

**STAR CLUB RATES.**

We shall be happy to supply the STAR to anyone getting up a club at the following rates:

10 Copies Semi Weekly 1 year	\$14
5 " " " "	8
10 " " Weekly " "	7
5 " " " "	4

J. E. COLLINS,  
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
Chatham, N. B.

# The Star.

VOLUME II. CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 16, 1880. NO. 196.

**"STAR."**  
Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

The former edition published WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Terms: \$2.00 per annum in advance.

**THE WEEKLY STAR**  
Published on SATURDAYS. Terms: \$1.00 per annum in advance. Sent to any address post-paid for above figures.  
J. E. COLLINS,  
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
Chatham, N. B.

**John J. Harrington,**  
Attorney-at-Law, Notary,  
Public, etc.  
Office—in McLachlan's Building,  
[Upstairs.]  
WATER ST., CHATHAM.

Chatham, Sept. 1, 1880.—  
**L. J. TWEEDIE,**  
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-  
AT-LAW,  
Notary Public, Conveyancer,  
&c.

CHATHAM, N. B.  
OFFICE: in Snowball's Building.  
Chatham, August 30, 1880.—  
**M. O. THOMPSON,**  
Successor to the late William Casey.

**HARNESS MAKER,**  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
Driving and Work Harness,  
Collars, Whips, Whip Thongs,  
Curry Combs, Brushes.

And other stock usually found in a well  
kept Establishment. Orders respectfully  
solicited.  
Chatham, Aug. 30 1880

**James P. Mitchel,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.  
OFFICE:— Adjoining Telephone  
Office, Hays' Building,  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
August, 30th, 1880.

**Hair Dressing.**  
**SALOON!**

**HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING**  
DONE PROMPTLY AND  
In the Best Style of the Art.

**ZENUS TINGLEY,**  
COR. WATER AND ST. JAMES STREET,  
Chatham, Sept. 1,

**Law and Collection Office**  
—OF—

**ADAMS & LAWLOR,**  
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Con-  
veyancers,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.  
REAL ESTATE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.  
Claims collected in all parts of the  
Dominion.

—OFFICES,  
NEWCASTLE & BATHURST.  
**M. ADAMS & R. A. LAWLOR.**

**WILLET & QUIGLEY,**  
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,  
Princes St., Ritchie's Building, [up stairs.]  
St. John, N. B.

John Willet,  
Rich'd F. Quigley, LL. B., B. O. L.,  
Commissioner for Massachusetts.

**S. Y. MITCHELL,**  
—DEALER IN—

**GROCERIES**  
**AND LIQUORS,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
Pleasant Street,  
**OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.**  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

September 1, 1880.  
**JOB WORK** executed with  
Neatness and Despatch at  
this Office.

**T. F. KEAREY,**  
—DEALER IN—  
**CHOICE BRANDS**

—OF—  
Wines,  
Liquors  
and Cigars.

—ALSO IN—  
**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.—  
**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 con-  
nection with the same, attended to promptly  
Chatham, Aug. 1880.—  
**NOTICE.**

**Dr. McDonald,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in Sutherland  
& Orengham's Building, next to Mr. James  
Davies—opposite Mr. Joseph Hayes  
Store.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
September 17, 1880.—  
**J. F. CONNORS,**  
—DEALER IN—  
Groceries and Provisions,  
At Lowest Cash Prices.

**CROCKERYWARE AT COST,  
AND CHARGES.**  
Chatham, September 1, 1880.

**NOTICE!**  
To Ships Captains, Ships  
Chandlers and the Public  
generally.  
I NOW OFFER FOR SALE:  
50 Bbls. English Prime Mess Pork,  
40 " Extra " " Pork,  
30 Tierces Extra Prime Beef,  
40 Bbls Mess Beef,  
At lowest figures.

**GUNN & O'MALLEY,**  
Ship Chandlers, etc  
Chatham, Sept. 1, 1880.—  
**JOHN R. MALTBY**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Conveyancer, &c. &c.

OFFICE:—Over the store of James  
Fish, Esq., Commercial Wharf.  
**NEWCASTLE, N. B.**  
Sept. 1, 1880.

**LEMONT'S  
VARIETY STORE!**  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

established 1844, and has kept up to the  
times. From a little one it has grown to be  
a strong one.  
We thank our patrons for past favors, and  
solicit a continuance of their trade.  
All the people within fifty miles must  
know where LEMONT'S ORIGINAL  
VARIETY STORE is, and that in it they  
can find the largest, best selected, and  
Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHING  
GOODS in the City.  
LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE is a house-  
hold word.  
We don't have to pay any \$650 Store  
Rent, as we own our Establishment. Our  
expenses are small. We buy our goods for  
Cash, consequently can sell them Cheaper  
than any other storekeeper.  
We employ workmen in our CABINET  
WORKSHOP making

**Furniture to Order.**  
We have more Goods than Money, an' for  
Money will give the best value to all who  
are in want of the Goods we keep.  
**LEMONT & SONS.**  
Fredericton, Sept. 18, 1880.

**PEOPLE'S  
HOUSE.**

**NEW GOODS**  
JUST RECEIVED:

**100  
Ladies' Long Jackets.**  
They are nicely cut and beautifully  
trimmed.

**275  
Men's Reefing Jackets and  
OVERCOATS.**  
The best value ever shown in Miramichi.

**1500 Tweed and Worsted  
Coats, Pants and Vests.**  
In Men's, Youth's and Boy's. This lot com-  
prises the best assortment of CLOTHING  
ever seen in Miramichi, and every  
person can get suited at  
prices to please  
themselves.

**50 doz. Men's Drawers and  
Liners.**  
Bought before they went up in price and  
will be sold low.

**75 doz. White, Oxford and  
Fancy Flannel SHIRTS.**  
SPLENDID VALUE.

**30 pcs. Black and Coloured  
Lustres, Cashmeres,  
French Merinos  
&c. &c., &c.**  
Must and will be sold low.

**75 pcs. Grey & White Cottons.**  
As cheap as ever.

**90 pcs. PRINTED COTTONS.**  
Commencing at 6 cents per yard.

**500 bundles Parks St. John  
WRAPS.**  
At lowest price.

**OTHER FALL AND WINTER  
GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.**  
My stock of STARK and Fancy Dry Goods  
is large and will be found WELL ASSORTED.  
My Motto is, "Quick Sales and Small  
Profits."

**BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, a fine stock  
A good assortment Choice Gro-  
ceries, Yankee Notions, Hard-  
ware, Jewellery, Paraffine  
Lamps, Oils, etc.**

**CHEAP CASH STORE.**  
**JAMES BROWN.**  
Newcastle, Sept. 11, 1880.

**WISDOM & FISH,**  
Importers and Dealers in  
**RUBBER & LEATHER BELTING**  
**RUBBER HOSE,**  
**STEAM PACKING,**  
**LUBRICATING OILS.**

**COTTON WASTE,**  
**WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND  
FITTINGS,**  
And all other Articles used in the  
Application of Steam to Machinery.  
**No. 41 Dock Street,  
SMALL'S BLOCK,  
ST. JOHN - - N. B.**

**"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.—

**WAVERLY HOTEL.**  
**ALEXANDER STEWART,**  
Proprietor.  
**NEWCASTLE, N. B.**  
August 30, 1880.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING**  
—IN—  
**Semi-Weekly Star.**

SPACE.	LENGTH.	TIME.	RATES.
A Column,	One Year		\$100
Quarter do.			25
1/2 do.			15
A Card,			12

At the above spaces, half the amounts set  
opposite for six months, one fourth the  
amount for three months. Special arrange-  
ments for terms shorter than three months.  
**TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Single insertion not more than one inch,  
50 cents; Subsequent insertions [each] for  
same space 25 cents.  
Advertisements will be charged for  
the time of insertion if not ordered to be  
suspended in writing.  
Advertising rates [outside the transi-  
ent advertisements] payable every thirty  
days.  
Solid advertisements, ten cents a line.  
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 16, 1880.

**A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.**  
When we look at the situation of  
the Maritime Provinces and consider  
that we never can compete with the  
great grain growing Provinces of  
Ontario and Manitoba, we are natu-  
rally led to ask, What can we do in  
order to hold our own with the rest  
of the Confederation? We readily  
perceive that it is to manufacturing  
we must look for our future main-  
tenance. If we ask ourselves what are  
the advantages which we possess for  
this reply is, our situation on the  
sea board, the market of the world  
with good harbors open at all sea-  
sons of the year, give us the preemi-  
ence which nothing can take away.

It is admitted by every one that the  
cheapest means of conveyance is by  
water, with which we are surrounded,  
and we have also a ready built fleet of  
conesters and vessels admirably adap-  
ted to the carrying trade. We have  
also splendid water powers, but  
above all we have vast and unending  
beds of coal, and we have also unlim-  
ited quantities of ores of iron as well  
as of other minerals so that we can be  
perfectly independent of the rest of  
the world in as far as the manufacture  
of iron is concerned. In our forests  
there grows abundance of wood,  
maple, birch and beech, and the best  
of pine from which we can manufac-  
ture nearly all the wooden ware in  
daily use. Few use mahogany and  
walnut; those who do are able to  
import it at a disadvantage. From  
our forests we can make our chairs,  
our tables, our bedsteads—our doors  
and our sashes—our tubs, our barrels,

and our chimneys. We have some of  
the finest water powers in the world  
by which we can put up mills for the  
manufacture of cottons and of wool.  
In the wares of life wood and iron  
play the most prominent part and  
these we have, it will be seen in  
abundance. And a thousand other  
natural riches as well, which he who  
thinks can discover after a moments  
investigation. What is it then, which  
will compel us to develop these valu-  
able products which now lie waste  
beneath the soil of our country? The  
answer is protection. Protection, the  
same fosterer that gave birth to the  
Sugar Beet manufactory in France  
which yearly brings so many millions  
of dollars into that prosperous coun-  
try.

Necessity is the mother of invention,  
and if we are compelled to manufac-  
ture, of course we will do it. For us  
we can see no other way in which our  
latent energies can be brought into  
action than by protection. Many of  
us can remember when we bought  
from the United States our boots and  
shoes and numerous other things  
which we ourselves now produce.  
At the time when a heavy duty  
was placed on these articles there  
was much grumbling and discontent,  
but when these same duties forced  
us to manufacture these things for  
ourselves the grumbling and discontent  
gradually died away and we wondered  
why it was that we had remained so  
long dependant on a foreign country for  
necessaries which we could just as  
well manufacture ourselves while we  
retained the money among us. And so  
it will be under a policy whose aims  
are higher and broader.  
No country ever became noted for  
its manufactures in a day; neither  
can we. We don't have blossoms to-  
day and fruit tomorrow. We are in  
a transition state and the time will  
arrive when calmness and industry  
will replace the illgrounded suspi-  
cion and abuse of the present time.  
But all will even now admit that if  
we can manufacture our own wares it  
will be better than buying them from  
our neighbors, and we contend that  
we can do it.  
Protection is nothing more than  
the giving of a bounty on the business  
protected. Should the Government  
agree to give to the parties who  
first cast our own iron and made  
rails therefrom a bounty of \$100,000  
or 200,000, we could not be too full  
of its praises, for the most enlight-  
ened countries have offered bounties  
on native industries. We have America  
and her sugar bounty; France and  
her varied bountied industries; now  
the imposition of the tariff tax of a  
duty on iron would most certainly be  
a bounty to the manufacturer of iron,  
but this bounty would not even be  
paid by the people of New Brunswick  
but by our customers in Ontario and  
Manitoba, who would send us their  
wheat and take our iron and other  
manufactured goods in return.  
Should we not have capital enough of  
our own, if we can show from the  
profits accruing from the bounty in  
the way of duties that manufacturers  
will pay, that foreign capital which is  
now engaged in distant countries  
manufacturing for us will leave them  
and spread abroad in our midst its  
beneficial effects. Our workers will  
consume our beef, potatoes and other  
products, and we will have a home  
market for all that we can raise.  
Driven by necessity to manufacture  
we will bless the necessity which will  
eventually elevate us in the scale of  
nations. We therefore among the  
other provinces have nothing to fear  
from that protection which some of  
our citizens seem so much to dread.  
We have cheap material cheap labour  
an excellent climate for the working  
men to dwell in, and if we have a  
sufficient protection we will have only  
ourselves to blame if we do not only  
manufacture for the interior provinces  
but also get a fair share of general  
trade of the outside world.

[WRITTEN FOR THE STAR.]  
**CAPE BRETON.**  
Herring every spring come into  
the bay and harbor; they are abun-  
dant in the latter part of June and  
remain until the middle of July.  
During the present season, two men  
have not unfrequently netted two  
and three barrels of a night, the  
nets used for this purpose being  
surface ones an extending down  
but 150 meshes. Neither shad nor  
gaspereaux visit the bay, hadlock  
in the spring.  
It was nearly night when we  
reached the entrance to the harbor  
of St. Ann's, (once Port Dauphin.)  
This is about 500 feet wide. The  
water in it is about 10 or 12 fathoms  
deep; outside of it are shoals on  
which there are but 30 feet of water.  
On the western side a low narrow  
sand bar makes out from the high

land, extending a distance of a mile  
or so from it. It is curved and ter-  
minates in a sharp sandy point  
whose surface is but a few feet  
above the water level. Here stands a  
ferry house in which is a room for  
men and a stable for horses. The  
Dominion Government placed a  
small square tower with a lantern  
on top of this. The little tower was  
painted white, but the old building  
retains its primitive dinginess.

**THE HARBOR.**  
The western side of the harbor at  
its mouth is formed by a high range  
of hills wooded and green to their  
summits, having a deep slope to-  
wards the harbor and at their base  
a small flat averaging a quarter of  
a mile deep on which are a few scat-  
tered houses. The hillsides have  
been cleared one quarter of the way  
to this summit, but clumps and  
single evergreen trees of pyramidal  
form dot their slopes in various  
places. Opposite the long low sand  
bar the hills are intersected by  
three deep ravines with steep slopes  
and tree covered sides. The centre  
of these hills and ravines is charm-  
ing, no sharp edges of projecting  
rocks, but rounded sides and rum-  
pits, giving an air of pastoral beauty  
to the whole scene. Below the  
entrance to the harbor the hills on  
the west side are seen for about 25  
miles, above "Smoky Cape" rising  
1000 feet where the sea limits the  
view. The eastern side of the har-  
bor [where once stood Fort Dau-  
phin and where Father Julien Per-  
reault once lived,] rises gently from  
the sea to a moderate elevation. On  
this slope are a few houses and  
many green fields interspersed with  
clumps of bushes and trees; behind  
this is a high plateau.

On the shore and nearly opposite  
the head of the sand bar a ledge  
rises to the height of 40 feet and  
extends 150 or 200 feet along the  
shore, the front of this presenting a  
green slope evidently the work of  
man; its side is abrupt and  
immediately in its rear is the par-  
tially filled cellar of a building 120  
feet long by 30 wide. At the  
southern extremity of this is a deep  
hole in the ledge. This large build-  
ing was the French barracks. North  
of this were mounted the guns  
which commanded the entrance to  
the harbor. Pieces of brick and  
pottery were lying about which told  
of former houses and former occu-  
pants. At the residence of Colonel  
Bingham we saw a French 8-inch  
shell and 30 lb. shot. W. B. has  
picked up at one time and another  
more than 50 cannon balls and Mr.  
Daniel McLean found a round shot  
weighing upwards of 50 lbs. on top  
of a high hill. Not far from where  
the old fort stood there are a few  
wharves and buildings, on nearly all  
of which decay seems to have set its  
seal.

**REV NORMAN McLEOD.**  
Within the last half century there  
resided at the head of St. Ann's  
harbor a Scotch clergyman, the  
Rev. Norman McLeod. He was  
absolute in his diocese as to matters  
of dress. He would not allow the  
females of his congregation to  
wear either stays or bonnets and  
their heads were to be covered by  
decent handkerchiefs. If any  
member of his congregation had  
committed an offence he would  
address him or her by name from the  
pulpit, and as a punishment he  
would exclude them from the week  
day services of the church for such  
a length of time as would be pre-  
proportionate to the magnitude of their  
offence. He would hear of no law-  
suits among the members of his  
congregation, all disputes were set-  
tled by him. He was not only  
judged, but in one case executioner.  
A boy having been accused by a  
peal of stealing, Norman had the  
lad brought to him and with the  
assistance of some of his people  
cut a piece from off the boy's ear.  
The unfortunate youth had his ear  
frozen on his way home and thereby  
lost another part of it. He would  
take no pay for preaching, but lived  
on a farm which he worked with his  
own hands. His parishioner would  
sometimes aid him at his work. He  
was one of the first Scotch settlers  
at Saint Ann's, it was in 1821 or  
1822 that the first of these came  
from Pictou to Saint Ann's in a  
schooner. Norman finding his con-  
gregation becoming dissatisfied  
with St. Ann's concluded to take  
them or a great part of them to  
Australia. He caused a vessel to be  
built, and with his congregation  
sailed in it to Australia. Not liking  
the place they continued their  
journey to New Zealand, where they  
established themselves, and where  
their pastor died just 4 years ago.  
Having been led up to the pulpit  
when he was 93 years of age and  
blind, he took farewell of his con-  
gregation and friends.

**TO BE CONTINUED.**