The North Star.

CHATHAM, N. B, Oct. 26, '81

THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

The establishment of the modern Kingdom of Spain was the result of the union of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile in 1489. The rule of these able sovereigns is signalized in Spanish history by three most remarkable events which have made it memorable through all succeeding ages. First, it gave to Christian Spain for the first time for nearly eight hundred years, a firm and consolidated Government ruling over almost the whole land. Next by the conquest of the Moorish Kingdom of Grenada, it brought to a termination the fierce and deadly struggle that had been waged between the two races for empire. And last but not least, it is to the indomitable courage and lofty spirit of Isabella that Spain is indebted for her foremost place in the discovery of a new world. From this time Spain began to rise in power and influence among the nations of Europe and by the time that their grandson Charles (the First of Spain and Fifth of Germany) ascended the throne, it might be literally said of this new kingdom of Spain, "that upon its territories the sun never ceased to shine." The effects of the discovery of the precious metals in Mexico and Peru was at first highly beneficial to Spain as it stimulated her trade and made her numerous cities and towns perfect hives of industry. The great prosperity continued during the reign of these great soverigns but when Philip II ascended the throne in 1558, the change in the condition of the country was rapid and disastrous. Depending upon his large and increasing resources from the colonies, that monarch engaged in continuous wars with the most powerful nations of Europe, and his successor Philip III, as if to agravate the national injury inflicted by his father, not only continued these wars but drained off the youth of the country to fill up the ranks of his armies. So injurious to the country was the policy pursued by these princes that at the close of the reign of Philip III. the population of Spain was not only greatly decreased but her flourishing manufacturies had fallen into decay, her fleets ruined, her extensive foreign commerce lost, and the trade between the different parts of her own dominions interrupted and the ships that attempted to carry it on taken and plundered by the enemies she once despised.

With the decline of prosperity in Spain, the industrial habits of her people were destroyed, and this together with the disappointment of their golden dreams of wealth and empire had such a demoralizing effect upon them that they lost all spirit of national pride and honor, and Spain that at the end of the sixteenth century was one of the mightiest realms in Europe, at the end of the seventeenth "lay a lifeless corpse at the mercy of every hostile power." The death of Charles II, without issue, in November 1700, ended the Austrian dynasty, and after a struggle for the succession, the throne remained with Philip, a grandson of Louis XIV. of France, who founded the present line of Bourbon sovereigns. The change of dynasty was highly beneficial to the nation, and under its three first sovereigns it gradually recovered from its extreme decline and once more took its place among the great family of European nations. In 1788 the feeble and incompetent Charles IV ascended the throne, and as this was the period of the breaking out of the first French revolution, it was a time of unparalleled difficulty and danger to the crowned heads of Europe. Charles, in place of preparing for the storm that was so soon to burst over his head, fritted away his time in selfish pleasures and handed over the government of the country to his worthless favorite, Manuel Goday. When the storm burst upon the country neither government nor people were prepared, and in a short time Charles was a prisoner in the hands of Napoleon, and Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon reigned in his stead. This act of Napoleon roused the spirit of the Spanish nation, and, like one man, they flew to arms to drive the invader from their soil. From June 1808 until April 1814, when the invaders were driven back, was this fierce and deadly struggle kept up by the Spanish people assisted by a British army led on by the Duke of Wellington. After the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty there once more ensued a troublesome era for Spain. The tyranical acts of Ferdinand in 1820 produced a revolution which forced from him a constitution which restrained the power of the Crown and secured the rights of the people. Upon the death of Ferdinand in 1833 a civil war desolated the country. This was a mere struggle for the throne between the partisans of Isabella the infant daughter of the late king and those of Don Carlos the late king's brother. This war lasted until 1840 when the partisans of Don Carlos were finally defeated and the Queen mother established in power. In a short time the despotism of her rule produced another revolution which ended by her being driven from the Kingdom and the establishment of a constitutional government under her daughter Queen Isabella. But as Queen Isabella had the misfortune of belonging to a family that could never learn wisdom by experience she was soon forced to abdicate a throne that she had sullied by her licentiousness. Then followed a provisional government and for a while the struggle lay between Republicanism and the monarchy, but the Cortes at last declared for the latter and a prince of the house of Savoy was called to the throne. This did not put a stop to the wave of anarchy as King Amadeus was in a short time forced to resign as he could neither brook the pride of the Spaniard nor curb the unruly spirits of the radical party. As a last resort, the son of Queen Isabella, was sent for and the vacant throne was offered to and accepted by him. During the time Alfonso has occupied the throne he has shown every disposition to rule as a constitutional monarch, but time will tell whether he is able, with his Bourbon education and traditions, to work out prudently and faithfully the principles of Constitutional Government. Though Spain has a population of twenty millions of souls, and possesses a sea coast and natural position wonderfully adapted to carry on an immense commerce, the value of her united exports and imports does not equal the exports of Canada, whose population is only one-fourth of that of hers. Yet if the people were immersed in occupation, and commerce and enterprise once more commenced to flourish throughout the kingdom, she would rapidly enter upon a career of commercial prosperity and take a more prominent position among the nations than she did at the time her fleets covered the the sea, and her colonies were to be found in all quarters of the globe.

ENSILAGE.

Upon our first page our readers will find a lengthy article in reference to Ensilage and more particularly Dr. Baxter's experiment in that line, being, we believe, the first attempt in New Brunswick. This is a subject which should interest our farmers. The cry here has always been "farming does not pay, you can barely make a living at it and a hard one at that." While the fact is, that perhaps there are no body of laboring men that work as leisurely for their living as the farmers. But we now have here a new Era. Here is a chance for them to make some money by a comparatively small outlay. The old saying that "the man who by his own efforts make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before does more for his species than the whole race of politicians" can here be exemplified. If our farmers can raise six cows on the product of one acre where only one could be raised before by the old method, his superiority over the politician can hardly be accurately measured. It may be urged that the crop would be very exhaustive to the land? Well, perhaps it might, we cannot at present say, but even if it were, we must consider we have a "quid pro quo" in the increased amount of manure to be collected from the 6 cows to what would have been derived from the one and also the increased profit in the sale of the stock, and when we take into consideration the alleged fattening propensity of the corn, we can hardly estimate the value of the discovery. We intend to lay before our readers at some future time as full a history of the process as we can obtain together with its results both in relation to profits on stock, fattening propensities, consistent labour, probable loss, etc., as well as to rotation of crops and exhaustion of the land. But in the meantime, we would advise our farmers to make all the enquiries they can and find out for themselves, and perhaps take a trip to Moncton and have a look at Dr. B.'s establishment. We will answer for the Dr, that he will treat them kindly and give them all the information in his power.

THAT WOOLLEN PROJECT.

Talk is cheap and costs nothing save the times it takes to wag the tongue and brag of the mighty deeds a man could accomplish if he had only the time to spare to attend to it. Surely the Organ does not imagine that the public will believe that the publication of Mr. Gill's letter in the STAR was the cause of putting a wet blanket on the enterprising spirit of Mr. Snowball in the matter of building a Woollen Factory. If it does, it is very much mistaken as it would take something more than its mere utterances to lead them to believe that such a little thing as that would put a quietus to the go ahead spirit of the Member for Northumberland if he had any intention of entering into the speculation. Let him make out the stock list and subscribe one half or even one third the amount of stock and we will guarantee that, in a few days the balance will be subscribed. Let the effort be made, and if it does not succeed, then it will be time enough for the Organ to talk of the publication of Mr. Gill's letter in the STAR throwing a *wet blanket* upon the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Snowball. "Save me from my friends," is an old saying, but in this case, Mr. Snowball might well say, "save me from the utterances of my organ as it is continually making me appear ridiculous in the eyes of the public by its never-ending and unpalatable doses of nauseous, fulsome flattery."

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COURT.

The October term of the Northumberland County Court was opened on Tuesday, 18th inst., Judge Wilkinson presiding.

There was no criminal business before the court.

The following cases were entered for trials.

1. The Toronto Reaper and Mower Co., against John Hosford.
2. Richard Quigley against Robert P. Whitney.
3. Alexander Wilson against B. Bielovacichi, master of the barque *Vagale*.

In the first case, Mr. E. P. Williston, Plaintiffs Attorney, moved for trial. This was an action on a special agreement for not delivering the Plaintiffs promissary note as agreed, on procuring of a mower from the agent.

At the conclusion of Plaintiff's case, Mr Davidson moved for a non suit on the ground that Plaintiff had failed to prove the special agreement as set out in his declaration. Non-suit ordered.

Quigley vs. Whitney was then taken up. This was an action of non payment. Defence, payment and set off. Verdict for defendent $3.23. Tweedie for Plaintiff and Davidson for Defendant

Wilson vs. Bielovacichi was taken up on Tuesday and was an action brought for the recovery of pilotage under the regulations of the pilotage authorities in the district of Miramichi. Verdict for Plaintiff $29.25. Tweedie for Plaintiff Davidson for Defendant.

Court adjourned until Wednesday, 25th inst.

Mr. Davidson having obtained a rule nisi for a new trial in the case of Wilson vs. Bielovacichi, argued the different grounds taken by him on the trial Rule discharged.

Charles Herman Scinburg, Appellant, and James W. Young, Respondent.

This was an appeal from a conviction made by G. A. Blair, Esq., Chatham Police Magistrate, in July last, against Shonbig.

Messrs R. A. Lawlor & R. B. Adams for Appelent and Messrs Thomson & Tweedie for Respondent.

The Respondents Council took objection to the recognizance entered into by appellant, as not in compliance with law, and contended that the appellants could not proceed with the appeal until all the preliminaries required by law had been complied with.

Judge held the objection good. Appeal dismissed.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS,

The semi-annual examination of the schools No. 1 District, came off on Thursday and Friday.

The Primary department in charge of Miss Alexander was examined on Thursday forenoon. The children in this school are in standards I. and II. There were not many visitors present. The examination was interesting, and the little ones acquitted themselves creditably.

In the afternoon the Intermediate Department taught by Miss Haviland was examined. This school as usual gave a good account of itself, and the work showed evidence of careful training.

Miss Duffy's school in St. Patricks Hall was examined on Friday forenoon, The work in this school is in Standards I, II and III The different classes showed marked progress during the term.

The advanced department under charge of Miss Williston was examined on Friday evening. There were a good many visitors present and the examination was spirited and thorough. Miss Williston was ably assisted by Miss Bessie Uilock, who has gone to the Normal School to pursue her studies for the teaching profession.

The few parents present at the examinations show a want of appreciation in the work of education, which is regrettable. Perhaps however the examinations are too frequent. A yearly examination would we think be quite sufficient.

The examination of the schools in District No 9, Parish of Chatham, took place during the week. The school taught by Miss Davidson was examined on Wednesday last in the various branches of standards one and two, and the children acquitted themselves in a creditable manner.

The school taught by Mr. McInnis was examined on Thursday. Both scholars and Teacher showed that they had not wasted or thrown away their time in idleness.

On the same day the school taught Miss Flannagan was also examined and from the manner in which the children went through the various exercises of the day, showed that they had not been neglected by the teacher.

The most advanced department was examined on Friday in the presence of a number of visitors. The children exhibited a good knowledge of History, Geometry, Composition, etc. Several of the pupils of the schools have distinguished themselves in a more than ordinary manner, and as a reward of merit we give their name honorable mention:—

Victoria Wright, Bella Fleiger, Maggie Lobban, John Fowlie, James Loggie, and May Loggie.

The examination of the Principal's department was rendered more interesting from the fact that this is Mr. Duke's last term in Chatham. His pupils who on a former occasion displayed their regard for their their teacher in the form of an appropriate gift, made the parting more touching by presenting him on Friday with a handsomely bound volume of Byron's works and a pencil case, accompanied with the following address.

Chatham Mir., N. B., Oct. 28, 1881

WILLIAM DUKE, ESQ.,

DEAR TEACHER,—We, your scholars, regret very much to know that it is your intention to withdraw yourself from amongst us as our teacher.

We cannot allow you to do so without giving you a testimonial of the respect and love we have borne towards you as our instructor, by asking you to accept of this small present to show that we have appreciated you as our teacher.

And we hope and trust that when you leave Chatham, you will not forget your pupils as we can assure you that you will be long remembered by us. So now, we wish you good-bye, and hope and trust that wherever you may cast your lot, a kind Providence will protect you.

In behalf of the scholars we remain,

Dear Teacher,

Yours truly,

THE COMMITTEE.

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

THE RAILWAY BAROMETER.

The receipts of the Intercolonial Railway for September this year amounted to $181.404. Of this large total the passenger traffic yielded $77.242, and the freight traffic $104,162. The monthly returns of passenger traffic are very gratifying, showing as they do that the Intercolonial is doing a rapidly increasing business in that direction. The freight traffic is also large, and will rapidly increase through the fall and winter. The total of receipts in September last year was $150.134, so that the increase for the single month is $31.270, equal to considerably more than 20 per cent. The increase for the first three months of the railway has been $59 389, or at the rate of a quarter of a million of dollars for the twelve months. When everything is booming this way is it any wonder the Finance Minister has such a large surplus that he is enabled to pay off last year's maturing obligations without borrowing a cent? The railway "barometer" is something the St. John *Telegraph* has not referred to lately. There was a time when our contemporary looked upon railway receipts as the correct indicator of the state of all things commercial.—*Moncton Times.*

GREAT STORMS IN ENGLAND.

The recent storm in England has proved probably the most destructive to shipping on record. The storm of November, 1703, was for long remembered as the "great storm," just as the storm on our own eastern coast a few years ago will be long remembered as the "Saxby gale." In the "great storm" the loss sustained in London alone was estimated at £2,000.00. The damage to shipping was immense; the loss of life was simply terrific, the number of persons drowned in the floods of the Thames and the Severn and in ships blown from their anchors was 8,000. Twelve man of war with 1,800 men on board were lost. Cattle were destroyed by thousands, and in one level no less than 15.000 sheep were drowned. Probably, taking the wealth of England then and now into consideration, the recent storm was not at all an appreciable blow to England. The storm of 1703 threw her on her beam ends. There was another great storm in 1861 which caused one hundred and forty three wrecks.

THE RECENT GALE IN GERMANY.

Late accounts from Germany report great damage and loss of life in the recent gale throughout North Germany. The River Elbe rose twelve feet above its normal level and is covered with wreckage. Several vessels were stranded at the Altona. The loss of petroleum is enormous. Five German vessels were wrecked at Bremen and some members of their crew were drowned.

A GIGANTIC LAND PROJECT.

The Irish Times announces that a project is on foot to form a joint stock association, with a capital of about three millions, to purchase lands in Ireland for the purpose of reclamation. The lands when put into a condition for profitable cultivation, will be sold on easy terms, or let to tenants under arrangements which will ensure an adequate return for their industry. "It will not surprise us," the paper adds, "to find that a member of the Royal Family will fill the place of chairman of this company; nor would it astonish us if, on a very early day, an announcement regarding it should be made in our midst in Dublin—an intimation which no doubt will interest persons in city and country alike. There are large tracts which already can be procured by purchase with the view of carrying out the enterprise, which we are given to believe is meant to be one for the benefit 'not of capitalists, but of the people.'"

CAPT. COOK, THE NAVIGATOR.

The Toronto *Mail*, in a late issue says that Canada has forgotten, apparently, that she owes a debt of gratitude to Capt. Cook, whose exploits in sailing round the globe cast his earlier deeds in the shade. Without Cook's assistance to sound the St. Lawrence, Wolfe could not have got up to Quebec. Afterwards, by his soundings of the waters about Newfoundland and Labrador, he made the navigation of the St. Lawrence an easy task. He had learnt in the shifting sands of the Tees Estuary to be the best taker of the soundings and drawer of charts in the world. And then, coming here, he secured that impetus to his onward career which placed him on the vantage ground whence he sprung to his subsequent renown. He may fairly be ranked as one of Canada's early benefactors.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

The longest tunnel in the world, the Gothard passage beneath the Alps, will be opened for traffic next January. It is practically finished now, but, like all public works, is subjected to delay for the sake of the last touches. The St. Gothard tunnel, however, has been put through more expeditiously than most such enterprizes. It was begun in 1872, is nine miles and a qarter long, and has cost over $10.000 000. Europe and the Alps also claim the next longest tunnel ever constructed—that known as the Mount Cenis—which was opened ten years ago. This is seven and a half mile long, and cost $10,000.000.

THE DORCHESTER COPPER MINE.

The Moncton *Times* of Saturday says: "Mr. Edward F. Couch, who developed the mine, and purchased the rights from the owners of the soil, sells to the Company for $85.000 down, and at the end of six months, if the Company find the supply of ore such as to warrant them in continuing, they pay him $190,000 more, in all $275,000. Of course if they discontinue at the end of the six months the $85,000 they have now paid will be all the venture cost them, and will represent the amount they risk on the indications already discovered. Mr. Revere, one of the Boston Company, will remain here during the winter as director of the mine. His men commence operations to-morrow. They would have begun today only the miners object to commence sinking shafts on Friday."

THE OXFORD WOOLLEN MILLS.

In a late issue we gave a lengthy description of these mills as well as the business they were doing and we take the following additional particulars from the Halifax *Chronicle* of Wednesday last:—"The demand for Oxford clothes has been so great of late that the Oxford Manufacturing Company has not been able to fill its orders for some time past, and consequently is under the necessity of enlarging its factory to keep up with the times. The contract for the erection of the building has been awarded to Mr. James P Thompson, of Oxford, a first-class builder. The foundation is being laid and the mill will be completed in May. The factory will then be one hundred and sixty four feet long, in addition to the fulling and finishing mill, which is 72x32 feet. This mill will cover an acre and a quarter, and over fifty thousand feet of floors, warehouse included. In addition to a valuable water power they will have an engine of over one hundred horse power, giving sufficient power and space for three sets of machinery besides that already in operation.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Oct. 28.—As the steamboat Gilchrist was coming down the Mississippi yesterday morning, when opposite here, the connecting rods of the engine gave way, causing the machinery to become unmanageable The river being very high and unusually rapid, carried the helpless vessel at a rapid rate. The steamer was thrown with tremendous force against the abutments of the bridge; she careened, causing the weights on the safety valves of the steam chest to break off, and the steam in the boilers poured out and enveloped the crew and passengers. It scalded many in an awful manner. The steamer began sinking, in which condition she was carried past the city, shrieks and cries for help being distinctly audible by large crowds who thronged the banks, but could extend no assistance. There were twenty-three passengers, four of whom were females. Of the crew of fifteen only eight persons were saved, and some of these badly scalded. Three of the lady passengers are known to have been killed or scalded to death.

A GOOD THING FROM THE STATES.

(From the Montreal Post.)

In this age of quackery, it is consoling to discover that there is something solid in existence, and that though there are vendors who lie most cheerfully about their wares, there are others who tell the truth and allow time to test the merits of what they offer for sale. As year after year rolls over, the frauds and the shams sink away out of sight in the pools and morasses of obscurity, while what is really good and true stands boldly forth all the grander for its age and solidity. Thus while within the present decade thousands of patent medicines, puffed at one time to inflation, have shrunk before the test of analysis, ST. JACOBS OIL has bravely borne the strain, and is to day renowned all over the world for its famous curative powers. It is truly one of the phenomena of the age we live in. The sale of this article is incredible. It is to be found all over the civilized world and in a good many places which are not civilized—for, unfortunately, the bones of sorrowing man are racked and ache with pain no matter what region he inhabits—and we believe it is yet destined to be found in every house, and to supersede the many nostrums which still remain abroad to rob and defraud humanity of its money and its health. The firm of A. Vegeler & Co., Baltimore, spend half a million dollars yearly in advertising ST. JACOBS OIL, and hence we may guess at the full extent of their enormous business. It is truly marvelous, or would be, did we not know the circulation of this inestimable blessing.

New Advertisements

Medical Notice.

We the undersigned, have agreed to dispense no medicines, in general practice, after November 1, next. Consultation with a prescription, if required, will be charged at the usual rate.

JOHN THOMPSON, C. M.
JOHN McCURDY, M. D.
JOHN McDONALD, M. D.
JAMES BAXTER, M. D.

Chatham, Oct. 29, 1881.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Rustico Works" will be received until THURSDAY, the 17th November next, inclusively, for the construction of works at the entrance to RUSTICO HARBOR, P. E. Island, according to plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr Donald McKay, Oyster Bed Bridge, Rustico, or to Mr William McNeil, Rustico Cape, P. E. I., from whom printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if failure to complete the work contracted for shall ensue. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 21st October, 1881

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Campbell's Cove Works," will be received until THURSDAY, the 17th November next, inclusively, for extending the Breakwater at CAMPBELL'S COVE, P. E. I., according to a plan and specification to be seen on application at the office of Messrs Matthew and McLean, Souris, P. E. I., where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

F.H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 21st October, 1881.

AUCTION MART.

Horses, Cows, Cattle & Furniture &c.,

Will be disposed of for CASH or CREDIT at my Auction Rooms every SATURDAY, commencing at 10 a. m.

Any persons sending Furniture or other effects, can send a memorandum with value attached for guidance.

PROMPT and SURE returns when goods are disposed of.

Wm. Wyse,

AUCTIONEER

Chatham, Oct. 25.

Mothers ! Mothers !! Mothers !!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs winslow's Soothing syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it, there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest female physicians and nurses in the United

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men women boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co, Portland, Maine. oct30 s&w1-

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young men and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. Hallett & Co Augusta, Maine oct30s&wly

Professional Partnership.

The subscribers have entered into Partnership as Solicitors, Attorneys, Notaries etc., under the Style of Davidson & Davidson. OFFICES—In Chatham in the old post office, and Newcastle over the store of J W Davidson.

ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Q.C
ALLAN A. DAVIDSON

Chatham April 30—1881.

LOCAL MAT

Personal.

Inspector Venning left for S express on Thursday night.

Shooting Accident

On Friday of last week, of Mr. John T. Caie, of Rich fooling with a revolver when i ed into the side of his face. tors searched for the ball bu find it. It was supposed to h in the roof of his month. Aft cident it was teared that the la live; but he is now much bette

The Late Gale.

The late gale was so severe road from Neguac to Chatham pletely blocked with fallen rem trees on Thursday last. The on Thursday had to carry an a his way along and by three had only got to Oak Poin ten miles from Chatham. W stand that it extended all alon of Fundy, so much so, that ve not been able to make St. Jo In consequence of this there barrel of apples to be got in t Holloween and the dealers are plight.

The Season.

The weather on Wednesday day last was very cold, raw a like. In consequence of the of wind the mills were idle beca great sway a fire would have break out, and owing to the w fering with the deal carriers. was so heavy that it caused th be so rough that our passen ferry boat had to lay up during There was a great many branch off of trees and hay stacks tum The nights were so frosty that formed and farmers had to sto ing because of the frost in t In town during the day trade w the stores closed earlier than u

Progressing.

We are pleased to notice th of the Medical Profession is step in the right direction, in p alone instead of mixing their o cines and stirring their own col the fire like the witches in It gives the Doctors more time and more time to devote to thei while the Druggist does the co ing under his direction, as well The public will also be able t get their medicine cheaper than as the Apothecary, buying th quantities can sell cheaper. regret that the movement is no but we have no doubt it w shortly.

Sulden Death

Last night a young man nam Buorden quietly stepped away f companions who were chatting house lately occupied by M Meaghan. He was not seen or till Mrs. Marquis found him but not quite dead, near Bain's which is opposite her house. the young man immediately home and Dr. Baxter declared died of the bursting of a blood the right leg in which there w wound. On looking over the came, we found that from house to the barn, there was blood which showed that the b had burst while he was at the continued to pour until life w An inquest will be held to-day body and he will be interred t We sincerely sympathize with t in their bereavement.

Concessions to Fishermen.

Bag-net fishing for smelt in michi river and its tributaries mence on the 15th November on the 15th February, 18 Counties north and south of Ne land to be governed likewise.

Main River of the Miram north and south of its chann bag net fishing for smelt is a be governed by one license on

Bag net fishing for smelt a.lo Burnt Church River bridge.

We have not the least doub Inspector Venning, will, be Autumn's bass fishing comes r cede the right to fish bass in S to the parishes of Glenelg an

STAR BRIEFS.

Ladies stow away your pok

Cold days and colder nights in order.

Merchants plant your adve in the STAR for the coming fa

Pictou shipped 3,966 tons week.

There was another earthqua ram on Sunday, and some b overthrown.

Thousands of squirrels ha the cornfields of North Caroli causing great injury.

The late Mr. Thomas Tiffe $60,000 to the Roman Cathol of Montreal.

The only happy ones over t cold snap are the tinsmiths. sequence their trade is rus householders are grumbling i tion.

One of the six missing b Dutch steamer Konig Derne which foundered, has been pic the Indian Ocean, and taken It contained nineteen persons