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we commended by letter not long ago, to the charity of Christians, to wit—the Propagation of the Faith, the Sacred Childhood of Jesus and the Schools of the East; which, in distant and savage lands, it is our greatest wish and design to establish and advance, that they may be equal to their needs.

Let all others residing anywhere outside the city go, in said interval, to three churches to be designated by the local ordinaries, or their mandate, and themselves being absent by those who have the charge of souls there, twice, or it there be only two churches, three times, or if one, six times; likewise, let them perform the other works mentioned above. We wish that this indulgence may also be applied by way of suffrage to the souls of those who united to God in charity, who departed this life. Moreover, we allow local ordinaries in their prudence to reduce to a less number these visits of chapters and congregations of seculars as well as regulars, of colleges, confraternities, universities or colleges visiting the churches referred to in procession.

We allow travellers by land or sea, when they have repaired to their domiciles, or other ascertained abode, having visited six times the larger or parochial church and having duly performed the rest of the works prescribed above, to obtain the same indulgence. And we grant and show to regulars of both sexes, even perpetually dwelling in cloisters, as to all other laics or ecclesiastics, seculars or regulars, who are hindered by prison, bodily infirmity or other just cause whatever, from performing the works mentioned or any of them, that their confessor may commute to other works of piety, or postpone them to some near time, giving even power of dispensing from communion, children not yet admitted to first communion.

Further we grant the privilege to all and every one of the faithful of Christ to choose in this behalf any approved priest as confessor, secular or as regular. And that the salutary results, which we have proposed to ourselves, may be more readily and abundantly drawn from this sacred Jubilee, let all strive earnestly to deserve well of the great Mother of God by special devotion and veneration during that time. We submit this Sacred Jubilee, and commend it to the care and protection of St. Joseph, the Blessed Virgin Mary's most chaste spouse, whom Pius IX P.M., of glorious memory, declared the patron of the whole church, and we desire that his aid be humbly implored every day by all of Christ's faithful. Furthermore we exhort every one to try to make pilgrimages of devotion to the shrines of the heavenly saints, which were wont to be held venerable and holy, by a peculiar devotion in various places, among which in Italy is the holy house of the Virgin Mary of Loretto, which the remembrance of the loftiest mysteries commends.

Wherefore in virtue of holy obedience we order and command all ordinaries and each of them, their vicars and official representatives, or those wanting, those who have the care of souls, when they have received copies, either written or printed, of this letter, they shall take care that it is published within their jurisdiction, and they shall designate, as previously directed, the church or churches to be visited by the people, duly prepared as far as possible, by the preaching of the Word of God.

And that this letter which cannot be carried to every place, may be brought to the knowledge of all, let the same faith precisely be put every where in copies taken in writing or printed, subscribed by a notary public, and stamped with the seal of some ecclesiastical dignitary, which would be placed on this present letter, if it were exhibited as shown.

Given in Rome at St. Peter's under the Fisherman's Ring, the 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1881, the fourth of our Pontificate.

LEO PP. XIII.

Most of the following with respect further to the conditions of the Jubilee we glean from the Ecclesiastical Record.

The Jubilee continues in force throughout Europe, from now till the 13th November 1881; in America and elsewhere from the time of the publication of the Jubilee till 31st December 1881; and the works of the Jubilee may be performed any time within the period specified.

The indulgence may be applied by way of suffrage for the souls in purgatory. Children who have not made their first communion, may by dispensation in this particular, obtain the indulgence of the Jubilee.

In cities with several churches, two visits must be made to each one of these churches; if there be not three churches, then three visits each one of two churches, or six visits to one church, chapel, or oratory. The "Oratory" is named because there are thousands of Catholics scattered over the world, who do not live near to chapels or churches. We see Euseb defines "Oratory" as "a small apartment usually attached to bed-chambers and intended for the purpose of private devotion."

Travelers who cannot perform the Jubilee in their own diocese may do so in any places they wish.

Sir Charles Tupper has returned from England, and is almost entirely recovered from his illness.

The North Star

HATHAM, N. B. May 11, 1881.

J. F. COLLINS, EDITOR

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."

THE THEME OF THEMES.

We do not care to weary our readers with too long articles, and this is why we propose to deal with the important subject of Agricultural Education in several numbers of our paper. "Area" in these letters to the Star on the subject, has brought forward sound and unsalable argument on the position maintained both by the Star and himself; but we propose to enlarge in future issues upon the points so laid down.

The scope of our argument in our last paper was that the great enemy to farming is education; that proportionate with the taste of the farmer's son for polite literature, for poetry, history, philosophy, the classics, arts, sciences, etc., is his contempt for the ungodly employment of chopping trees, and plowing the fields, and farming generally; that when he leaves school his aspirations point to a higher plane than he regards the farmer's life; that he looks to getting a position in a store, or an office, or to make some step on the pond which leads to the ideal he has set; that in short as education advances, contempt for farming increases.

Those who have any faith in the logic of events, and who have noted the direction in which the sentiment of the rural population is tending, cannot but see that at a day not far distant, our rural peoples will have got above their business that the land will lie unutilized, while our towns and cities will be crowded with visionary farmers, not a quarter of whom will be able to obtain employment unless they emigrate.

Well, then, these being the facts, and this being the outlook, what are we to do? Surely if we have within us the power to stop the onward march of this dangerous tendency, and turn it into useful channels, we ought to exercise that power. We contend the power to remedy this, lies within the Legislature; we pointed out the remedy before, but because of the greater part our Legislature is filled with men who can see no further than their noses, no step has been taken yet to apply the remedy. Yes, they have commenced by voting funds to import stock and establish a "Model Farm!"

What we proposed was an Agricultural College, with a Model Farm attached. The college to be comprised of a staff of competent professors, who would teach the theories of agriculture, the culture of the field, the composition of soils, the adaptability of this soil for that grain or vegetable or lentil, or grass or other produce; and how the fertile qualities of soil could be perpetuated, by the proper rotation of crops; how to sow and tend, and save these crops; then the principle of stock raising; of propagating good breeds, of crossing, etc., etc. To illustrate the theories of the field culture, there should be attached to the college a large acreage of land, the geological formation and the quality of the soil, differing as much as possible. Here would be one of the model schools of the College, where the theories taught could be wrought out in practice. Then there should be a large stock of cattle of different breeds; and the principles of crossing, and thorough breeding, fattening, etc., taught in the college, should be illustrated in actual practice among the cattle.

The expense of maintenance would be little, if indeed any, after the institution were once established. There would always be farmers ready to buy the thoroughbreds from the farm, while the crops etc., raised on the farm would support the cattle. To tend the animals, would to some extent be a part of the studies of the student, so the cost in this direction would be little or nothing either.

Such a College do we propose, as an offset to the tendency of the time. To establish such a college, would be to elevate farming to the dignity of a science, and that which is regarded in the light of science, would not be beneath the dignity of the book-learned boys, who coming now from school, see only a bores employment in the tilling of the fields. We shall refer to this again, and invite correspondence upon the subject.

During the month of April, just passed, about 95,000 emigrants passed through Chicago alone, to settle in the Canadian North West. This is what the progressive policy of the Government is doing.

MR. BRUNEL.

We see by the Belleville Daily Ontario that some sections that got the benefit of Mr Brunel's red tape, in the matter of Weights and Measures Regulation, are persecuted out of all reason. It is quite different here. The Weights and Measures regulation here is only a farce. Nobody that we know of pays any attention to it; nobody obliges him to; no officer ever appears upon the scenes even to enquire if the law is carried out. The same old Weights and Measures that the people's fathers used, are used today, and there is no one to say they must not be used.

For all this we see there was paid to Mr Brunel last year for travelling expenses no less than \$42.8—an outrage upon the tax payers of this country. Mr Brunel is supremely indifferent to what the people think; and so far as we can learn, is the most obnoxious official in the whole of Canada. Besides himself there are two younger Brunels, sons, in the same department. However, we suppose the poor tax payer ought to feel it a compliment to be asked to support such distinguished officials as this nest of Brunels.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

We receive now and again a complaint from our country subscribers about the receipt of their papers. Sometimes they miss an issue, and sometimes the paper is a week or so, soiled and dilapidated before they get it. We have made extended enquiry, and the result we allow a subscriber who came into our office this morning to tell.

Week before last I called for my paper, a few hours after the mail arrived at our district Post Office. I was told there was no paper for me, that the Star had not come. The next week I called two days after the mail arrived. I got my paper, soiled and watered. I took the postmaster quite a little while before he found it. The whole matter had been reading it; and I then knew what had happened to my other paper."

Now we may inform this and other postmasters that we have no objection to their reading the Star, provided they subscribe to and pay for it like others; but we will not permit them to break the wrappers off our papers, read, soil and tear them before giving them to our subscribers. If we hear of another case, we shall report the matter to the proper quarters, and probably the official who so outrages his trust will come to grief.

SALE OF LANDS.

In another column we publish an advertisement from Mr. Chas. Drinkwater, Montreal, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The terms of the Company are easy, and little resemble what Mr. Blake predicted they would be. We do not advise our strong armed young people to leave the employment that pays them here, and go to the Northwest, but we do advise those who possess "a spirit born to roam," to try our own North West, in preference to American Territory.

ARCHBISHOP GROKE'S ATTITUDE.

Archbishop Groke says in a late published letter dealing with the Land Bill:—"Let the Land Bill have its second reading. If it cannot in Committee be brought into such a shape as will commend it to the good sense of the country or into harmony with the views of the leaders of sound public opinion in Ireland, let it be rejected as inadvisable to do what it pretends, and therefore unworthy of our approval and support."

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.

Our space is rapidly filling up, and such of our business men as wish to have an announcement of their springs and things go abroad to the public ought to secure a place in our columns while there is yet time.

Henceforth the Star will be sent to Newcastle in the seven o'clock boat on Wednesdays; but as the boat does not leave here till 8 o'clock on Saturdays, we will on Saturday send the papers by the three o'clock boat.

The Nihilists are endeavouring now to abduct the Czar's son.

EDITORIAL CLEANINGS

THE CANADA CONSOLIDATED MINE.

We find the following report in a London newspaper the Circular. It will be seen that Mr. Samuel Adams, late of Burns, Adams & Co., though not absent from here a few months is manager, and deeply interested, in one of the most valuable mining properties in Colorado.

Report on the Canada Consolidated. LEADVILLE, COLORADO, April 28, 1881. Samuel Adams, Esq., Manager of Canada Consolidated Mining Company.

DEAR SIR:—As per instructions we have examined the property belonging to the Canada Consolidated Mining Company. The property consists of six localities, viz: Little Rose, Little Maul, Eva, Little Lala, Little Belle and Lady Elgin. These claims are 300 feet wide by 1500 feet long with the exception of the Lady Elgin, and cover an area of about 55 acres. They are situated upon the eastern slope of Buckskin mountain, within three miles of the town of Alma, in Park county. The general formation of this locality is lime, sandstone and quartzite, overlying the granite. The ore deposits so far as developed, occur in fissure veins, which have an average dip of 85 degrees west, and strike south from 13 to 41 degrees east. The ores are the same that occur throughout this belt, and are too well known to render a description necessary.

Assays of several samples show an average value of 70 ounces silver, with more or less gold, per ton, with an increase in value as depth is attained.

Passing through the company's grounds are two distinct lines of outcrop. The one from the Lady Elgin strikes south 20 degrees east through the Little Maul locality, and the other from the Avalanche, where it has been developed to some extent, strikes south 24 degrees east through the Little Rose. Taking into consideration the fact that upon the adjoining claims, both north and south, among which are the Faro, Avalanche, and Fanny Britt man's large bodies of ore have already been developed which strike through the company's ground, it is reasonable to expect that similar deposits will be found within your boundaries. We are confident that the judicious expenditure of a few thousand dollars upon the property will give you a return in paying ore. We would suggest that shafts be started upon the outcrops on the Little Rose and Little Maul claims, and that the veins be followed where they may dip, as this work will give an idea of the extent and character of the deposits, and if found to justify, shafts for the permanent workings of the mines may be sunk in the most convenient locations.

THE LEADVILLE CIRCULAR

THE FUTURE OF CANADA—CONCLUDED.

Mr. Davin has met the contention of Mr. Clarke that there is a "growing discontent" in Canada, by challenging him to give proof, and establishing that such discontent exists; and he affirms that once the scheme of Imperial Federation is brought down from Cloud Land, it is at once seen to be impracticable. The question there fore is narrowed down, and the proposition of Independence, confronts the proposition of Annexation.

But some one has said that Independence is out of the question because

- 1. Canada could not maintain her independence.
2. Canada has not the force and colossal energy of the United States.
3. Canada is stranded among the snow and ice of the North West without the historic culture of Europe, or the heroic aspirations of America.

4. Canada has no literature, no national type—America has the beginnings of both.

There is not room for two peoples on the North American Continent. Four millions of men, says Mr. Davin, not able to maintain their independence. In the war of 1812-13 the numbers were relatively more against us than they would be now. Yet with very little assistance from England we drove the invaders from our shores.

In answer to this, Mr. Davin says relatively we beat the Americans: The aggregate trade per capita for Canada in 1879 was \$37.42; for America \$23.40. And he shows the same disparity with respect to the imports and exports of both countries. When it comes to our shipping, the comparison, to the American, is odious. The four millions only have 884 steamers and 6,587 sailing vessels, as against 519 steamers, and 5,915 sailing vessels for the thirteen millions!

This being an especially absurd contention, Mr. Davin quickly disposes of it. We can scarce be said, Mr. Davin says, to be debared from historic culture when our youths are crowding to the Universities, and Universities by the way where "there are no diplomas sold!" Then every man is a politician; the discussions in our parliament are published fully in all our leading papers. We hear "both sides" on the stump; we have the "caucus" without its evils;—no man indeed, he says can live here without feeling the invigorating breath of our Democratic liberty.

4. This assertion Mr. Davin answers with stating the fact that American as well as Canadian literature is borrowed from Europe; but we have plenty of literary talent among us. "What we need is an audience. Literature does not precede but follows the birth of a nation. To find fault with a new country for not having a literature, is as reasonable as trouping a boy for not growing a mousetail."

5. This silly contention Mr. Davin soon overrules. There is plenty of room for the second nation. Mr. Davin then briefly recounts just the quantity of nation material we do possess. Our lands, our climate, and our harbors, he points out as unsurpassable; the area of the Dominion is over two and a half millions of square miles; the area of the United States is less than three millions; while the whole of Europe is only something over three million square miles.

Mr. Davin has high hopes for the future of this country; he thinks its possibilities are great, and "her sun madd of the right kind of stuff. We fancy he does not disclose just all his hopes; but his argument leads logically up, leads up with a wealth of thought and fact, with a warmth of emotion and admiration for our infant land, to his conception of the FUTURE OF CANADA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

Beg to announce that they have now open for inspection one of the Largest and Best Stock of DRY GOODS,

ever offered in this Town, which will be sold at bottom prices for Cash.

Coloured Scotch Dress Stuffs, various makes. Coloured French Dress Goods, in the newest fabrics. BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE, Black French Merinos, Black French Laines, Black Persian and Princess Curds, Black Colours and English Merinos, Black Broaded Lustre, Black Brilliantines.

Samuel Courtauld & Co's celebrated Black Crapes, Black and Coloured Silk Dresses and Satins. New Gaiters, New Prints, New Cambrics, New Shirtings, New Oatmeal Cloths, New Cretons, New Peques.

1st choice Josephine French Kid Gloves, Every pair Warranted. English Scotch and Canadian TWEEDS, and Cloths. LACE GOODS in great variety—Nottingham Lace Curtains, and Lamquins coloured Linen and Woolen Table covers, Grey and White cottons, and Swans Down, Grass Cloths and Hollands Diapers, Feinting Linens, White and Coloured Table Linen Napkins, Towels of every description, Coloured and white Bed Quills, Carriage wrappers &c. &c.

Wool Carpets, Union Carriage, Tapestry Carpets, Hem, Carpet, and Sam Mating, Felt Squares.

Hearth Rugs, Thread mats, Stair Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets.

Silk and Linen Kerchiefs, Silk Braid Fichus, Lace Squares, Lace Scarfs, Silk Scarfs, Toilet Sets, Toilet Covers, Soft Cushions, Tea Cushions, Real Lace Aprons, Boys Linen and Dimity Collars; Ladies Linen and Lace Collars; Frilling, Cush's Cantrio Frilling; Child's Polishes Hand Pinforms, Ladies Skirts, Ladies wrappers, Childs Christening Robes, Buttons of every description, Stamped Yokes, Shams and Sheet Borders.

Umbrellas and Sun Shades, MILINERY! Straw and Tape Hats and Bonnets, Feathers Flowers, Wings, Birds, Ornaments, Beaded Net Crowns, Laces, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Fans, Real laces, Embroideries, Edgings, and all the small wares that are to be found in a first class Dry Goods Store. Ready-made Clothing in Mens Suits, Youths Suits, Boys Suits.

This Stock is the Largest and most complete that we have ever shown yet, ranging all prices. Underclothing, white and L. gatta shirts, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs &c. &c. Suit Hats, Stiff Hats, Tweed Hats, Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Baskets.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

Chatham, May 12, 1881.

New Store !!

NEW GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have opened out a stock of New Goods in the premises of C. W. West Esq. and will show a full assortment in the following lines:

Choice Family Groceries, Provisionals, Hardware, Groceries, Glassware, Crockery, Earthenware, Glassware.

Nothing can compare with our Granite and China Tea Sets, Canadian and Home Light Oil. The latter has no smell and produces a brilliant light; look at our illuminations at night for proof.

Large Stock of Glass which we will cut any shape or size. Paint Oils, Paint, Putty, Paint Brushes and Dusters, Varnishes, and Knitting, Farming Implements of all KINDS, Milk Pans, Butter and Cream Crocks, Bean Pots, Jugs, Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Bacon, Pork and Ham.

Country Store Keepers will find it to their advantage to give us a Call. We will give them our every attention. We are doing a CASH business and sell low, and only ONE Price. Remember our STAND near the head of Commercial Wharf.

W. LOGGIE & CO. Wholesale and Retail. NEWCASTLE & BUCK. THOMAS J. M'EWEN, WALTER H. BUCK, Newcastle, May 8, 1881.

Photographs

BY ELECTRICITY!

No more trouble in getting children's pictures taken. I am now working in connection with my Camera, an ingeniously constructed apparatus, worked by Electricity, enabling me to produce a beautiful Picture of any child in one second of time. All we need now is a wink from the little folks, and we have a facsimile of their securely made.

In thanking the people of Miramichi for their very liberal patronage during my stay in Chatham, I can assure them in future of getting even better work done by me than in the past. For the greater the facilities, greater will be the results. I have just procured at a great expense the very latest improvements in apparatus. I keep on hand a large stock of pictures, such as Oil paintings, Chromos, and Motos, also a very large stock of picture frames and mouldings. Pictures framed in any style desired, with but short notice and perfect satisfaction. I do not wish as I am the only photographer here to exact unreasonably high prices. Old faded likenesses and pictures that have been taken by inexperienced workmen, can be renewed by me, enlarged and finished in Ink, Oil, Water Colors or Uryson. Rooms—opposite Masonic Hall.

T. R. COLPITIS, Proprietor. Chatham, May 6, 1881.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Receiving today 125 barrels choice "White Star," 125 barrels choice "Wolcotts," 125 barrels extra quality. To be sold low by

MARIE E. A. SPRANG

LOCAL MATTERS

NOTICE.

The public are hereby caution against paying subscriptions amounts for advertisements to a person on behalf of the Star, until said person hold written authority from me to collect and receive same.

J. F. COLLINS, Ed. Star

Mr John McDonnell's connexion with the Star has ceased.

Ships for the Miramichi.

Including the ships now in port, up date 92 ships have left for Miramichi.

Where?

Where did the News get the item about Mr S. Adams' good fortune in Leavitt Brother, thou shalt not steal, saith commandment.

The Dredge.

The Dredge St. Lawrence is expected here in a few days to commence summer operations on the bars at mouth of our river.

The Tugs.

The tug "Gladitor" arrived Monday from Pictou, where she had propelled and been repaired. "Champion" is also in Pictou undergoing repairs.

A Rumor.

A gentleman living in town, informs our reporter, that he saw our two policemen in town some day during the fortnight. The rumor, however, lacks confirmation.

Nota Seized.

Mr. Warden Blake, on his night rounds at Napan Bay lately, watching poachers, came upon and captured five nets. He found some fish in the nets, but Mr. Blake invariably forgets friends when he makes a seizure.

Diphtheria.

This fearful disease is manifesting itself here. On Monday Dr J. Benson was called to Lower Napan. In the family Mr Charles Stewart he found an woman of 80, and three children diphtheria. A little daughter of 3 at Pictou is also ill of diphtheria, that she is not expected to recover.

The Influx.

Since the Grits would persist in publishing the departure of every man driven out of the country by their gloomy predictions we shall persist in publishing names of those returning home again. The following is the "recruits" since issue:—Cornelius McKeedy, William Whelan, Patrick Noonan, Stephen Quawn.

Rafts.

Lumber is coming down the river rapidly now. The raft of Monday, Monday night made the brooks swollen, that the drivers did good work in a short time. Rafts are busy in booms, and eight rafts have come Chatham within the past few days. They were for Muirhead, Snowball and G. Bevan & Co.

The Bark look-up.

H-mock bark sails in Boston for \$11 a cord, but after the peeling season is ended, it will fall a couple of dollars, as purchasers think that peelers shippers must sell. Counting the price peeling, hauling and shipping, with license, or "privilege" figures, it will be little margin left to raw b exporters.

The Loggie Mill.

This mill began operations today, it begins thoroughly equipped for summer work. The engine has been made compound by affixing a new injector to the boiler, and thus increasing saving facilities. Mr Loggie has a large contract and the speediest mill in the Dominion. It is putting it to set down its average cutting days at 30,000 feet per day. Mr J. McDow will be the engineer this season. Water will be supplied to the town from a large well at the Cantley station.

The Packet "Merit".

This is the vessel we had a note about lately. She will run twice a week during the summer, between here and Pictou. Escumacine, Capt. Lewis, who is owner, has been at much expense to her up for business; and we certainly think the Local Government ought give him a small subsidy. It is a convenience to the people living down Escumacine to have communication with Chatham twice a week—Capt. L. took down his first freight—a full load of Messrs Wilson & Co's Mr. L. Lewis, and T. H. Feigler, Esq., Saturday evening last.

Mr. McDade of the "News".

We see it stated in the St. John papers, that Mr. McDade has retired to the "News," and leaves in a few days for New York, where he will enter the journalistic field. Such that City affairs we regret to hear of Mr. McDade's tendency going, though we have no doubt there is a distinguished future for him, in his chosen field. Mr. McDade has excellent abilities, is as one brilliant and enthusiastic, and we here congratulate, in advance, the newspaper that he fortunate enough to have him attached to its staff. Mr McDade has been many years connected with the "News"; and that time while doing his duty throughout he made many friends for his paper, and which under the peculiar circumstances, seemed almost impossible. He possessed the unbounded confidence of employers, the esteem of his associates, and the good will of the public to whom he catered. We him unlimited good luck.