

THE TRI-WEEKLY STAR.
is published
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
mornings, from the office on Queen
Street, Wiley's Building.
Terms: \$2.50 per annum, payable in
advance.
Address "Star," Fredericton.

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 waft 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 lies 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 miasmatic 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 his claim. That he pretends to own. Russia says 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 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 haughty and proud rule! The 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. Alphonso 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 bonum,—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 Aristotels 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 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. Bear 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.

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 Canadian Liberals, another flag will very quickly replace the Union Jack upon the heights of our citadel. The proof, let me consult history!
Let us not be accused of preaching annexation. Appreciating that extremity, we signalize the roads 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* chide 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 stand point. 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

clean. Had he asked them to do it 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. Bear 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 (Sudbury) 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.
Bathe the head freely and take inwardly for Lame Back, Neuralgic Affections, Whooping Cough, &c. Good also for Menstrual Pain, 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,**

**WHISKS,
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.**
Combing made over in Carl's
Puffs, Braids, Henna Hair bought,
and sold cheaper than anywhere in the
city.
I desire to have give me a call.
MISS EMILY UTTON
March 9—1m. Queen Street, F'ron.

A large stock of **Housing Goods**,
daily expected.
**Dr. Warner's
HEALTH CORSET.**
With Skirt Supporter
and self-adjusting
Pads, unequalled for
beauty, style and com-
fort.
Solely
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 Waggon, Car-
riages, &c. Very cheap
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. 37 Park Row, New York.

**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' St. res.**

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.—1f.

NEW FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS White Potatoes:
50 lbs No. 1 Apples;
10 Hhds. Choice Molasses;
No. 1 Scotch Sugar;
10 Barrels No. 1 Sugar;
10 " Granulate Sugar;
10 " No. 1 American Balwins.

For sale at
JOHN OWENS,
Queen Street, F'ron.
F'ron, Nov. 23—3mos.

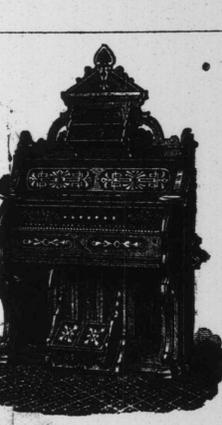
**10 Bales
GRAIN BAGS**

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.
700 Lbs. Cheese.
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.



**DO YOU WANT AN
ORGAN,**

Thoroughly built, of magnificent finish,
elegant Tone? Call and see these or
exhibition at my office. They are war-
ranted for 6 years.—no clap trap.
A \$235 Organ is offered for \$150.
JOHN RICHARDS,
Office, next door to People's Bank,
Fredericton, March 15, 1879.

DON'T READ!
JOHN WOOD & CO.
117-119 West Main Street,
Fredericton, N.B.

**LADIES'
FELT HATS!**

Latest New York Styles, Colors
**DRAB, BLACK,
BROWN and BLUE**
P. McPEAKE.
21, -Rep. Ag.—1f.

TO LET.

THAT beautiful and new house
on King Street, now occupied
by F. H. Coleman. Possession
given 1st of May.
For particulars apply to J. Edgecombe &
Sons,
Fredericton, Feb. 6th.—1f.

COTTAGE TO LET.

FROM the first of May next,
the Cottage owned by the
subscriber, situated on Charlotte Street, ad-
joining the residence of Mr. Alex. Mitchell,
and now occupied by Mr. Christopher Cham-
pney. Apply to
**JAMES BURCHILL,
or to ALEX. BURCHILL.**
March 11—1f.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber will let to the first of May
next his house corner of Church and
George Streets, furnished or unfurnished.
Possession given immediately if required.
Enquire of the subscriber from 11 A. M.
4 P. M.; or to C. H. Lugin.
J. L. BEVERLY.
F'ron, Dec. 12

TO LET.

THAT handsome and commo-
dious new house on the corner
King and York Streets, now occu-
pied by Mrs. Pickard. Suitable for
Boarding House. Possession given
1st May.
Apply to
J. ENECOM E. & SONS.
11th Feb. 1879.—1f.

**GROCERIES
GROCERIES.**
10 BLS Herring,
& Fat Blue Shad,
50 Smoked Hams and Shoulders
5 Quintals Codfish,
700 Lbs. Cheese.
For sale low by
BENJAMIN EVANS
Opp. County Court House
March 13

**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.

**CHRISTMAS
1878.**

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT!
CALL AT
LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE
AND YOU WILL FIND THERE

Pianos, & Organs,
Chamber Sets & Parlor Suites,
Fancy Chairs in many varieties,
Chronos & 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. Art. Stu-
Purses, & a very fine
Satchels, Tin Toys,
Portfolios, Games &c.
3000 Dolls in "Lion"
Wool, & Wood in all
patterns, Bohemian
A very fine line in
Sets, Card Receivers,
&c. &c.
Many of these goods have been per-
sonally selected by Mr. William Lemont
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 **LEMONT & SONS.**

LESS THAN COST!

We have this day marked down
our stock of
Ladies' & Gents' Furs!
To a price that must effect 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 3000 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, Lisle 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. MMANUS,
Barrister & Attorney At-Law,
SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, ETC.**

HAS OPENED HIS OFFICE IN
**McManus' Building,
REGENT STREET.**
All business in his profession promptly
tended to.
J. F. McMANUS,
Barrister, &c., Regent Street

