Sable 100 RS Some of the gentlemen in the counter who have not paid for the \$14 per yard, might bring us a load of good hard wood—or any kind of wood for that matter