

THE CENSUS.

As the Census throughout the Dominion is to be taken early next month, a short account of the nature of the work, and the mode of carrying it on, will be found interesting.

All persons are to be registered in the Province and locality in which their home is and their families reside, whether they may be absent, such as fishermen or labourers, or those who are travelling abroad. The names of such persons, temporarily absent, will be taken as being present. So the names of seamen at sea, college students and children at schools, those temporarily absent at educational, charitable and penal institutions, are to be taken as if they were at home.

Persons having no family abode, and no fixed domicile will be taken wherever they are found. Orphans in public institutions and persons in asylums, and persons without family abode, or sentenced for life, will be taken where they happen to be.

The census returns of Population and Property are to consist of facts as they exist on the 4th April 1881. Therefore any person who was alive on the 4th April, 1881, although he may have died between that date and the date of the enumerators visit, is to be recorded as if living; and for the same reason, infants who may have been born after the 4th April 1881, are not to be recorded.

There are eight schedules which are as follows:-

1. Nominal return of the living.
2. Return of deaths.
3. Real estate, public institutions and industrial establishments.
4. Occupied lands, field products, plants, fruits and other products.
5. Live stock, animal products, home made fabrics and tares.
6. Products of the forest.
7. Shipping and fisheries.
8. Mineral products.

Every person will be registered by name, family by family, taken from house to house. There is a column for vessels with persons on board; one for temporary buildings, one for mines in course of construction and unfinished. In entering the religion the enumerator must be careful to enter the information given by the person questioned.

The registry of death must be made with great care and attention. The census of the deaths are to be ascertained as nearly as possible.

Real estate will include the total number of acres of land in the Dominion; public institutions and industrial establishments will include all institutions of a religious, educational, charitable or penal character, also manufacturing. Occupied lands &c., refer to lands in actual occupation.

Schedules 5 and 6 require no explanation. Shipping and fisheries will set out the number of vessel owners, the number and tonnage of vessels, number of fishermen, and the quantities of fish caught.

Mineral products relate exclusively to the extraction of mineral products.

Mr John Malby of Newcastle has been appointed commissioner for the County of Northumberland.

PERSECUTION OF OUR FEW BEARS.

We see by the estimates that the Government have set apart for the coming year, \$2,000 to be used towards the further persecution of the bear. There is not a cent set down for the extermination of tigers, hyenas, or lion devils. The whole malice and ill-will of the Government seem to be directed against the supposed bear—wails the tiger, the hyena, and the wolf of this Province are as destructive of our sheep as the bear is. The only animal we know of that will not touch a sheep, and that has never been known to worry or kill ours is the dog, and this is the reason that the Government orders a bounty for killing dogs.

People who own sheep, are stupid enough to differ from the Government, however, on the "killing" question. They exonerate the bear entirely, and put all the blame on the dog. One man said to the writer the other day. "For the last three years now, I have lost 10 sheep. Every one of them killed by the dogs. I have never had one killed by the bears yet, and never saw anyone who had?" This gentleman lives on the South West Mountain. "Have you ever seen a bear?" asked the writer. "Never, and I have been in the woods now 40 years."

But turning to the Auditor General's Report we find that nine hundred and one bears were put to death in N.B. last year, and the sum of \$2,700 paid to their murderers. In York alone, 170 bears were

in Queen's death of 1865 is recorded, at least the hunters swore that number of noses—in Northumberland the Ichabitis killed 113 bears, in Charlotte they killed 107.

We do not know exactly how near like a bears nose the object sworn to must be to satisfy the magistrate, but in some cases we suppose anything at all will do. We have been informed that "you can pass off that part of a cows foot near the horn, on most any squire for a bears nose," and that "some people can make them just as good as if they grew on a bear." We learn of one squire who after certifying to the bears nose, hid the disjointed membra in a snow bank, but night no sooner fell than the wary trapper dug up the nose, came along in a few days and sold it again. The same snout was sold nine or ten times that winter.

The fact of the business is if the government wish to put a little money in the peoples way, they will have to relax the laws, and pass a clause something like this:-

"Any Commissioner under this Act, shall certify that any applicant has produced a bears nose, provided the object exhibited have some resemblance to a bears nose, but no such object shall weigh more than fifty pounds, or less than a half ounce. In case where the commissioner has good and sufficient reason to doubt the veracity of the hunter, or the genuineness of the exhibit, he shall insist on the nose being flesh of some description, and not wood or other substance which would be sufficient in the case of reputable applicants."

And then to help the thing along the government ought to grant a sun for the erection of one or more bear nose factories.

Most people in this country now think if a man is too negligent, or too indifferent to go out and kill a bear that kills his sheep, he ought not to be pitied if the bear came and eat him out of house and home. It would be just as sensible to grant a bounty for every hundred potato bugs or army worms killed, as it is to grant a bounty for killing bears. For the grease, and the skin, and the sport men will hunt bears if the government never existed—and if any man is so indifferent that he will let bears come in and eat him up, if he has not some promise of reward for defending himself, then it is a pity and a shame the government should step in to defend him.

TOWN AFFAIRS.

(No. 1.)

We propose calling public attention to the manner in which our town affairs are managed, and asking the ratepayers of the town to devote their attention to a consideration of local matters. We understand that our local parish officers, particularly during the last two years, have been selected for their political predilections, and that no matter how competent a man may be, if he do not profess the right political creed, he is not considered fit for a parish office. Assessors, collectors, road commissioners, even constables and hog-reeves are selected, not for their fitness for the respective positions, but for their political services. When the county was incorporated, we understand that the first councillors were opposed by the leading lights of the now, or lately, dominant political party. A multiplicity of that party lampooned them on every possible occasion. This opposition was kept up for three or four years, until after the Dominion election, when a change came over the spirit of their dreams, and the same councillors became the candidates of the men who had opposed and reviled them. From this period too they seemed to have lost their independence, and to have become the mere tools of a political faction. It was certainly not an edifying sight to see a member of the Dominion Parliament degrading himself to the level of whipper-in at a petty parish election. We do not wonder, therefore, at the state of our Town affairs, but we do feel surprised, that the intelligent ratepayers of the Town should allow themselves to be made the tools of a clique, and have their councillors dragged on them by a few disreputable wire-pullers. It certainly does not follow that because a man supports a certain candidate in the Dominion elections, that he ought to support his horse his ox or even his mule, and so bound to support any person he may select for municipal honors.

It is not creditable to the Town that it should allow its affairs to be managed as they have been; our streets, our fire department, our police, in fact all our public service requires reform, and we hope by directing public attention to them, to arouse a feeling amongst the ratepayers that will result in an improvement.

We trust that the system of mixing up politics in parish matters, a system that is condemned in every enlightened community, will be strangled by the ratepayers, and men selected for office of councillors, who have some stake in the town, some knowledge of its requirements, intelligence enough to understand its wants, and independence enough to deal with

them in spite of local prejudices. As we consider our local affairs of more importance than remote public questions, we will in future issues deal with them, and we invite suggestions from the ratepayers on these matters.

THE ST. JOHN RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Some of the St. John people want a bridge built over the river St John at or near the Falls, that connexion may be had between the St. John and Maine Railway, and the Inter-colonial. There are a great many opposed to the project, because the scheme owes its origin to such men as J Murray-Kay, Thos. E Jones, and B. Robinson. It is believed by many, and we are one of the believers, that this bridge scheme is the old malice against the Grand Southern Railway, with a new face. However, if the bridge is built, it may turn out that it can no more "kill the Grand Southern" than did the defeat of the Extension Bill upstairs, or the purchase of the Carleton Branch, or the silly spoo held in the Dufferin Hotel.

POOR NORTHERMBERLAND.

We see by the report of the Minister of Public Works, to which we shall again refer, that there is no provision made for building a railway line from here to Escuminac or for establishing a station there. This is what comes of a county being unrepresented; for how was Dr Fortin to know what we needed here, or how was the Minister of Public Works to find out, unless through our county's representative? But while the estimates were being brought down, he was in England, and when at home he gives himself no trouble about the county's wants. He is worse in this respect than ever Hutchinson was. Northumberland made a sad mistake, and now she is finding it out.

Sir Garnet Wolsey either, is not without his enemies. He is soon to be raised to a peerage, and his enemies say he made his fortune "out of his little jaunt" to Red River, Canada, and but for Sir John Hawley Glover, Governor of Newfoundland, he would have met an Isaw-lud in Ashatute. The commander in chief, it is said, hates Wolsey. It is always so. Bane evny withers at another's joy. And hates that exults in it cannot reach.

Just as the Parliament is about to close, and all the business is ended, our member Snowball walks in and takes his seat. No wonder all the members of the House set up a laugh and a dead, "have you risen from the dead?" when he entered the Chamber.

It has lately been reported from Transvaal that Sir Evelyn Wood who went out with reinforcements had been shot by the boers. It is the policy of the boers to kill all the officers possible.

Poor Sitting Bull wants to surrender, but he is afraid they will imprison or hang him.

It is said the Government will arrest Dillon.

PORT WARDENS.

From the Report of the Minister of Marine we learn that the following ports have, under the provisions of the "General Port Wardens Act," been determined by the Governor General in Council to be ports at which it is expedient that port wardens should be appointed. Halifax, Port Hawksbury, Port Mulgrave, North Sydney, Louisburg, Sydney, Pictou, Cow Bay in Nova Scotia, all the ports in P. E. Island, and Victoria and Esquimaux in British Columbia; Quebec, Montreal and St John, N. B. are under special acts.

The duties of a port warden consist in examining the condition and stowage of cargoes on board vessels, and if any goods are damaged, in ascertaining the cause and making a record of the same in his books of office. He is, also, when required to proceed to any vessel, warehouse, dwelling or wharf, and make a similar record of any goods alleged to be damaged on board any vessel. In like manner he shall, when required, be surveyor on any vessel which may have suffered wreck or damage, or which shall be deemed unfit to proceed on her voyage; he shall also be surveyor of the repairs necessary to render the vessel sea worthy, and his certificate that the repairs have been properly made shall be evidence that the vessel is seaworthy. He is also to have cognizance of all matters relating to the survey of vessels and their cargoes

arriving in port damaged, and when required, shall give certificates of such surveys. He is to act as arbitrator in all matters of dispute, etc. etc.

The first section of the "General Port Wardens Act," 37 Vic. Chap. 32, says "The Governor in Council may from time to time determine at what ports in the Dominion it is expedient that port wardens should be appointed, and at and for any such port, a port warden may be appointed by the Governor."

We think that the importance and extent of the trade and navigation of Chatham demand that this act should be extended to it, and that a port warden should be appointed. We trust therefore that an Order in Council will determine it to be such a port, and we believe it would be a benefit in every way to have some regularly constituted person to arbitrate in matters of dispute, to survey vessels, and perform the duties laid down in the act. Chatham is a far more important port in regard to shipping than most of those named above; and should be similarly treated. By all means let us come under the "Port wardens act," and let a good competent man be appointed to the responsible position of port warden. Our present slip shod system of irresponsible surveyors has been in existence long enough.

The Chilians can find no one with whom to make peace. The president is hidden in an inland town. The country is in a state of anarchy, misery and despair.

There has been a shocking earthquake in Ischia, Italy—700 houses have been destroyed and hundreds of people killed. The terror and misery are indescribable. Since the great earthquake at Lisbon nothing so bad has happened.

The House at Fredericton is busy with supply today. The Opposition is broken up like a flow of ice after a heavy gale: or seems like

THE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON'S BILL.

Several times while the Stan was being published in Fredericton it pointed out that it was the duty of some honorable member to consult with the intelligent members of the medical profession in New Brunswick, with a view to drawing up a bill, protecting the medical profession, and for preventing it from running to seed, and to afford a guarantee to the public that some of the "M. D.'s" going around, looking at your tongue and prescribing "something" for you, are not horse doctors in disguise, and that unsuspecting people are not likely to be poisoned at any moment. For the last few years, the Doctor swarm in New Brunswick, has outwitted the potato bug, every 2nd and 3rd class school teacher nearly, having developed into an M. D.—and we pointed out that some steps should be taken to abate the nuisance.

In olden times if a man had a spare son, and some money, in casting his eyes around for a suitable profession for the boy, he would have no hesitation in deciding the medical profession to be an excellent one. The country had not then run to doctors, but those who were M. D.'s had spent four or five years in a respectable and recognized college. Now few men will think of giving a boy a four or five years course, for all he can get is an "M. D." and that the 3rd class school teacher can get in six weeks, and for any sum from \$20 upwards. Thus the country is threatened by quacks, who will carry their profession down to nullifying the sex of pigs, sheep, horses and bovines—who will pull out a tooth, set a joint, "cure the azime" or cut off a cancer "cheap,"—take buckwheat or put ites down, or a six months note in payment. Of course respectable men are driven out of such a field, and the mountebanks have it all to themselves.

We remember reading the other day of a medical hot bed in the States where one professor was convicted of having sold to applicants nearly two hundred diplomas, a large number of the parties purchasing not having spent a day in medical college. The professor put the money in his pocket—and is now we believe in jail, not of course for sending out nearly two hundred imposters, but for defrauding the institution. Some, and a good many too, of this famous two hundred came to New Brunswick and settled all along the St. John river. Of course the American colleges have turned out some excellent physicians and surgeons, and many of them are an ornament to the profession, but at the same time the evil complained of is so great, that it is the bounden duty of the legislature now to interfere. We are glad that a bill has been drawn, much within the terms of our suggestion, and will be, or has been, presented to the legislature. A copy of the bill is before us.

It is proposed to establish a Medical Council of nine members. The Council

to organize one month after the passage of the act in Fredericton. The Council will have a register—and every medical man must have his name, residence, his degrees, where obtained, when granted, etc., on this register—else he will be prosecuted for practicing medicine, surgery, etc.

Any person wishing to study medicine will have to undergo an examination in English grammar, composition, etc., arithmetic to extraction of the square root, algebra to end of simple equations; two first books in Euclid, and in Latin, "One book, translation and grammar." Such candidate goes off where he pleases to some college, or of standing to study, but on returning he must prove he has attended 12 months to a course of general lectures, had a 3 mos. course in medical jurisprudence, hospital practice of 12 mos., that he has taken a 6 months course in clinical surgery, and the same in clinical medicine—then he enters his name on the register paying a \$10 fee—he pays \$5 at the entering examination, etc., etc.

The bill it seems to us has a great many defects: First, we think certain colleges or universities ought to be prescribed, a few colleges of good standing, in the States, in Canada, and in Great Britain and not give the student the privilege of going all over creation. There is many a college that will sell diplomas, and certify a hundred things for \$20. A half dozen respectable colleges or universities or so specified, would be enough—and any efficient Canadian colleges, should have a place on the list. The power of examining graduates should be very limited—if existing at all. We would expunge such a clause.

In Section 11 the English is very bad. The word "practice," being used as a verb, should be "practise," but it is misspelled all through the bill. "Shall be registered" in the same section, should be *shall have been registered*.

In Section 12 "unless he shall satisfy" should read, "unless he shall be satisfied." The grammar is very bad.

In Section 13, the word preceding is spelled "preceeding"—and elsewhere in the bill.

Sub section 8, of section 15 is vague. It has no reference to anything clearly specified in the bill, and in any case should not be there.

Section 20 conspires the rights of homeopaths and clairvoyants! Section 27 is quite superfluous.

In looking at section 29 we are led to ask, will physicians holding legal diplomas, but who have not registered under the act, be prosecuted under section 29; if so, and this seems the conclusion from the reading, of what force is section 19, or why is it in the bill? Section 29 prohibits Indians giving cherry bark, and dogwood bark medicines for pay, etc.—and the section should be recast so as to exclude the Indians.

Section 30 offers rare inducement to informers. "It is good—and if taken advantage of, will have a better business than shooting bears under another act."

Section 35 is queer. It says "no suit shall be commenced under the act after one year from the date of the cause of action." Suppose it be malpractice, continued for two or three years? Does the cause of action commence only after the quack has blinded, or poisoned his patient? Look at the case of Diffin vs Dow. Under this new act poor Diffin would have to let his suit and his reputation go unavenged.

Section 38 provides for one registration, and another section provides for another. We cannot see why there should be the registration provided by 38.

We do not know why Section 43 should prescribe "one Fredericton and two St. John newspapers" as advertising mediums. The North has many people, and many papers too.

Schedule B provides a curriculum, and insists on the medical candidate knowing of Latin—one book, translation and grammar. The book is not specified, it may be Cicero de Senectute, it may be one of the volumes of Tacitus, it may be a book of Caesar, or Virgil, or it may be Bryces first book. Some book or its equivalent should be defined.

The "optional" clause is silly, for it can serve no purpose to work it, or to let it alone.

The bill, modified some, ought to pass.

WILLIAM WYSE, GENERAL DEALER, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, CHATHAM, - - MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Merchandise and Produce received on commission. Liberal advances made. ON CONSIGNMENTS. No Charge for Storage. Auction Sales and all Business in connection with the same, attended to promptly. Chatham, Aug. 1880.—1m

JAMES CLOWERY Duke St, Chatham, N B DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

Hats and Caps Boots and Shoes Glass and Crockery wares Ready made Clothing

All of which will be sold low for Cash. Chatham--Dec 22-1f

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(Opposite Hon. William Mitchell's Store and next door to Custom House.)

JUST OPENED:

A Nice Assortment of Sundries COMPRISING Hair, Tooth, Cloth, Hat, Nail and SHAVING BRUSHES, LADIES AND GENTS' SHOULDER BRACES,

FINE TOILET SOAPS Trusses, Nursing Bottles and Fittings, Hand Mirrors, Shaving Boxes,

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ALL KINDS OF Horse and Cattle Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared, and only the Finest Drugs are used

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

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Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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Commencing on Saturday the 6th day of March next, at 10 a. m., continuing every Saturday until the whole of the two cartloads are disposed of.

- 50 bbls Flour
- 10 do Cornmeal
- 25 bags do
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- 20 Pork Tams and Shoulders
- 10 bbls Herring
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- 10 bbls and half-bbls Mackerel
- 100 lbs Cod and Hake
- 200 boxes Smoked Herring
- 10 kegs Baking Soda
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- 20 boxes Soap
- 20 do Raisins
- 18 half do.
- 10 Bbls. Sugar, assorted kinds
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Terms of Sale. All sums of \$10 and under Cash, over that amount three months credit, with approved Security. W.M. WYSE, Auctioneer, Chatham N. B. 22 Feb

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Layer Raisins

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J. B. RUSSELL, Direct Importer of CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, CORDONS, &c., &c., &c

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Japanned, Wired and Stamped Go-nds and Granite Ironwares. Also manufacturer of TINWARE & STOVEPIPE.

Orders from the country promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Newcastle, N. B., March 5 1881. 1f

LOCAL MATTER

Epidemic. There are 12 children sick with diphtheria and scarlet rash.

Schooner Sold. Pilot Jas. A. Nowlan has piloted boat "Telegraph" to Mr V of Richibucto.

Kapan Buildings. Mr George Dickson of Napaning a residence 35x24, with ell. Mr James Dickson is also a residence which is to be taken.

Kicked to Death. A team belonging to Mr. Jas. M. of Baribogue was in the lumber this winter. The other night, thirty of the animals broke and kicked the other so badly, did almost immediately.

Our Town Affairs. We have commenced upon our town affairs, and we want our people to follow us carefully—and then what they think of the honesty, piety and intelligence of Chatham management.

Ten Dark Lanterns. Has any one ever taken the time to look at our town lamps? The tea of them, and so filthy are they you often cannot tell whether they are lighted or not. They have never washed since they were stuck up for all that the town pays \$30 a for them—\$ 300 for the lot.

Robins. A gentleman living a few miles town informs the writer that for two weeks a number of robins have been on the evergreens near his residence. They came after the first snow set in, and left about an fine time. He may instead of March, never before knew robins to come early in ways.

Obituary. Mr. John Grant of lower Newcastle died at the hotel Dieu yesterday droupy and heart diseased. Yesterday or two ago Mr. George Grant, a brother of his, died on the homestead at Newcastle. Both brothers kept "elora hall," never being married were very comfortable. Mr. John was engaged for years preserving tinning salmon, and carrying on the first trade. He was buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at bogues.

It is with a good deal of pleasure we read the following paragraph in a number of the St John Telegraph "Mr J J Gaylor, of Chatham, was seen in carrying off the celebration of the late John Gaylor, Esq. of the late and Surgeons, was noticed in the profession ago, was your first honours in the Medical school. In the Forestry extension he took the "Womersley Gold Medal" for surgery and surgical anatomy, the B. Prizes for zoology and anatomy and premiums for chemistry, toxicology and anatomy. Mr Gaylor's success in this way is remarkable from the fact that those were won over the heads of students of years. Mr Gaylor studied medicine at the Province and Dr Hoisy, of Montreal, and is a brother to Rev Wm Gay Carleton county."

Mr Gaynor is a credit to Chatham to Memorial College as well as we have only to say we wish him honours still, and increased success

St. Margarets Notes. This pretty little village is being built up of late. Mr Edward H. is building a residence 26x32, which will move into when completed.

Mr Patrick Flinn is building a residence 24x30, which will be completed in coming summer. Mr John Quinn is also building a residence which will be about 22 x 30. The lumber for these buildings is sawn at Foleys mill.

There is to be a belfry erected for new chapel to be coming summer.

Foleys mill on Well's Brook is at present engaged manufacturing cellulose, canvas and water pipes for different uses in the vicinity. Five or six are employed in it during the winter.

STAR BRIEFS.

D. Connell is to have no opposition. Caution.

Bass fishing gear has been cleared off the ice.

The Commons will prorogue a from next Saturday.

Vendors are asking four dollars per ton for their hay.

A son of L. J. Tweedie, Esq. months old, died this week.

Youmans concert in the M. Hall on Monday night was well attended.

The vote on the Want of Confirmation was 24 to 15—just as on 26th ult., we predicted it would be.

Sir Ches. Tupper has again relapsed and he is under the impression that his brain is affected. We note.

Mr Dennis Hayes, and Mr. Smith are making preparations for coming seasons lobster fishing. gentlemen have just had a successful shiping snelt.

Members of the Chatham H. of T. are to hold an entertainment at Chatham Head on Friday night. Entertainment to consist of songs, recitations, etc. A collection will be up at the close of the proceedings.