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Chatham, N. B.

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Chatham, Sept. 1, 1880.

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The Star

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At Lowest Cash Prices.

CROCKERYWARE AT COST, AND CHARGES.

Chatham, September 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

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NEWCASTLE, N. B.

September 17, 1880.—1y

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OFFICE:—Over the store of James Fish, Esq., Commercial Wharf.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

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RUBBER HOSE, STEAM PACKING,

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September 15, 1880.—1 y

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TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa, until Noon, on FRIDAY, 29th OCTOBER, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between

CHATHAM AND ESCUMINAC, from 1st January next.

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 Chatham on Thursday of each week at 8 o'clock a. m., reaching Escuminac in seven hours and fifteen minutes from hour of despatch.

Returning to leave Escuminac on Friday of each week at 7 o'clock a. m., reaching Chatham in seven hours and fifteen minutes from hour of despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Chatham and Escuminac.

JOHN McMILLAN, P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, Sept. 15th, 1880. sep29/1m

Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards, Shipping Tags, &c., Printed Neatly, Cheaply and Promptly at this Office.

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CHOICE BRANDS

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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ENGLISH ALE & IRISH PORTER.

Large quantities of which are always kept on hand and for sale by the dozen or the barrel.

T. F. KEAREY, [Rear of Customs House,] CHATHAM, N. B.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1880.—if

"BLACK BROOK." The subscriber keeps a

HOTEL, affording the best of accommodation for persons travelling between

Chatham and Escuminac,

HORSES TO HIRE, should parties wish to visit the beautiful natural surroundings.

The Proprietor also keeps a large

VARIETY STORE.

General Goods, Boots & Shoes, Choice Groceries & Liquors,

For sale low.

James McMurray, BLACK BROOK, Northumberland County

Chatham, August 30, 1880.—if

WAVERLY HOTEL.

ALEXANDER STEWART, Proprietor.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

August 30, 1880.

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I have again assumed charge and control of the BARKER HOUSE; and am prepared to accommodate my many Patrons to their entire satisfaction.

The Terms are from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, according to location.

COACHES, Coaches await the arrival of Boats and Trains for Travellers' accommodation.

LIVERY STABLES, The Stables are also under my charge, and conducted as I have always conducted them. So I respectfully solicit the further patronage of my friends.

NEW DRUG STORE. (Opposite Hon. William Muirhead's Store and next door to Custom House.)

JUST OPENED: A Nice Assortment of Sundries, —COMPRISING—

Hair, Tooth, Cloth, Hat, Nail and SHAVING BRUSHES,

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Trusses, Nursing Bottles and Fittings, Hand Mirrors, Shaving Boxes,

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Prescriptions Carefully Prepared, and only the Purest Drugs are used.

Only Depot for DURKEE'S LIVER PADS, (Only \$1.25)

DENTAL ROOMS, Up Stairs. Entrance: Front Door.

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The subscriber has now in stock and is daily receiving the best make of stoves from the Monoton and Amherst foundries. His Stock comprises 25 different kinds, which include the Star, Waterloo and Farmer, which are the best approved family Cooking Stoves made. Low for cash or at satisfactory purchase.

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Tinware, Tinware.

The Subscriber also offers a varied and extensive stock of Tinware, including Pails, Pans, Kettles, Saucepans, Stew Pans, Coal Hoops, Lardtrns, Milk Strainers, Milk Pans, Flour Sifters, Outlanders, Tea and Coffee Pots, Patty Pans, Water Sprinklers, &c., &c. All at the lowest figures for cash; easy terms on approved credit.

N. B.—I make most of my own wares and can afford to sell at bottom prices.

H. P. MARQUIS, Cunard St., Chatham

GRANITEWARE.

I have received a large stock of granite-ware, consisting of all articles hitherto in the line; among which are Pans of all kinds, Preserve Pots and Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c., &c., glazed in a porcelain, and guaranteed never to rust.

H. P. MARQUIS, Cunard St., Chatham

Cooly Milk Cans.

I am sole manufacturer for the agent for the Cooley Patent Milk Cans in the four northern counties. No dairy should be without this excellent article, which is now used entirely by the Dublin and numerous other creamery associations. For sale low.

H. P. MARQUIS, Cunard St., Chatham, N. B.

Chatham, Oct. 16, 1880.—if

GO TO

Street's Drug Store

TO BUY YOUR

Drugs & Medicines

Viz PURE EXT. MALT, HOP BITTERS, MALTINE with COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATE

AND'S EXTRACT, CARBOLINE, VEGETINE, FAMILINE,

APERNATH'S GREAT REMEDY SANDFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, Etc., Etc., Etc.

also, Perfumery, Hair, Tooth And Nail Brushes, Soaps, Sponges, Chamois Skins,

And all Goods usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

E. LEE STREET. P. S.—Physicians Prescriptions Carefully compounded. E. L. S.

Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 30, 0.—if

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SPACES, LENGTH OF TIME, RATES.

A Column, One Year \$100

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On the above spaces, half the amounts set opposite for six months, one fourth the amount for three months. Special arrangements for terms shorter than three months.

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Advertising rates outside the transient advertisements payable every thirty days.

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Orders for the discontinuation of advertising contracts, after the time agreed upon, must be given in writing; else all continued "ads" will be charged at the regular rates.

The advertising rates in the WEEKLY STAR are the same as those of the Semi-Weekly.

Special arrangements may be made with the Editor or Publisher, at the office.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly and regularly will please send in word to the office.

North Star.

J. E. COLLINS, Editor.

CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 20, 1880.

TRAITORS.

The greatest traitors today in our midst, worse even than the rebels who advocate Annexation, are those Grits who, to further their own ends, are constantly endeavoring to cry down the credit of the country. In the first place they have stated that the National Policy is ruining Canada, and to maintain that statement they are all the time trying to prove that the country is plunging every day into bankruptcy and woe; that enterprise in the cities and towns is dead, and that capital has

departed. Then they write about the tide of emigration, but who is responsible for this, they have not told us, as we would hear it. Who is and what is, is our chief purpose today to investigate. The people of Canada have not forgotten what they have seen lately in the newspapers of the crowded cars out going, and the pitiful tales of the "bone and sinew" being driven hence to seek their fortunes in other lands. We know not what object the writers sought this writing to have, but we do know the object it would have if effectual at all. The effect of dampening and breaking the people's spirits, making them disheartened with their lot and eventually driving them out of the country. It is they, not the Government and the National Policy who are the cause of the emigration. People who read every day pamphlets of the fertility and prosperity of other countries; and hear speeches made by the leader of a party in Canada favoring American soil and American institutions; and who turning to their own press learn that the inevitable of the country's woe and ruin, cannot but be driven to devise some way of getting out of a blasted land and into regions flowing with milk and honey.

Here for example we have arch traitor Blake, late appointed chief of the disappointed faction, making speeches crying down Canada and cracking up Kansas and other foreign regions; we have the St. John Telegraph telling of the impoverished condition and downward race of St. John; we see the Globe, the most ungrateful of traitors telling the same story and advocating "union with America," as the most potent "remedy of our present ills," and we have to crown all this, the coworkers across the line sending in their pamphlets on this Western Canada! Is it any wonder we repeat the people went out like doves of frightened sheep—till they found that the glistening visions of wealth in other lands were mocking and empty mirages? Was it any wonder when Sir John went to England that he found Mr. Blakes' patriotic speech at every point, flouted in his nose; and that the only obstacles to the success of his mission came from the traitor party of Canada, which calls itself Liberal Conservative?

Is it any wonder when Sir John came home and told how he had met thousands of copies of Mr. Blakes' anti-Canadian speech, looming up at every meeting and thwarting at nearly every step his schemes for Canada's good that the Grits found their only safe plan was in brazenly denying the fact? But here is evidence which we want the people of Miramichi to read; and after having read it, we want them to go into their rooms and reflect over the kind of a party they have for their part so foolishly and so ungratefully sustained in Northumberland. It shows there is no use in the Grit press denying that Mr. Blakes' unpatriotic speech in favor of Kansas and against Canada, was the most harmful document to the Dominion, ever set afloat by the worst enemy of the country. This evidence, this extract is a portion of a letter written, by R. J. Belford, agent in Canada for a Kansas Railway. It fixes upon Mr. Blake's shoulders, the odium that Mr. Blake, the "high minded statesman!" should so properly bear.

"If the speech of Sir John Macdonald referred to is the one in which Mr. Blake, honestly and justly as I believe, eulogized Kansas, and of which I had, in part, printed and circulated many thousands of copies in Canada and Europe I beg to say, in behalf of truth, that Sir John's statement is correct, and that the "Globe" is not justified in denying it. I received instructions from my chief, Col. A. S. Johnson, to send a lot of the circulars to our Manchester agent, which I did. It is not hard to believe that Sir John had them shoved under his nose everywhere, seeing they were distributed gratuitously, and in large numbers."

A more monstrous act than Mr. Blake's does not disgrace the pages of Canadian history.

[WRITTEN FOR THE STAR.]

Hunting on the Miramichi with a Clergyman.

The first beaver which we caught was on the Napadoggan, a branch of the Nashwaak river. The place that we caught him was in a dead water about half a mile below the lake: there was no dam but there was a large house on the bank of the stream in which a considerable family of these resided. The reason why no dam had been built was because there was plenty of water in the brook at all times. It is not generally known that in such cases the beaver never builds a dam. In this dead water lily roots, which is their favorite food, abound. Their store of wood for winter's

use was but small and consisted of alders which they had carefully piled near one of their two doors for their winter's food. They would therefore have to depend for this upon the lily roots which they would dig up as they required them.

The animal which was caught by us was taken in a steel trap, which we set in the following manner: we sought a spot in the bottom of the stream where the water was about 4 feet deep, distant about six feet from the main entrance to the house. We cut a hole through the ice and took a dry pole about three inches in diameter, split the butt up for about the length of two feet. We then passed through the opening a lot of birch twigs which were held firmly by the closing of the wood upon them, leaving all the tender wood projecting as the branches do from a tree. We shoved the pole into the mud leaving the twig of birch about eighteen inches from the bottom; the trap (a No. 3 steel one,) was set immediately under the branch on the pole and was attached to another pole which was also driven into the wood, thus holding it firmly in its place and preventing the beaver from carrying it off. We used dry wood, for this reason: if it were green the beaver would have cut it down and carried away the trap and all. Many a novice at hunting has lost his traps in this way, generally charging the theft to some neighboring hunter. I have found several traps on the dams or in the houses with the stick fast to them. The beaver is very fond of the tender bark of the yellow birch and on leaving his house makes at once for the tempting morsel and commences to cut down the stick by which the birch twigs are held and in stepping round at this work is nearly sure to put his foot into the trap which holds him firmly and he is soon drowned. The beaver which we caught was a large one and weighed fifty pounds or more. This was the first beaver which my clerical partner had ever seen and he was much delighted at its capture. We took it at once to the camp where we skinned and dressed it. We had some of it cooked for supper. My pastor did not eat much. He liked it, very well, he said, but that it was too oily. We had boiled it and eaten it with salt and vinegar: this is the best way to cook it since it does not taste very fried. When stuffed and baked it is very palatable food. The tail is the most delicate part of the whole animal and old hunters prize it highly. The Indians frequently dry and smoke beaver meat which they consider by far the best of all game preferring it even to the flesh of the moose or the caribou.

They sometimes spear the beaver their manner of doing so being this: the hunter stands at the door of the house and strikes on the building, when, if the beaver is in, he can hear him plunge into the water and as the animal passes out of the door way the Indian plunges his spear into him. The spear used in this operation is a small one, having two barbed points; it is about four inches long and has a hole through the top. A strong cord is passed through the hole and is attached to the pole.

The spear is stuck into a split in this pole so that on striking the beaver the iron leaves the wood and remains in his thick hide. The Indian draws him up to the top of the water and despatches him with his tomahawk as speedily as possible. The beaver is frequently caught in a wooden trap which is placed either on the top of the dam, or on one of the roads which he hauls his wood on. Sometimes a hole is broken in the top of the dam, and the water thus allowed to make its escape. As this animal inspects his dam every night he finds the break, and in working at the repairs on it is most generally caught. This plan of trapping is however a bad one since so soon as he finds himself caught, he strikes the water with his tail, which with them is the signal of danger, and all the rest of the family leave the house and the pond as quickly as possible, and frequently never return to it. In trapping beaver with a steel trap, the hunter must visit his trap every morning. If not, and the animal be caught by the foot, he will have time to twist this off and thus escape. I knew a Frenchman who caught in one season twelve beavers, and thirty three feet additional. His loss of game was entirely owing to his own carelessness. I remember catching a beaver in the South West Miramichi, which had only one foot. An otter, mink or muskrat, when caught in a trap, immediately makes for the water; the beaver on the contrary goes from it, so that you generally find him living in the trap, unless caught under the ice, while the other animals are found drowned. I may here mention that I have pursued a plan by means of which I have succeeded in catching a whole family in a night. It is as follows: When I find a dam on a small stream, I set my traps and deadfalls down the stream until I am satisfied that there are enough of them to secure the whole family. I then drive a stake through the house, and tear away the dam. By building before doing this, a fire at the head of the pond, the beaver is terrified into going down instead of up the stream and thus the whole of the inhabitants of the house are generally caught.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]