

The North Star

CHATHAM, N. B. July 20, 1881
J. E. COLLINS, EDITOR

TWO PICTURES.

This is what the great Edmund Burke says of the duty of a Representative. We want Mr. Snowball and his friends to read it:—

"It is the duty of your representative to sacrifice his repose and his pleasures to yours, and above all, to prefer in all cases OUR INTEREST TO HIS OWN."

A "STAR" REPRESENTATIVE'S INTERVIEW WITH SIR HECTOR.

During Sir Hector's visit here, a representative of the Star had the following interview with him:

REP.—How do our Maritime Provinces compare with the Upper Provinces of Canada?

SIR HECTOR.—I have never had a more enjoyable tour than this. The scenery of the Maritime Provinces is always fresh because it is always changing and then you are not scorched with a burning sun, while you are invigorated with the cooling healthful breezes from the sea. In these respects the Maritime portion of the Dominion have the advantage of the other parts.

REP.—How does the comparison stand with respect to the commercial part that both play and are likely to play in the Dominion?

SIR HECTOR.—That is a wide question, and not so readily answered. The commercial differences between the Maritime and Inland portions of Canada, are as marked as the geographical differences. Your resources here are numerous, and they are likewise valuable. I will enumerate a few. First there are your fisheries a large source of wealth, and transcending this industry in the Upper Provinces. Then come your forests. They are very valuable, and I fancy with a moderate lumber trade good for many years yet. Then there are your minerals, some of which are very valuable, while the mineral deposits are said to be very numerous. It struck me too, as I passed through some of the beautiful pasture lands in the three Lower Provinces, why your people should not make a trial of sheep raising.

REP.—Will not the splendid plains of the North West monopolize most of the stock raising enterprise?

SIR HECTOR.—A good deal of it but by no means all. What you lack here in pasturage facilities, you more than compensate by your nearness to shipping ports. The stock raiser in the North West will have to send his flocks and herds a thousand miles before he reaches the very spot where yours are raised.

REP.—What would be the special advantage of this enterprise?

SIR HECTOR.—They would be two; the direct benefits from the trade itself, and the indirect benefits coming from such a quantity of wool being produced in your provinces. Capital would then soon be invested in woolen manufactories?

REP.—Do you regard the absence of extensive sheep raising as connected with the tardiness in establishing woolen manufactories?

SIR HECTOR.—Most decidedly I do. The sheep raising would assuredly be followed by enterprise in woolen manufactories.

REP.—What will the Maritime Provinces furnish to the North West?

SIR HECTOR.—They will furnish it much in the way of manufactures. Young countries do not take up manufacturing, and the higher and more complicated pursuits in the beginning. They devote themselves to the cultivation of the land. The development from the cultivation of the soil, is villages, towns and cities. But these do not come at once. And till they come there is no manufacturing. Meanwhile, and perpetually the older provinces will supply fabrics of all description, wooden, iron, steel and other wares. Then the prairies are devoid of any wood but poplar. The hard wood in your forests will have to supply that deficiency.

REP.—What is the progress of settlement in the North West this summer?

SIR HECTOR.—It is quite fair, but he rush has not yet commenced. A nobleman in France for example a few days ago offered to purchase a large tract whereon to plant a colony, dividing the land into homesteads, and selling to the colonists. A good deal of the settlement will be effected in this way.

SIR HECTOR.—Attention was here attracted by the villainous ballast wharf at Douglastown, and the interview ended.

Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley will speak in St. John, Saturday, or some day next week. An enthusiastic and numerous attended meeting has been held to make arrangements for the reception.

THE "SOUTHWEST" GRIEVANCE.

This is the matter which we promised in a late issue to lay before our readers. With the first space at our disposal now we hasten to do so. Perhaps we can do no better than our readers may see what the matter is all about, than lay some of the letters received upon the subject before them. The first runs as follows.

To the Editor of the Star:—

DEAR SIR,—In March last a fisherman named Goodfellow, belonging to the South West Miramichi, was found on the ice, under circumstances which the fishery officers considered as circumstantial proof that he had been poaching. He was brought before the magistrate and fined \$22 and costs—the whole reaching nearly \$30. The fine was legally right enough too; but under what law, or according to what rule of right or justice should Mr Goodfellow be declared outlawed? Yet he was so declared, though this was his first offence. I say first offence because he was fined only once, and to say he was guilty of one is to confess the inability of the officers to detect offences.

Yours, etc.,

SOUTHWEST.

Another letter received nearly about the same time as the foregoing reads as follows:—

To the Editor of the Star:—

DEAR SIR:—A hardshipping case has occurred here this spring, which I think the public ought to hear about. A gentleman here, Mr Jared Tozer is employed in the fishery business. In March last he supplied a man named Goodfellow with a fishing outfit, but the officers here after having Goodfellow fined for some breach of the laws declared him outlawed, and so the injustice done Goodfellow rebounds on Mr Tozer. Goodfellow had nothing to lose, it worth nothing and is now at other work. It is Mr Tozer who suffers.

Yours etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

South Esk.

We have received several other letters upon the subject, and in another issue shall publish all pertinent to the question. The question with which we first propose to deal is, whether the officers were justified in declaring Goodfellow an "outlaw" and after having exacted from him a heavy fine, refusing to give him a license.

The man Goodfellow, it is true, from the evidence was a poacher, else what would he be doing on the ice at the time the officers found him there and provided as he was. Therefore he was very properly taken into the court, information was made against him, and he was fined. The fine was not a paltry one. It was \$22 and the costs brought it up to nearly \$30.

Now this was Goodfellow's first offence. He was never convicted of poaching before, yet after he has paid his first fine, he is declared "outlawed," refused the privileges of fishing like other men, because forthwith according to one of the officers he is a "determined poacher." If of course it be the rule to declare all poachers upon the first offence being proved "determined poachers" and hence outlawed, then does objection to the outlawry of Goodfellow fall to the ground. But if other men have been permitted to fish after one offence proven and punished, we ask in the name of fair play to the fishermen of this country, why has Goodfellow been placed upon the index? No doubt the officers will say "Goodfellow has been breaking the law all the time; we caught him only once." But why did they not catch him the other times? What were they there for if not to catch him? If they had proof against him why did they not bring it forward? Is he to be tried, and convicted of repeated offences proven in "their mind," and is this outrageous process to be crowned with an outlawry? Fancy a judge upon the bench going outside the evidence sworn before him and sentencing according to his suspicions of the guilt of the party—and you have then the exemplification of what has been done upon the South West.

Some lawless persons we know in the district spoken of have harassed the officers in a fiendish manner, acting more like unouth savages than civilized men, going ever so far as to burn down the shanties in which the officers lived. But outrageous as all this conduct was, the officers should not have made a scapegoat of Goodfellow or any body else, unless they had legal, not moral, proof against him, though the conduct of somebody made it perilous for the officers to visit the fishing districts at all. The rights and the liberties of a man are very dear to him, and they should not be taken away by the rash and inconsiderate scratch of a pen. In the case of Goodfellow the proof against his determined poaching is, on the face of it only moral proof. He was guilty in "the minds" of the officers, and in cancelling his privilege as a freeman the officers have been guilty of a harsh and arbitrary act which we are sure their cooler judgment and their sense of justice will cause them to again recall. We shall conclude this matter in our next.

MR. BLAKE.

Mr. Blake is meeting with a warm welcome in New Brunswick, though there is no reason to believe that there is anything more than hospitality at the bottom of it. Mr. Blake's speeches take very well but they are said to be cold, passionless productions as if the speaker merely made them to do duty in the liberal cause without feeling them himself. Mr Huntington is a very vulgar person having nothing to say pro or con beyond telling a few coarse stories. It is a pity Mr Blake's nerves are not heroically strung—that he should be afraid to meet Sir Charles Tupper or Sir Leonard Tilley on equal ground. He confessed the other night, at Gagetown, he was not the orator that Sir Charles is, but if his cause be so much better, why be so cowardly as not to face his opponent upon invitation? In another column will be found our St. John correspondents pen sketch of Messrs Blake and Huntington.

A correspondent from Rogerville makes it plain that the people of that settlement are not unmindful of the interest taken in them by the Surveyor General and other members. Abuse and misrepresentation of a public officer are one thing, but facts like those referred to by the meeting at Rogerville speak.

Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper will likely pay the Miramichi a visit in a few weeks.

Lady Smith is seriously ill at Dorchester.

Mr. Blake in St John.

Our St. John correspondent in his last letter sends us the following written critique on what manner of public speaker is the leader of the Opposition. He says of

THE HON. EDWARD BLAKE, M. P.

Leader of the Opposition party in the Canadian House of Commons. On coming forward Mr Blake was greeted with an ovation which did credit to the good nature of the people of St. John. Possessing a commanding appearance and a broad honest face coupled with a certain air of conscious merit he had no difficulty in ingratiating himself into the good opinion of the assemblage. At factory Mr. Blake is an adept and his hits were ever delivered in such a pleasant tone and were couched in such delicate language that he found applauders even among his opponents and friends in the victims of his quiet satire. He seemed to understand that his mission was to convince and not to persuade, and his figures of speech were those of intuition rather than of emphasis. In stating his case, it was clearly apparent either that he really believed what he said or else he is the most adroit actor that has visited Saint John for some time. His whole speech was so entirely different from anything that we have ever heard here that it excited no little comment—engrossing attention without being declamatory and enlisting sympathy without being sensational. It was devoid of the bitter sarcasm which pervaded the harangues of Cartwright or the dry disquisitions of Mackenzie, and unlike them too, the speaker, while his reasoning seemed labored, was not afraid to view the abstract truth accompanied by all the incidental or collateral circumstances that modify it. Whether his political ethics may or may not coincide with our own: we feel pleasure in admitting his distinguished abilities as an orator and we are happy in honoring a politician, who, even in the heat of arguments never once forgot his dignity as a gentleman. The conclusion of his speech was greeted with enthusiastic cheers—the Liberals feeling proud to have such an able man to champion their cause, the Conservatives regretting that, at least to their way of thinking, such rare talents were mis-directed and everyone wishing that Canada had more Edward Blakes to brighten the pages of her constitutional history.

And of the lesser body accompanying Mr Blake, says our correspondent,—

THE HON. L. S. HUNTINGTON, M. P.

Who was next called upon is a pleasant speaker but not the master of oratory which his leader is. He said nothing in favor of his side or against his opponents or their policy. He spoke about thirty minutes congratulating his colleagues on the excellent order kept by the audience during the whole meeting, interspersing his remarks with anecdotes about Methodist Ministers, barn yard hens and nests of eggs.

We have looked at the campaign speeches of those gentlemen from a literary rather than a political standpoint and as the people of Chatham will have an opportunity ere long to judge for themselves we will not hazard an opinion as to the soundness of the arguments or the excellence of the theories propounded.

A Vote of thanks to the Government at Rogerville.

AND OTHER MATTERS.

On Saturday evening the people of Rogerville, I. C. R., held a meeting at the residence of Mr. Michael Savoy, for the express purpose of passing a vote of thanks to the Surveyor General and the Local Government, and Mr. Johnson, M. P. for the liberal way they have made money grants for the building of roads and bridges through their settlement during the past year.

After the people had met, Mr Savoy called the meeting to order, remarking that they all knew the object of this meeting. Several of those present then referred to the handsome treatment Rogerville had received at the hands of the Government. This year it was pointed out, nearly \$1,200 had been expended on the roads. This amount was expended over all the branch roads, and likewise a bridge was built over the tunnel. It was pointed out too, that since the government had not forgotten Rogerville, Rogerville should not forget the government and would not when the proper time arrived. Mr Savoy then proposed that the meeting offer a vote of thanks to the Surveyor General, and those gentlemen who contributed their influence in favor of the settlement. This was unanimously carried. It was mentioned after the motion had been carried, that the amount the contractor gets for the tunnel bridge was too small to compensate him for the material and labor. It appears there was severe competition from another parish, and Mr. Savoy rather than see the work leave the settlement, bid the job down to below a paying figure. Beside this, while the specification provided cedar, Mr Savoy is using stone, which will make the work incomparably better while it will cost him more. Mr Adams will no doubt take this into consideration.

Miss Poulter's school is now closed for the holiday season. Miss Poulter is an excellent teacher, and has given the best of satisfaction to the ratepayers. Her school is large having 60 pupils registered; and is well attended.

On Monday night, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, Mr. Michael Savoy's house was burned to the ground with all its contents. The house was full furnished, and there was in it besides, a large quantity of material for another house. There was no insurance, and the loss will reach \$300. Mr Savoy had moved to the farm house a few days before, where he is tending living till the spring work was done. So the burnt house was unoccupied; and it is the current opinion here that some evil person with malice against Mr. Savoy, set fire to the house. Mr Savoy has the sympathy of the entire neighbourhood.

A meeting was also held to appoint a delegation to proceed to Memramook to assist at the Acadian Convention to be held on the 20th and 21st. The three selected to go, were Isidore Johnson, Cyril Thibedeau and Ruebens Cormier. The election of Mr. Johnson is satisfactory, but that of the others is not. The delegation was selected by a handful of people at a little bye meeting.

New Advertisements

NOTICE TO THE FLEETS.

I hereby notify George Flett Sr., of Nelson and James Flett to remove their lumber that is, saw logs birch timber etc., from Flett's Cove within ten days from this date. For every day they remain there after the 29th inst, I will charge ten dollars. I want to let the public know that the Fletts have no claim or right to Flett's Cove; and that they will not have any claim to it as the Cove was reserved as a common property by my father for his sons and heirs, and you cannot make anything of it but tenant in common. They reserved the said Flett's Cove as a common property for his sons and heirs was that each son might have the benefit of the good parts of the Cove as well as the part that do not hold so much. I say I never sold or mortgaged the Cove, because it was not sold to me. It was only left in common to me with my brother. The Cove was owned and occupied by my father and his sons for the last 53 years and was leased to all the different lumber merchants on the Miramichi. Before that time he was boomkeeper for James D. Fraser of Halifax, and John Fraser of Miramichi. It was leased to Gilmore Rankin & Co., when I was a boy. It was when they had the big pig "anyhow." Dunlop took it and sold it to John Mackenzie & Mackey, Boby Johnson, Wm. J. Broton, Hugh Bain, Mr. Stewart and others. Wm. Park had logs in it 22 years ago. He paid me 25 etc, for rather one and a half years, as it was at that time per thousand to run the boom for the summer. Since that time A. Morrison Esq., and Senator Muirhead had a large lot of logs in it. So had Richards of Fredericton and also D. & J. Ritchie here. None of these asked to bid blocks and if they had they had lumber in it of their own, and if they did, they would be built as they should be and not as they are, because it would be I and my brothers that would build them. Built as it ought, it would hold 6 or 8 million ft.

Beware of this. I will have no lumber in the Cove belonging to the Fletts. And any of the Fletts that has a share in the Cove must not sell to the Fletts, as they cannot do so without the consent of me and my brother John and the other heirs.

If the Flett's damage a boom fastenings at Chatham, or in removing their stuff out of the boom, I will proceed against them for damages. Yours etc.,

PATRICK POLEY,

Nelson, Miramichi, N. B. July 16 1881, July 20 11

South West Boom Company.

Sale of Unmarked and Prize Logs

There will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the 14th August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Christopher Parker's, in Derby, All the Unmarked and Prize Logs now lying rafted in the South West Boom. The purchaser to have all such Logs that may be rafted during the remainder of the season, at the rate the present Logs lay sell for. Terms Cash.

ALEX MORRISON,

Newcastle, July 19, 1881. President, July 20td

Building Lot

FOR SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises, on Monday 1st of August next, at 7 o'clock p.m.

A Building Lot situate north side of Centre Street, Chatham, adjoining land occupied by Mr. B. McCormack, 50 ft. front, running back 80 ft. Possession given immediately. Terms, CASH.

A. D. SHIRREFF,

Chatham, July 15, '81. Auctioneer, July 20—51 wky

New Advertisements

Received this DAY!

Third Importation of

LOUNGES,

CENTRE TABLES,

STUDENTS CHAIRS,

BED-ROOM SUITS,

OFFICE CHAIRS.

FOURTH IMPORTATION OF

Mattrasses,

Ships do.,

Feather and Flock

PILLOWS,

BOLSTERS &c., &c.

—ALSO—

BLACK CASHMERE, special value,

French Merinos,

Persian Cords,

Lustres & Twills,

COURTAULDS CELEBRATED

BLACK CRAPES,

Black and Colored

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES

A Full Assortment of

SMALL WARES,

All of which I am offering at

LOWEST PRICES.

JAMES C. FAIREY.

The One Price Store.

Newcastle, July 20th, 1881 [June 8, 6m.]

New Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed

"Tender for supplying Coal and Charcoal," will be received at this Office until Tuesday, 26th July, at noon, for the necessary Fuel required for the Public Buildings, Ottawa.

Specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on and after MONDAY, 4th July next, at this office, where all necessary information can be had on application.

No Tender will be considered unless accompanied by an accepted Bank cheque of \$100 to order of Minister Public Works.

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

By order,

F. H. ENNIS,

Department of Public Works } Secretary,

Ottawa, June 28th, '81. [July 16 td

NOTICE!

Under and by virtue of Chapter 13 of the Consolidated Statutes and Amending Act, entitled "Trespass to Land and other Property of the Crown," the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, 2nd August next, at 12 o'clock noon, at Newcastle, in front of the Waverly Hotel, TWO THOUSAND [2,000] Pieces LOGS,

more or less, marked O F.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of the said Act and amendments thereto.

TERMS—CASH.

J. McD. BARKER,

Seizing Officer.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1181. 6i

Notice!

I the undersigned master of the barque "Peeries," beg to notify the consignee of my vessel, that I have arrived in port and am now ready to receive orders for loading.

J. NOBLE,

Master bark "Peeries,"

Chatham, Miramichi, July 12th, '81, 1f

James P Mitchell.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Notary Public, Conveyancer &c.

OFFICE:—Adjoining Telegraph Office, Hays' Building,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

August, 20th, 1880

WAVERLY HOTEL.

ALEXANDER STEWART,

Proprietor.

NEWCASTLE, - - N B

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James P Mitchell.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Notary Public, Conveyancer &c.

OFFICE:—Adjoining Telegraph Office, Hays' Building,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

August, 20th, 1880

WAVERLY HOTEL.

ALEXANDER STEWART,

Proprietor.

NEWCASTLE, - - N B