

The North Star.

VOLUME II.

CHATHAM, N. B., SEPTEMBER 8, 1880.

NO. 186.



Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY or FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality, and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purpose."
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines. Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.
FOR THE WHISKERS.
As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in one preparation; which will quickly and effectively accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents. Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

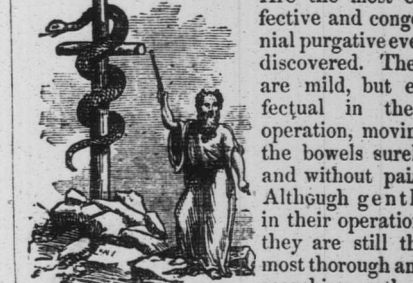
Ayer's Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy luster and a grateful perfume.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, and Stomachic Breach. Headache, Errisipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions, and Skin Diseases, Nervousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Laxative Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed, cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health. AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. Their correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Prepared by **Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,** Practical and Analytical Chemists, 801-2 BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

JUST RECEIVED
—AT THE CHEAP—
Cash Store!
10 CASES AND BALES

CONSISTING OF
WINCEYS,
SCARLET, PINK, BLUE, GREY NAVY, BLUE AND WHITE

FLANNELS,
ULSTER, SACK AND MANTLE CLOTH,
SILKS, VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,

In all the New Shades.
WOOL SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Ladies' & Misses' Wool Hose,

In Plain, Check and Stripes,
100 Yards Grey Cotton from 7c up.
15 CASES BOOTS & SHOES,
2 CASES NEW CANADIAN TWEEDS,
2 CASES MEN AND BOYS' REEFING JACKETS.

WINE & LIQUORS,
Some of which are very Choice.
35 HALF AND QUARTER BOXES CHOICE CONGOU TEA
Retailing for 36 cents per pound.
MOLASSES, SUGAR, SOAP, Etc. etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOSEPH HAYS,
Direct Importer.
Newcastle and Nelson, Miramichi,
Aug. 30, 1880.—1m

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING
DONE PROMPTLY AND
In the Best Style of the Art.
ZENUS TINCLEY,
COR. WATER AND ST. JAMES STREETS,
CHATHAM, AUG. 30, 1880.—1f.

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

Merchandise and Produce received on Commission. Liberal advances made
No Charge for Storage.
Auction Sales and all Business in connection with the same, attended to promptly.
ALSO AGENT FOR
WILSON & CO'S
Celebrated Hermetically Sealed Lobsters
In 1 lb. Japanned Tins labeled in first class style.
Orders from any part of the Dominion or other countries promptly attended to.
Chatham, August 30, 1880.—1f.

WANTED.
WANTED A FIRST CLASS TEACHER for No. 3, District Tracadie, Big Glouster. One that can teach French with the other branches.
Apply to JOHN YOUNG, Secretary Trustees.
Tracadie, Aug. 30 1880.—1m

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
1880. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1880.
On and after Monday, the 14th June, the Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Express for Halifax, connecting at Moncton with accommodation for North.	7.55 a.m.	8.00 a.m.
Accommodation for Point du Chene.	11.45 a.m.	11.50 a.m.
Express for Sussex.	5.10 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
Express for Halifax and Quebec.	10.25 p.m.	10.30 p.m.

A Pullman Car runs daily on the latter Train to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Pullman Car for Montreal is attached. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Pullman Car for Montreal is attached at Moncton.
A Special Freight will continue to leave for Sussex for accommodation of passengers.

Express from Halifax and points South of Campbellton.	6.30 p.m.	6.35 p.m.
Express from Quebec and Halifax.	6.00 a.m.	6.05 a.m.
Express from Sussex.	9.05 a.m.	9.10 a.m.
Accommodation from Point du Chene.	1.55 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
Express from Halifax and points South of Campbellton.	7.35 p.m.	7.40 p.m.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 9th June, 1880.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.
In Bond or Duty Paid.
25 BOXES Best Brands For Sale Low.
Apply to J. & K. YOUNG, TRACADIE.
Or to their Agent at Chatham, W. WYSE, Tracadie, Aug. 1880.—1m.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Proprietor.
NEWCASTLE, - - N. B.
August 30, 1880.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Bridge," will be received at the office of Allan A. Davidson, Esq., M. P. P., Newcastle, until Wednesday, 15th September, next, at noon, for the rebuilding of John O'Beare Lower Creek Bridge, Hardwick, Northumberland, according to plan and specification to be seen at Donald McLaglen's, Chatham. Specifications may also be seen at Mr Davidson's office.
Tenders to give the names of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

BRIDGE NOTICE.
P. A. LANDRY, Chief Commissioner.
Department Public Works,
Fredericton, Aug. 30, 1880.
Sept. 1—15th

S. Y. MITCHELL,
—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES
AND LIQUORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Pleasant Street,
OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
September 1, 1880.

J. F. CONNORS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries and Provisions,
At Lowest Cash Prices.
CROCKERYWARE AT COST, AND CHARGES.
Chatham September 1, 1880

Boot & Shoe STORE!
The Subscriber offers the most select stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, for

MEN LADIES AND YOUTHS' WEAR,
Ever before offered in the trade

And Low, For CASH.
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FELT HATS!

Latest Style for Men and Boys,
Also a large assortment of SILK HATS, leading Fashions! All Low For CASH.
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
SCOTCH WATERPROOF COATS,

Heavy and Fine Rubber, etc.
Parties visiting the City will find me in
SHARKEY'S New Building,
QUEEN STREET,
JUST BELOW THE BARKER HOUSE.

THOMAS LUCY
Fredericton, Sept. 1, 1880.—1f.
L. J. TWEEDIE,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Banseyan-cer, etc.

CHATHAM, - - - N. B.
OFFICE: in Snowball's Building.
Chatham, August 30, 1880.—1f.
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 Plate Beef,
40 Bbls Mess Beef,
Lowest figures.
GUNN & O'MALLEY,
Ship Chandlers, etc.
Chatham, Sept. 1, 1880.—1f.

John J. Harrington,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, etc.
Office—in McLachlan's Building, [Upstairs.]
WATER ST., CHATHAM.
Chatham, Sept. 1, 1880.—1f.

M. O. THOMPSON,
Successor to the late William Casey.
HARNESS MAKER,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Driving and Work Harness,
Collars, Whips, Whip Tongs, Curry Combs, Brushes,
And other stock usually found in a well kept Establishment. Orders respectfully solicited.
Newcastle, Aug. 30 1880.

North Star.
J. E. COLLINS, Editor.
CHATHAM, SEPTEMBER 8, 1880.

PROSPECTUS.
This is the STAR. We have no apology for it. It must speak for itself.
And now our mission. There is an ideal press before whose shrine we bow: what that ideal is, we would have our readers know. It is that press which knows no private interest or party zeal that stands in the way of the public good. It is that press which marshals on in advance of the people, thinking for the masses and moulding public opinion. It is not a press which lags in the rear, till the strongest proclaim their shibboleth, and then take up the chorus. The most sacred institution in any land is an intelligent, moral and free press, that sets up for its motto that written by Judge Story—a press

—Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain.
We say we worship at that shrine—and we do so; and it shall be our constant aim to make a paper a counterpart of the model we have set up, caring less for the gains than the name, and finding a better reward in the praise of posterity than in the gold of the hour.
The duties and the responsibilities of the press are great and grave. Questions often arise suddenly that the public mind does not take the trouble to consider, but the newspaper editor must always be prepared to show some clue to the mystery or to put some interpretation upon the most involved circumstances. He must think more hastily than other men, and reach conclusions faster—then if his judgment be faulty, the public, which in the end is always right, will detect his shortcomings. The duty of thinking for one's self is important enough, and the man who is able to do so is generally above the common; but how much more important is the duty of him who thinks for the thousands and fashions their opinions after his own. If the sun be eclipsed the earth will be darkened; if he whose doctrines may become the rule of the state should spread abroad insidious teachings through the press, many of the thousands who look upon him as a teacher will catch the infection.

The press is the first and greatest born of a free people. Before the days of the press superstition and ignorance held sway over men's minds, tyranny lorded it over the land and bad kings sent innocent men to the block for a miserable whim. But when the press once began to breathe the spirit of the people through its columns, tyranny faltered and autocrats and evil combinations trembled before it. In Russia to-day there is no free press, but there is a rule of knout and iron—a galling tyranny that we free people cannot conceive of.

In countries blessed with the glorious boon of liberty, the press is to-day the greatest power upon the face of the earth, and there is no man, no matter how high his station, that does not bend his knee before it. With such a conception of the press, and of the duties of those who control the press, we give this paper to our readers. And if we have faithfully portrayed our ideal newspaper, and the duties of a proper editor we have stolen a march on our readers and given them our prospectus.

But these are only the general principles upon which a newspaper should be conducted, and while it shall be our constant aim and greatest pains to conduct the STAR upon the ideal we have set up, there remains to be specified the special objects it shall be our particular duty to achieve. First of all we shall support the liberal conservative party

because we believe their policy for Canada in her present condition is good. The moment we think the interests of the Country are subordinated to the interests of the ruling party, that moment we cut the tie that binds us and call for better men. We have had no difficulty in concluding that the much abused National Policy, under all the circumstances is by far the best for Canada. Our reasoning to this end we shall give in future issues of our paper, deeming such a subject as not belonging to this place.

We shall always to the utmost of our power oppose any measure having a tendency towards annexation or secession; and with equal force shall we oppose any steps towards the disintegration of the Dominion, by a repeal of the union. Both these are embryotic questions now; but we see them in the future with many followers. It were well to educate the public mind to deal with them when they come. To do this shall be part of our mission.

The writer has of late been through Nova Scotia, and talking there with some of its leading men he has learnt that the sister province is looking forward to no distant day to a Maritime Union. We shall be in no hurry about advocating any such a change believing that petty political nostrums for a state, goes as far towards bettering the condition of the people as the medicines of the mountebank goes to improving the human body.

Great minds within our Dominion, bursting with loyalty, think we are too far from the throne to be happy, and are looking to the day which will see a Federation of the Empire. This is a no-party idea, and among the Liberals we believe Mr Blake is its greatest champion. Matters of this kind, like the establishment of the fulcrum at some point outside the world, whereon an Archimedes might place a lever and overturn our planet; the conversion of the Sahara into an inland sea, and kindred other mighty enterprises we leave to others, professing ourselves unable to deal with them.

If our loyalty can only be preserved by crying out for the federation of the empire, then shall we have to sit and in despair watch its departure. This federation of the empire seems to us, from what we have read of it, like harnessing a horse in Fredericton to a rope attached to a log in some part of Chatham. The connexion is about as remote—or about as near, men of the Blake school will have it.

But clarity ought to begin at home, and before we reached this point we should have said what our aim shall be in relation to the county whose bread we hope to eat for the next few years. We never shall have come to Chatham but for the bright hopes we entertain of its near future. The grounds upon which we have based our hopes are no rosy dream, but a probable possibility to whose fulfillment we consider the STAR substantially pledged.

We now refer to the important post between the Old World and the New, which we believe Chatham is to be at a late not far distant. It is known that Newfoundland is now engaged in building a road from St. John's to George's Bay. This road will be part of the new high road from Queenstown to America; Atlantic steamers during the summer months will discharge freight and passengers at St. John's; they will be re-shipped at George's Bay; and Chatham in our theory will be the entre-port, as well as the distributing port for the Dominion and New England States. This means that a road would be built—and in any case the road will be built—up the Miramichi, from Chatham, and down the Nashwaak to Fredericton. What this would mean to Chatham, those who have some knowledge of the freight and travel by the steamers plying on this route, need not be told. We have already, by our articles, turned the eyes of our

Newfoundland friends to this scheme, and our readers may rest assured that anything we can henceforth do in the same direction, will not be wanting.

Next to the harvest of the land, that of our fertile waters is most important to our people here. The question therefore of our fisheries and how that industry may best be perpetuated if not fostered, is one for grave consideration. It seems to us that in the past our dealings with this question have been more of less speculative and every process for the repopulation of our waters a mere trial one. We shall not only approve further expenditures in the search for success, but we shall ask a much larger appropriation for our Maritime seas and rivers than they have received in the past, believing that at the present they receive far short of their share. Upon our fisheries here thousands of people are dependent for support, while in other quarters where the fisheries never can be to the inhabitants what ours are to our people, lavish sums are expended with the most ridiculous results. There is a batch of useless officers in the Fishery Department that ought to be sent on "long holidays" and better men be put in their places.

Upon this fishery question we shall be on the side where we lie the interests of Miramichi and the North, and we shall insist on the laws relating to the protection of our fisheries being rigidly enforced. If to the farmer or the lumberman who we could say might ever be useful, let him depend upon our assistance; and much within newspaper scope can be said in the interest of both.

A nation's wealth consists in her natural agents, her resources and her factories. The two former this favored country has; it shall be our constant task to show our people they should have more of the latter. For this we have a National Policy.

We think in the matter of postal telegraphic services, the important fishing settlements along the Miramichi and other parts of the North Shore have been left out in the cold. If Dr. Fortin's scheme be as advantageous as it is claimed, then we do not want to have our fishermen denied these advantages. And with the powerful friends this county has "at court," we feel assured that the privileges of the telegraphic postal services will soon be extended to us. To this end the STAR's efforts shall also be directed.

Upon the principle that under responsible government, the country is ruled by party and that without party responsible government is impossible; we shall be the advocate of such party politics as seem to us best for the interests of the country—of our Province and the Dominion.

We shall always deal with public men upon their public record, save where private dealings crop out in public doings, or where the one is inseparable from the other. Then we know no man as we know no money. We believe there is a greater poison than the coward who sits at the editorial desk and is afraid to speak his mind. If we are only to get bill heads and Yagets to print by smothering our convictions, then we shall be forced to starve. Yet we also know of some men presiding over newspapers who are nothing if not abusive; and who unfortunately often please and ruffian on the street corner, who is overflowing with words and fertile in low smart retort. These vulgar persons degrade the press to the level of those to whom they cater. Our face shall always be set against such characters.

And now we have reached the stage whereat we cannot but express our wonder that an enterprising and an intelligent people like those inhabiting the sturdy towns of the Miramichi should have remained so long without a newspaper. There is no other part of the Dominion, that we are aware of, blessed with the natural resources, the wealth and the intelligence of Miramichi, that has not a newspaper. To fill the blank so long existing we have come here, and to publish a paper that may be worthy of the people among whom we have cast our lot shall be our loftiest aim.

Then we shall publish the semi-weekly STAR on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and send it post-paid to any address for \$2 per annum. The paper shall be sold on the streets of all the Northern towns, on the steamboats and on the railways. The day is not far, we hope, when Chatham and the North will be able to support a tri-weekly, mayhap a daily, newspaper, upon which the people may rely without having to wait for the St. John publications.

The WEEKLY STAR will be sent post-paid for \$4 a year to any address. Our friends may, if they wish, help as much by starting clubs, the terms of which are:

To any one sending us six subscribers for the WEEKLY STAR we shall send the paper free for one year.

To any one sending us a like number of subscribers we shall send the STAR WEEKLY STAR for one year; or allow the cash equivalent of either.

The WEEKLY STAR will, after we are once established, be one of the leading weeklies of the Province. We have done.