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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.

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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.

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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,

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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.-if

WILLIAM WYSE, GENERAL DEALER, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, CHATHAM, - MIRAMICHI, N. B. Merchandise and Produce received on commission. Liberal advances made ON CONSIGNMENTS.

NOTICE. DR. McDONALD, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in Sutherland and O'Leighan's Building, next to Mr. James Davison—opposite Mr. Joseph Hayes Store. NEWCASTLE, N. B. September 17, 1880.-ly

J. F. CONNORS, -DEALER IN- Groceries and Provisions, At Lowest Cash Prices. CROCKERY WARE 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. Lowest figures. GUNN & O'MALLEY, Ship Chandlers, etc. Chatham, Sept. 1, 1880.-if

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 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 comprises 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 Linders. 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 WARPS. At lowest price. OTHER FALL AND WINTER GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

My stock of STABLE 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 Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hardware, 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.

N. B.—Estimates for Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus furnished on application. All work warranted. September 15, 1880.-1 y In Press—To be published in Jan. 1881. LOVELL'S GAZETTEER OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CONTAINING the latest and most authentic descriptions of over 7,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North West Territories, and other general information, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, etc., of over 1800 lakes and rivers; a table of routes, showing the proximity of the railway stations, and sea, lake and river ports, to the cities, towns, villages, etc., in the several Provinces. [This table will be found invaluable] and a neat colored map of the Dominion of Canada. Edited by P. A. CROSBY, assisted by a corps of writers. Subscribers names respectfully solicited. Agents wanted. Price \$3.—Payable on delivery. JOHN LOVELL & SON, Publishers. Montreal, August, 1880.—oct16

"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.-if

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING -IN- Semi-Weekly Star.

Table with 4 columns: SPACE, LENGTH, TIME, RATES. A Column, 1/4 inch, One Year \$100, 1/2 inch, " " 50, 3/4 inch, " " 25, 1 inch, " " 16, 1 1/2 inch, " " 12.

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 naturally 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 maintenance. 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 seasons of the year, give us the preeminence 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 coasters and vessels admirably adapted 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 unlimited 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 manufacture 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 valuable 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 country.

Necessity is the mother of invention, and if we are compelled to manufacture, 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 necessities 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 suspicion 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 enlightened 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.

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 proportionate to the magnitude of their offence. He would hear of no lawsuits among the members of his congregation, all disputes were settled by him. He was not only judge, but in one case executioner. A boy having been accused by a peculiar 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 congregation 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 congregation and friends.

[WRITTEN FOR THE STAR.] CAPE BRETON.

Herring every spring come into the bay and harbor; they are abundant 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 and extending down but 150 meshes. Neither shad nor gaspereaux visit the bay, had dock 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 terminates 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 towards the harbor and at their base a small flat averaging a quarter of a mile deep on which are a few scattered 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 charming, no sharp edges of projecting rocks, but rounded sides and hummocks, 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 harbor [where once stood Fort Dauphin and where Father Julien Perreault 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 partially 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 building 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 occupants. 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 proportionate to the magnitude of their offence. He would hear of no lawsuits among the members of his congregation, all disputes were settled by him. He was not only judge, but in one case executioner. A boy having been accused by a peculiar 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 congregation 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 congregation and friends.

TO BE CONTINUED.

HON. H. L. LANGEVIN.

We are somewhat of the opinion ourselves that if a politician or a statesman be a really good man, he can manage to get along pretty well without a knighthood; indeed we will go further, and say that we believe that with care and prudence Canada might get along if there was never a knighthood transplanted across the water in our Dominion soil.

But then if boys are good through the year their parents often reward them with a nice stylish hat or a nice copper-toed pair of boots when Christmas or Easter comes round; and when the student has studied hard in the college, and learnt how to "shark" without being detected, he is rewarded for excellence by being made the bearer of an honor diploma.

Leaving our joking in the drawer for elsewhere, we are heartily in accord with the principle of giving honor where honor is due; and of giving knighthoods—if knighthoods be anything—where knighthoods are due. The reward of the grown statesman in England is an Order, a Knighthood or a Garter; it has been deemed well for the sake of perpetuating the traditions and the forms of British institutions across the sea, to adopt in the British North American Provinces, the principle of rewarding by Order and Knighthood for merit.

Several great statesmen have played their part upon our rather small stage, and the most worthy and brilliant of these have been rewarded by empty titles. Some of the statesmen of our early Dominion are dead or gone out of political life, some are rewarded with permanencies that are not built upon the quicksands of political power: one of the former was Sir George Cartier the great and distinguished leader of the descendants of France in this country. It may be said that George Cartier was the first successful Canadian French leader: a man who blended all the brilliancy of his race with all the loyalty of a most devoted subject. When the Queen conferred the knighthood upon him, every French Canadian felt a thrill of pride and saw that the only difference recognized or felt between his people and those descended of the British, was one of language.

But when Sir George died, there was wanting immediately a man to fill his place. That man was not long wanting: he appeared in the person of Honorable Hector Louis Langevin, who is now Minister of Public Works. He had all the qualifications of a leader, and outshone his predecessor in brilliancy. He ranked among the foremost and most enlightened of Canadian statesmen, and was to the consolidation of the French parties in Canada what mortar is to stone and brick. It will be remembered that after the Grits being turned out of office, Mr. Langevin was in England, but to Sir John the formation of a Cabinet without the brilliant Frenchman was an impossibility. So it was not, if our memory serve us, till Mr. Langevin crossed the Atlantic that the personnel of the Cabinet was officially announced. Why then, if knighthood is an honorary recognition of merit in public capacity, did Her Most Gracious Majesty forget Mr. Langevin when she was sending a package of titles for the others? We have never been able to understand this, and it is hard to ascribe it to any other cause than forgetfulness. While we think Mr. Langevin could get along without a knighthood, and while we do not think he troubles himself about one, we do think it would be unwise and unfair to make fish of one and flesh of another in a case where the merits are equal.

ANOTHER BLUNDER BY OUR M. P.

MR. JUSTICE Gwynne of the Exchequer Court has decided on the appeal of Judge Steadman and others from New Brunswick, that the Government has no right to lease the fluvial rivers to any person or persons though they may make regulations respecting the same. Mr. Snowball, our M. P. is responsible for the following misrepresentation published Thursday in connection with this subject:

"This decision is in accordance with equity, and against the assumptions set up by the first Canadian Minister of fisheries and persisted in by his successors."

There is some sense in stating an untruth if there is any possibility of its being believed. But in this case it is unfortunate for Mr. Snowball that nobody in Northumberland can be made to believe the statement contained in the italics above; for Hon. Peter Mitchell has always, and in the most public and decided way, contended that the Government had not the right to lease these rivers.

THE N. B. RAILROAD.

This road has undergone a change, and passed into stranger hands. With its history we are all more or less familiar; and there is no one who does not know that its building was one of the greatest projects ever undertaken through the energy of any one man in this Province. This one man, this king of far seeing and intelligent business men, was Alexander Gibson, Esq., the late chief proprietor and President of the road, and the marvel among business men in this Province. A few years ago only Mr. Gibson went to the Nashwaak. The place was then a savage wilderness where men went hunting and crews cut logs, but it took the far seeing mind to see what it would one day become. Where the forests of the Nashwaak stood, the village of Nashwaak now stands; and a lovelier little place cannot be found in Canada. The mansions and the workmen's cottages, taken at a glance look like a charming picture; while above all stands the Methodist chapel, costly and grand as an eastern pile, built out of Mr. Gibson's own pocket. It is because the road has lost as a President the greatest business man that this Province has ever produced, that we regret his going. We can have no other Alexander Gibson, and while Hon. Isaac Burpee may be well endowed, he never can fill Mr. Gibson's place. Mr. Gibson knows his own business best, but we have the right to our regrets; and we therefore cannot but wish that the man who built the New Brunswick Railroad, and opened up Central New Brunswick to civilization when no other man could have done it, had remained in the new company, and given his great abilities in its management.

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THE CZAR AND NAPOLEON.

Just the day that the Sultan decided to surrender Dulcigno, the Czar of all the Russias came to the mighty conclusion that if Turkey resisted any longer, she would be blotted off the map of Europe. Well, that depended on what the prospects for the Golden Horn were. Nicholas has come to be looked on as the Bluffer of Europe, so people are not very much alarmed, even when he talks of "blotting out" a nation. Not so the word of Napoleon the Great. When he spoke the nations trembled. Once he tried to treat with the Arch Duke of Austria. When his negotiations failed he lifted a vase in his hands and dashing it to the floor said, "Then, so shall I shatter your empire." And he did shatter it. It is not out of the way speaking of Napoleon, to say that it will be found in his memoirs that he advocated a protective tariff in France. Of course Mr. Snowball and Napoleon differ on this question.

IMPORTANT WORDS TO COUNTRY PEOPLE.

Our farmers complain that the Island swamps our markets. True, but that is the fault of our farmers, not of the Islanders. The Island farmer threshes his oats the moment they are in the barn, our farmers wait till the lumber contractor is supplied, then they hire the threshing machine; then come into the market with their loads to find the Island schooner has been ahead of them, or that the lumber contractors have gone elsewhere to purchase. It is a great shame for our farmers.

While on this matter we may say that many of the apples coming into the market from the country, are hardly fit to give to hogs. A number of our farmers' have orchards, and that is all; they let their trees deteriorate, and never give any attention to grafting or supplying with new trees. It appears to us that there are thousands of scrubby apple trees through the province planted long ago when people took everything they could get, because there were then no nurseries, which now ought to be chopped down, and better trees put in their place. Most of our good apples now are brought in by schooner or by rail—while with proper trees planted, New Brunswick ought to be one of the finest apple producing countries in the world.

STILL.

Any night up to 12 and 1 o'clock, the howls of drunken men may be heard on the streets. Unlicensed houses, despite all we may say to the police, still continue to sell liquor night and day; and licensed houses still keep open beyond the hours prescribed by law.

We find when the truth comes out it will be found the two Pashas Hobart and Baker advised the surrender of Dulcigno. We live on the Miramichi, but we do not think the fears of the two pashas were at all necessary; because we think England with Mr. Gladstone at her head is quite harmless; and not prepared to indulge in anything beyond a sparing match. That squadron never went to the Adriatic to do harm to anyone—depend upon that.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

We are no longer downspirited over the Councillor question. The public has changed its mind; and a large portion of the same will run when the time comes. Among a couple of hundred specially mentioned, the town criers this morning had the following names upon their lip:

- Mr. A. Johnson,
D. Crimmins,
Patrick Connors,
Thomas McLaughlin.

We wish all these gentlemen well, but it is expecting too much of us to think we can hope that they may all be elected. We may inform the town that it cannot get in more than 170, without special legislation.

MARRIED.

At St. Michael's Pro Cathedral, Chatham, on the 12th inst. by Rev. T. J. Bannon, Brother of the bride, John MacDonald, Esq., M. D. Newcastle, to Lizzie, daughter of John Bannon, Esq., Chatham.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

ENTERED. Oct 15th bk Baticola 558, Andersen, bal R A & J Stewart.

PORT OF CHATHAM.

ENTERED. Oct 15th, bk Somdary, 434, Raoul. Algiers, bal G. McLeod.

ENTERED. Oct 15th, bk Champion, Raitt, Clyde, deals G. McLeod.

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can be extracted by any other process. There is a perpendicular strip of glass soldered into the can which shows the depth of cream; and being a first rate test of the richness of the milk, the farmer can judge pretty closely what his butter yield will be. A rubber tube is fixed to the bottom through which the milk is drawn out. This dispenses with the work of skimming. One can cost \$3, and is sufficient for the milk of two cows. The Dublin Creamery Association has adopted the Cooley can, and would not now dispense with it. There is an agent who is getting a good many orders through the County. Mr. Marquis will also commence the manufacture of lobster cans immediately. He is a careful, obliging business man and deserves success.

At St. Michael's Pro Cathedral, Chatham, on the 12th inst. by Rev. T. J. Bannon, Brother of the bride, John MacDonald, Esq., M. D. Newcastle, to Lizzie, daughter of John Bannon, Esq., Chatham.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

ENTERED. Oct 15th bk Baticola 558, Andersen, bal R A & J Stewart.

PORT OF CHATHAM.

ENTERED. Oct 15th, bk Somdary, 434, Raoul. Algiers, bal G. McLeod.

ENTERED. Oct 15th, bk Champion, Raitt, Clyde, deals G. McLeod.

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New Advertisements

STOVES! STOVES!

The subscriber has now in stock and is daily receiving the best make of stoves from the Moncton and Amherst foundries. His Stock comprises 25 different kinds, which include the Star, Waterloo and Farmer, which are the best approved family Cooking Stoves made. Low for cash or at satisfactory purchase, H P MARQUIS, Cunard St, Chatham

Tinware, Tinware.

The Subscriber also offers a varied and extensive stock of Tinware, including Pails, Pans, Kettles, Saucepans, Stew Pans, Coal Hods, Lanterns, Milk Strainers, Milk Pans, Flour Sifters, Calanders, Tea and Coffee Pots, Patty Pans, Water Sprinklers, &c, &c. All at the lowest figures for cash; easy terms on approved credit. H P MARQUIS, Cunard St, Chatham

GRANITEWARE.

I have received a large stock of granite-ware, consisting of all articles hitherto in the tin line; among which are Pans of all kinds, Preserve Pots and Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, glazed a la porcelaine, and guaranteed never to rust. H P MARQUIS, Cunard St, Chatham

Cooley Milk Cans.

I am sole manufacturer for the agent for the Cooley Patent Milk Cans in the four northern counties. No dairy should be without this excellent article, which is now used entirely by the Dublin and numerous other creamery associations. For sale low. H P MARQUIS, Cunard St, Chatham, N B Chatham, Oct 16, 1880—1f

GRAND EUTOPIAN COMBINATION TROUPE!

10 Leading Stars!

THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEWCASTLE!

The above Troupe will give one of the first entertainments in the

Masonic Hall, Newcastle, WEDNESDAY EV'G, 20th INST

Doors open at 7.30 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock sharp. Admission—Reserved seats 40 cents, back seats 25 cents, children 15 cents. For further particulars see posters.

W H WASHINGTON, Manager. T J WALLOUGHBY, Secretary. Newcastle, October 11, 1880—31

Boot & Shoe STORE!

The Subscriber offers the most select stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, for

Men's, 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 FINE 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

STOVES! STOVES!!

Tinware, Tinware.

The Subscriber has opened a wareroom in the building known as FISH'S TANNERY, Where all classes of the above goods are now on exhibition. I can quote prices for these goods which will commend them to purchasers.

STOVES

purchased at my establishment will be fitted up free of charge. CALL & INSPECT STOCK.

Freezers & Refrigerators

a speciality. R. D. SOUTHWOOD, Newcastle, Sept 27, 1880—sep29tf

New Drug Store.

(Opposite Hon. William Muirhead'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,

LIME JUICE, (in Pts. & Qts.) Canary, Hemp, Rape, Maw

AND MILLET SEEDS. ALL KINDS OF Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared, and only the Purest Drugs are used. Only Depot for DURKEE'S LIVER PADS, (Only \$1.25)

DENTAL ROOMS, Up Stairs. Entrance: Front Door. MACKENZIE & CO. Chatham, N. B. Sept. 1, 1880.—1f

TO MY PATRONS!

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM

—FOR MY—

Fall Importations

I will sell my present Stock of

SUMMER MATERIAL

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

And ask an Early Inspection From Each.

I have a full assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

BOOTS AND SHOES, LINDERS AND DRAWERS, SPINNING WHEELS, BROOMS, PAILS, CRANK CHURNS, &c., &c., &c. &c.

Just received a New Stock of CANNED

FISH, MEATS AND FRUIT.

I tender my warmest thanks to my Patrons of fifteen years standing and ask for a continuance of their liberal support. JOHN FISH, Newcastle, Aug. 30 1880.

N. B.—Estimates for Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus furnished on application. All work warranted. September 15, 1880.—1 y

LOCAL MATTERS.

Personal.

Our popular Surveyor General spent Thursday with his friends in Chatham.

Taken Down.

Senator Muirhead has had his mill chimney in the upper end of the town taken down.

Lobster Establishment.

Messrs. Sweeney & McDonald speak of starting a Lobster canning establishment at Point Sapo. They propose filling from 50,000 to 75,000 cans in the year.

A Royal Gardener.

We have a royal gardener in our midst, all the way from the gardens of the King of Sweden. He can restore apple and other fruit trees, can graft capially, and is a good botanist.

The Woodcutter's Circuit.

The woodcutter has begun his rounds through the County. Perhaps some of our readers do not know that wood is sawn at most of the farm houses now by horse power. The day of the buck-saw has past save in the town and cities.

Returned from Escuminac.

Messrs. Loggie Bros., of Black Brook have returned for the season from their summer establishment at Point Escuminac. They report a poor herring and cod catch; but a plentiful catch of mackerel. This fish is being taken yet.

Not Menaced by the Island.

The shipments of potatoes to Chatham from the Island this season have not been large or many. We learn however that we have received the last lots from that quarter. The Islanders ship to Nova Scotia and to St. John's, Newfoundland, where they get better prices than we are inclined to give in Chatham. This is good news for our farmers.

Obituary.

An honorable and highly esteemed citizen Mr. W. G. Creighton died yesterday morning. His remains will be interred on Monday at 3 o'clock in St. Andrew's cemetery. Deceased came from Scotland 40 years ago, and was one of the industrious men that a community misses. He leaves a wife and large family. We sympathize with the afflicted ones.

Shooting.

Brant shooting is capital sport now down the bay. Mr. David Loggie of Point aux Car who is a famous shot took ten brant out of a flock this week in two shots. But a better shot still than this was, taking 13 black duck with one shot out of a flock near the same place. This Mr. Loggie also did. He did not forget his Chatham friend, but sent him 8 of his 10 brant.

A Hint to Speculators.

How would it do for some enterprising grocer in Chatham to try a cargo of potatoes which he could not purchase so cheap, to Chicago? A car will carry 10 tons or 140 bbls; the freight charges are 60 cents a bbl, or \$84 for the load delivered in Chicago. The potatoes could be got for 65 or 70 cents cash, or less; but prices in Chicago range from \$3 to \$4 per bbl. This would leave a handsome margin—what say our enterprising men? Say Mr. Strang for example?

A Large Contract.

It takes 11 million feet of logs to supply the Tracadie mill for a season. We understand the contract to procure these have been granted to Messrs. T. A. McDonald & Co. Mr. McDonald has gone off to the Island to purchase horses for the operation. This too is a shame for our farmers, hundreds of whom have as heavy and as good horses for sale as the Island farmers have. Why don't the farmers with heavy horses, club together and at this season advertise the same? Are they not ashamed that the Island farmer is distancing them at every point?

Notice to Farmers.

Our farmers will have to look sharp and have their threshing done earlier. This is the season you know for lumber contractors to purchase their oat supplies but though the season for going to the lumber woods has arrived the oats in the country are yet unthreshed. A number of contractors have enquired here during the week for oats, and not finding any had to go to St. John. This will never do: our farmers must bestir themselves. We clip the following from yesterday's News:

"A. W. Block, of Memphrith, was in town yesterday buying up oats for the lumber woods. He says the farmers at the North and throughout the river counties will be unable to supply this winter's demand."

Sure enough, but they will be flocking in by-and-bye when the wants are supplied from elsewhere and selling them at half nothing.

Mr. Roberts Essay and Poetry.

The Northumberland Teachers' Institute has been in session for some days. Mr. Roberts read a most elaborate paper on Progress as illustrated by history, of which a very extensive abstract is given in the STAR. In the discussion, Mr. Archer's History of Canada was very fully criticized. Mr. Roberts spoke highly of its literary merits, but he and the other teachers, including Mr. Duke and Mr. Siveright, did not think it well adapted to its purpose. The best mode of studying history was touched on in the discussions. The paper of Mr. Roberts (whose poems are winning golden opinions) deserves to be published in its integrity.—Telegraph

STAR BRIEFS.

—Where is the Chatham band?

—Another Battery dance on Monday night.

—Mr. Desmond is converting Mr. Winn's house into a two storey residence. Its appearance will be good.

—Mr. Jas. Oats, of Nelson, has had a great crop of apples this season and finds a ready sale for them at \$2.50 per bbl.

—Potato digging is in full blast all through the country. Again we would say to farmers they are foolish for selling their potatoes for 60 cents a barrel. Better bide better markets.

—Mr. JARDINE of Newcastle, has purchased the house once owned by Hon. Wm. M. Kelly. He will make it a hotel and call it the Metropolitan. We wish him every success.

The First.

The first raft of the logs hung up came down yesterday to Snowballs mill. We hope to soon hear of other rafts coming in.

A Mysterious Discovery at Tabusintac.

THE REMAINS OF A MAN FOUND IN THREE COPPER POTS.

Dr. Baxter and Mr. Pierce Examine the Grave and Extract Curiosities.

WHAT WAS THE MAN, OR HOW CAME HE THERE?

Down at the mouth of Tabusintac there lives a man named James Stymiest. For years he has been customary by Mr. Stymiest to go down upon the bank which overlooks the bay and notch a certain tree which overhangs the water at the highest mark of tide; for he has had a theory that with the lapse of years the line of high water changes. Besides this he noted that each year the bank slightly recedes before the diurnal flow. One day last fall, after the big storm which swept away so many roads and bridges to the north, and for which the Chief Commissioner had to answer to Mr. Willis and other lights of the opposition, had subsided, Mr. Stymiest went down upon the bank to note the effect of the storm. As he sat upon the bank he saw near by him projecting from the clay a stone of the color of verdigris. He went home and told his brother that he saw a curious colored stone in the bank, and that he felt sure it must be a mineral stone; for it must be remembered that in remote country places two things are never far away from the peoples' minds, viz., rich silver or gold mines, and some of 'Kidd's omnipresent treasure.

So with hearts beating high with hopes the two Stymiests took the necessary delving appliances with them, and went down to see this marvellous colored rock. The second Stymiest looked at it a minute, then gave it a kick—

IT RETURNED A HOLLOW, METALLIC SOUND.

"That is no rock," the second Stymiest cried with a shout of joy; "that is a metal pot and"—then the probabilities of its being some of Kidd's numerous treasures were so great that the sentence has been left unfinished to this day. They both began to dig and scratch away the earth, they pulled the pot, it turned up but it was empty of gold; a huge copper pot it was, with strong iron handle, part full of clay mixed with bones; that was all.

But these they thought were the "Spaniards' bones," the money must be there somewhere—there could be no doubt about that. It would be absurd to say that they had not struck, sure pop, upon a heritage for their descendants. They dug, and dug; and soon like Whang the miller, they came upon a conclusive sign;—another, still a copper pot. They turned it up, and though the eye can receive a succession of over a million impressions in one second, their orbs were not as quick as they would have them in looking into the very soul of the second big copper pot. But here again hope played a heart-rending joke, and only a few bones were discovered. They dug still deeper and eventually brought out a third and smaller pot—still nought but a man's scalp, with long tufts of dark, brown hair, and a skull retreating at the forehead, and prominent cheek bones! Then it soon became known through the neighborhood that the Stymiests had got three big pots and found a man's skull. Old men in the neighborhood concluded the gold was there, and wished they were twenty summers younger and then see how soon they would get it. The big pine, —that was the mark—and a line was formed with a rock in the background, and a dead juniper beyond, were the signs of which they had heard their grandfathers tell.

Old men and little children when the sun was in the sky went out but the little ones trembled and fled away. The old men poked the soft clay with their sticks, and after they made up their minds that corporally it was not there they blamed the Stymiests for ever leaving the spot till they found it. You know if the Spaniard has two minutes from the time of the discovery of the place, he has the power of removing the treasure elsewhere.

The story reached Dr. Baxter of Chatham a fortnight ago, so he took with him his famous kit, and accompanied by Mr. Pierce, late of that sprightly paper the *Gleaner*, went down to Tabusintac to see the scene of all the stories.

Arrived upon the spot, they found that truth is stranger than fiction. There indeed were the pots, and after cleaning out the grave the doctor found the

REMAINS OF A MAN

of large stature. The scalp, skull, limb bones, vertebral column, ribs etc. were all there. From a careful investigation the doctor deduced these facts. The body was that of a large man; it was sewed up in birch bark and put into the grave, its knees bent up. Over the head was a small copper pot, over the breast and legs was a large copper pot, capable of holding about ten gallons; over the feet a slightly smaller pot was placed. In the grave the doctor found a piece of rope doubled and served together; a lump of iron completely oxidized by time; a piece of Spanish cedar and a pair of moccasins. He purchased the pots which may now be seen above his office and in the STAR building, and brought home the scalp bones, skull etc. found in the grave. These may also be seen by anyone who cares to look at them. We have been poring over them all the morning, but have failed to extract the story they might tell.

And now what was or who was the man? Not an Indian for the rope says no—as also does the iron. But the cheek bones are prominent, and the forehead retreats while the feet were inclosed in the skin of some animal with fine fur. The stich marks on the bark encasing the body are plain; but the rope and many of the bones on being touched quibble to powder. A tree fallen in a storm of the long ago, and not less than a century old lay across the grave. The remains have probably been there two centuries. The copper kettles are made by hammer; for the taps are plain from having resisted the oxygen better than the other parts. What these pots were used for or what was the occupation of the solitary man by the mouth of the Tabusintac; or whether he was murdered, or hanged, or why unconfined, are questions for the spiritualists rather than for us. But the pots and the remains are worth looking at—they are in the storey above this office.

Doaktown Notes.

PERSONAL.—We learn with pleasure that Mr. Chas. Donalds of Blackville, who has been blind some years has recently returned from Boston, where he has been under treatment for his sight, which has been almost completely restored.

I forgot to mention in my last notes that Dr. Pedolin our popular physician has completed and now occupies his new dwelling just below the residence of E. Swin Esq., It is a two story frame building 28x32. He has also built a barn 30x35 ft. 14 feet post, which he purposes connecting with the house by a shed some 50 ft. long.

Valentine Mitchell has a new dwelling in course of erection on his property adjoining the farm of J. T. Baimford Esq.

READER.

Nelson Notes.

MR. EDITOR.—As you have no correspondent in this section of the country I trust it will not be amiss for me to pen a few lines for the benefit of your readers.

Business is beginning to put on a fall appearance, two of our mills being closed for the season. Flett's is still running, but owing to the scarcity of logs it will soon be compelled to shut down too.

Mr. Thomas Dolan, Jr., is erecting a splendid residence for our worthy citizen, John O'Brien, Esq., C. C. It is of the most modern style of architecture, and presents a handsome appearance. When completed it will furnish another evidence of the mechanical ability of our rising builder, Mr. Dolan.

Mr. O'Brien, it is said, has decided to withdraw from the arena of politics. This is to be much regretted, as he has proved himself well worthy the confidence of the ratepayers. Thos. Flett, Esq., is spoken of as his probable successor. Mr. F. is a young man of much ability, and should be elected, will I venture to say, able discharge the duties of his office.

[Mr. O'Brien's decision not to run again for Nelson will be regretted by the whole parish. We regret to hear it, because it is men like Mr. O'Brien we want at our councils, and not useless pokes. We think he should reconsider his decision, and allow his friends again to elect him.—Ed. STAR.]

We have only an evening mail here;—it goes to Newcastle in the morning and lies there. [Inspector McMillan ought to see to this.—Ed. STAR.]

John Burchill, Esq., will of course be returned, being one of Nelson's bright stars.

A very interesting ceremony is to take place here shortly in which a certain young stage driver will be one of the principals.

More anon.

TAREOE.

Bathurst Notes.

THE "ADVOCATE" AND MR. TURGEON.

It is said that among others here Mr. John Miller recently lost a smelt at sea, and also that Mr. Turgeon, [the would-be representative of the County at Ottawa] is moving in the matter in Mr. Miller's interests, by writing to the Department. Our advice to Mr. Turgeon is, to leave these matters to those whose duty it is to deal with them. Anyway, if interference is necessary, [which we doubt] it would come with better grace from some person who has some influence in the County, and not from one who has, to all appearance, lost what little influence he once exercised among the electors of the constituency. What Mr. Turgeon hopes to do:

comply with pushing himself forward in public affairs relating to Gloucester we know not, but if it is with the expectation that he will be the candidate of the Conservative party at the next election, with the consent of the party, we are firmly of the opinion that his expectations will not be realized. True, he may take the field, but not as the nominee of the party. For the Conservatives of the County to do so would be to invite a most disastrous defeat. If Mr. Anglin is to be opposed at the next election, a strong man, one identified with the business interests of the County, will have to be placed in the field—and that one is not the person to whom reference has been made, unless remarkable changes take place between now and then."

The above piece of roaming correspondence appears in the last *Advocate* and bears the initials of "J. J. A." the travelling member of the illustrious firm of "Anslow Brothers," or junior editor of the sprightly *Advocate*. Why James has on this smelt business gone out of the way to so wantonly and unfairly attacked Mr. Turgeon is a question that at present puzzles the real active Conservatives of this town. Has James recanted? Is it true an interest in his paper has been recently purchased? In looking back to the columns of the *Advocate* which I kept by mistake I find Mr. Anslow acknowledged Mr. Turgeon as being a man well qualified to represent Gloucester in the Dominion Parliament. His paper was Mr. Turgeon's warm and palmar friend. It requested the electors of Gloucester to elect him in preference to Speaker Anglin. It denounced Anglin as a corruptionist, and Turgeon as the standard bearer of purity. It took strong ground in favor of Turgeon. It spoke of him as a scholar, as a smart Frenchman, the representative of the French people and an able honest Conservative. It backed, argued and supported Turgeon. Why then this turn over? Is it characteristic of James? They say so.

Who is this business man that is named as likely to be the candidate. I will tell you: he is one and the same person who opposed Turgeon and who was afraid to run against Mr. Anglin in '78. The Conservative party then required this business man, who is so closely identified with Gloucester interests, to oppose Mr. Anglin in '78, when it was all important his Anglin's election should be contested. He miserably backed down as he would again. We want today Conservatives who are really Conservatives, not mushrooms, not men who unless they control the party will not assist the party, not men whose opinion must be taken above all others. Modern tyrants anyway make poor politicians. Turgeon is today the recognized leader of the only Conservative party in this County,—entitled to the patronage he has it and uses it. When he announces his determination not to again offer, the Conservative party will then select a man to run, but I'll guarantee it will not be "James" business man. Let "J. J. A." in future write on the subject of smelts and a smaller smelt than James himself cannot be found.

A CONSERVATIVE.

Bathurst, Oct. 15, 1880.

[We much regret at a time when the Conservatives should be rallying together, that any of the party should begin to "turn tail" Whether or not the "Anslow Brothers" have sold out: their weekly is a matter that little concerns us, but that a publication which actually gets government advertising and is a recognized and pledged supporter of the party should turn for no reason upon Mr. Turgeon a recognized and prominent Conservative, does concern us. As we work here in the interests of the party we take the trouble of enquiring, not if the *Advocate* is sold out, but if it has gone back on the party that has been helping to keep it going. We want to know particularly; and if it be so, we shall take early steps to see that its government advertising is stopped.—Ed. STAR.]

Newcastle Local Items.

The town is quiet and peaceable. Our Policeman is again active.

Our police court gives excellent decisions—an assault is not an assault.

WM. WATT is selling off his varied and well assorted stock of goods. Good bargains can be had by attending this sale.

The appointment of special Deputies by our High Sheriff should be made with care. Revolvers are in use.

DEPUTIES Sadler and Fish leave in a few days to make an important survey on the North Branch of the Little South West.

COMMISSIONER ATCHISON and the Surveyor General are making an inspection of the "Sugary Settlement." Reports from this settlement are cheering, and improvements are on a large scale.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—It is reported that John O'Brien, Esq., of Nelson will not again offer as a candidate. This is much to be regretted, as Mr. O'Brien was a worthy Councillor. Nelson will be the loser.

JOHN BURCHILL is reported as being off on a canvassing tour among the French at Carleton Station. Mr. Brown will not have any opposition. R. B. Adams is announced as another "duly qualified" and will seek election. Let us have some more.

SHOE FACTORY.—John Fish our enterprising merchant has started a new Boot and Shoe factory.

The Fish mill commenced sawing today.

PERSONAL.—Captain J. Bell was in town today, as also was Henry Swin of Doaktown.

MR. SWIN who represented the County at the Exhibition, arrived home on Tuesday last.

MR. JAMES MITCHELL and William Masson have returned from their visit to the Light Houses at Tracadie and Shippegan.

The side walk blocked. We want the Commissioner to clear it.

NEW PORK STORE.—Mr. P. Farrel has opened a new meat store. Pork is distributed without cost.

THE MESSRS. MILLER from England, with Mr. Williams have gone North on a hunting tour. They employ four natives and two birches on their arrival at the Restigouche. We hope to find them return with plenty of scalps.

MUNICIPAL.—It is announced this evening that T. Crocker, in the Temperance interest, will oppose Mr. Brown. This is felt by all parties as a most determined desire on the part of the Temperance body to have a fight. Mr. Brown will be re-elected.

MESSRS. BROWN, RYAN, MADDOX and Anthony Adams addressed a large and influential meeting of the electors of North Esk, at the Murphy School house last evening. Mr. Brown has decided to offer for its parish. A lively time is anticipated.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

It is currently reported that we are to have two sets of Candidates for Councilorships, Mr. T. Crocker and John Woods of Douglstown, to run one ticket, Mr. Jas. Brown, and R. B. Adams to run the other. Other names are mentioned, one James Anslow, and Mr. John Ellis being among the lot. Of course it does not matter how many comes out: only Mr. Brown and the young Attorney can go in. Mr. Brown is so favorably and well known already that I need not make comments upon him; Mr. Adams I may introduce to your readers as one of our dashing brilliant young fellows, who is bound to go ahead, and who would be an ornament to the Board. We want some independent men at the council. Mr. Adams says his thoughts; and we want some legal talent as well. Here he is also well fitted. Then hurrah for Brown and Adams!

Northumberland Teachers Institute.

Miss Katie Loggie of Tabusintac read an excellent paper on geography and map drawing. Her method of dealing with the subject had the warm approval of the school. Her paper was a fund of good thought and brimful of excellent suggestion.

Miss Olivia Parker of Newcastle, gave an exercise in the Look and Say method of teaching reading. This she did by blackboard exercises; getting a word learnt from a sentence; then separating its elementary sounds, and finally getting the symbols for the sound. This was excellently done.

Afternoon Session.—This session opened by Mr. F. A. McCully reading a paper on advanced reading. Mr. McCully is a brilliant thinker and his paper was much approved. He illustrated the faults occurring in reading by writing sentences on the board. He was a little astray himself in reading the line "Farewell a long farewell to all my greatness."

But his paper was good.

Mr. W. Sivewright read a paper on the art of reading and speaking gracefully. It was a fund of thought with a current humor running through it.

A discussion arose on reading newspapers in school. Mr. Roberts disapproving, and others approving of the experiment. We think it would be a very great outrage to allow newspapers into school—especially Grit newspapers. Mr. D. McIntosh of Douglstown, read a very sound paper, "School Order." He thought, order anywhere without a system was impossible; that the teacher should be able to rule through a kindly and sympathetic leading; that order was not maintained at the rulers end, but by the sympathy between the teacher and the pupil. The school work should be made interesting, a spirit of lofty emulation should pervade the classes; and the teacher should be the model. The subject was well handled and much approved by the institute. [We are sorry our space compels us to give such a feeble outline of it.]

Mr. Huestis thought the suaver in modo may do good, but believed somewhat in "oil of birch."

Mr. McCully then introduced a resolution endorsing that passed at the Provincial Institute recommending that a committee of teachers should consult with the Board of Education respecting text books: unanimously carried. Members fees were then reduced to 25 cents.

A resolution expressing regret for Inspector Cox's illness was moved and adopted.

A vote of thanks was given those who contributed papers.

A resolution praying the Board of Education to make the summer vacation 6 weeks in the parish schools as well as in the superior schools was put and ruled out of order.

A vote of thanks was then given the trustees.

It was moved to hold the next Institute at Newcastle immediately before the holidays, but lost; and the first Thursday and Friday in October were decided on instead.

Votes of thanks were given to the Vice-President and Secretary.

Then the Institute closed.

A new vine pest has appeared in Rheinthal, in the Canon of St. Gall, Switzerland. It is said to resemble the potato beetle, but is much more violent, grapes affected with it becoming rapidly putrid. Several vineyards have been completely devastated by the pest, which is believed to be of American origin.

[These would be a grand aid to the temperance reformers.—Ed.]

Communications.

A COMPLIMENTARY COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Star.

DEAR SIR,—Though my lot is cast far from the noise and bustle of the town where your spicy paper, the STAR, is published, still it finds its way to many rural cabins in this district. If everyone enjoys your paper as I do, it must have an immense circulation. I like the bold any manly course it pursues; and its columns are well filled with fresh and interesting news. It helps to while away the dreary hours when the screech owl makes the wood resound with its unearthly hooting; or when the lynx and bear meet in conflict in the dark woods, making the night hideous with their fierce howling.

If this should find space in your paper I will feel happy to contribute an item occasionally which may prove interesting to your readers.

To your sportsmen I would say, if they want sport let them come out here for a few days, bringing good knives, rifles, plenty of ammunition and a little brown jug. We will roast Brant from his lovely lair or some other game. Then we will take a visit to Crystal lake, whose silvery bosom is literally covered with all kinds of wild fowl at this season of the year. Leave the partridge and snipe shooting around the suburbs of the town for the school boys.

Next week I will give you an account of a row I had with an old bear and her two cubs on the 10th inst.

Yours, etc.,

MKS.

Wellfield, Oct. 13.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Afghan War.

LONDON 16th. Oct.

The withdrawal of the best troops from Candahar is condemned in Anglo-Indian circles. Great distrust is manifested as to General Phayre's capacity to command in South Afghanistan.

Unhappy Ireland.

LONDON, 16th. Oct.

It is stated that Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed the deputation of landlords that he would regret to be obliged to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act, but the Government would do so if it was found absolutely necessary.

A land meeting was held in Roscommon on Sunday. Mr. Parnell was absent. Mr. E. Kelley, in his remarks, bitterly denounced the landlords' secret conference lately held in Dublin. At a meeting held at Templemore Mr. Dillon made rather a moderate speech.

Russia on the Chinese Frontier.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Moscow *Gazette*, contains the following intelligence from Semipalatinsk:—"Recently, the Kirghiz living close to the Chinese frontier made a raid upon a camp near Semipalatinsk, and captured 18 horses. The next day Cossacks and friendly Kirghiz were sent after the raiders, but the latter, so far from retreating, turned upon their pursuers, defeated them, and took 19 of their horses. Many were wounded on both sides. A fresh pursuing party was thereupon formed, composed of a detachment of Cossacks and 40 Kirghiz, but here again, after a deal of fighting, the raiders managed to defeat the pursuers and proceed on their way. In the end, a powerful force was organized, an advance was made upon the camp of the raiders, which was taken by surprise, and all the horses were recaptured, together with ten belonging to the raiders themselves.

CABLE BRIEFS.

A great fire is raging at Santander Spain.

Earl Beaconsfield is writing a new novel, named "Eudymion."

The Oldham cotton mills have resumed work on full time.

A despatch from Teheran says the Kurds are in rebellion.

The Pope, it is stated, has resolved to dismiss his Swiss Guards.

A despatch from Cabul says Ayob Khan is raising a new army at Herat.

Cardinal Guibert has reopened with a mass, the Jesuit school in Rue Madrid, Paris, the teachers of which are laymen.

Miss Agnes Weston, the sailor's friend, is about to appeal to the people of Canada for subscriptions to establish a Sailor's Rest, at Halifax, Quebec, and other places on the shores of the Dominion.

A Berlin despatch says Prince Bismarck has declined the invitation to be present at the celebration of the completion of Cologne Cathedral. His alleged reasons are want of time and the state of his health.

Sir Charles Dilke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has started for Paris suddenly.

Prince Krapotkin, the Nihilist leader, who was confined in the fortress in St. Petersburg, has committed suicide.

A report from Zanibar states that Mirambo has attacked two more caravans, killing and wounding several English officers, names mutilated in despatch. The Sultan has determined to put down these lawless bands, and has equipped and despatched a strong force with instructions to give no quarter.



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

RAILWAY ST. JOHN

Express for Halifax, connecting at Moncton with accommodation for North...

Accommodation for Point du Chene...

Express for Sussex...

Express for Halifax and Quebec...

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...

WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

RAILWAY ST. JOHN

Express from Quebec and Halifax...

Express from Sussex...

Accommodation from Point du Chene...

Express from Halifax and points South of Campbellton...

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 9th June.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa, until Noon, on FRIDAY, 29th OCTOBER, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between

CHATHAM AND ESCUMINAC, from 1st January next.

Conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

The mails to leave Chatham on Thursday of each week at 8 o'clock a.m., reaching Escuminac in seven hours and fifteen minutes from hour of despatch.

Returning to leave Escuminac on Friday of each week at 7 o'clock a.m., reaching Chatham in seven hours and fifteen minutes from hour of despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Chatham and Escuminac.

JOHN McMILLAN, P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, Sept. 15th, 1880. sep291m

JUST RECEIVED

-AT THE CHEAP-

Cash Store!

20 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 Stripe,

100 Yards Grey Cotton from 7c up.

15 CASES BOOTS & SHOES.

2 CASES NEW CANADIAN TWEEDS,

2 CASES MEN AND BOYS' REEFING JACKETS.

WINES & 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. -111

"STAR"

Job Printing.

The Office will be thoroughly equipped with material for turning out

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY AND WITH DESPATCH.

Every description of JOB WORK done at the shortest notice, including:

POSTERS.

HAND BILLS,

SHOW BILLS,

DODGERS,

PROGRAMMES

BLANKS.

Legal Blanks.

MORTGAGES

BILLS OF SALE,

CURRENT SALES,

LAW CASES, DEEDS,

BONDS, ETC., ETC

Other Blanks.

BILLS OF LADING,

CLEARANCES,

INSURANCE BLANKS,

BANKING FORMS,

INVOICES,

SHIPPING BLANKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

CARDS.

BUSINESS CARDS,

VISITING CARDS

ADDRESS CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

MOURNING CARDS

Miscellaneous.

CIRCULARS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS

NOTE HEADS,

PRICE LISTS,

RECEIPT BOOKS,

NOTES,

CHECKS,

ORDERS,

LABELS

CARDS,

TAGS, ETC.

An Experienced Job Printer will have charge of this Department. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

J. E. COLLINS,

PROPRIETOR

Chatham, Aug 30, 1880.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

The Subscriber have just received from Great Britain and elsewhere a very large and well assorted stock which they offer at the very lowest prices for cash

Bargains may be Expected

LADIES' MANTLES, DOLMANS AND SHAWLS. LADIES' ULSTERS FROM \$3.50 UPWARDS.

Coloured Dress Stuffs.

in great variety. Also a splendid stock of

BLACK FRENCH MERINOES, BLACK CASHMERES AND BLACK CRAPES.

Winceys! Winceys!! Winceys!!!

Ladies' Ulster Cloths, Ladies' Mantle Cloths, Dark Prints, Pompadour Prints, Grey and White Cottons, Hessians, Gomburgs, Roatings, Towelings, Swansdowns, Sheetings, Ginghams, &c. Bleached, Half-Bleached and Coloured Table Linens.

FLANNELS. BLANKETS. SHIRTINGS.

Scotch and Canadian Tweeds and Overcoatings. A vast assortment of Knitted Wool Goods in Wools, Jersey Jackets, Breakfast Shawls, Vests, Clouds, Scarfs, Peg Wellington Wraps, Gaiters, Cuffs, &c. Children's Knitted Wool Goods.

LADIES' FELT, MELTON AND QUILTED SKIRTS

Dumack Brocades, Table Covers, Quilts, Toilet Covers, Smoking Caps, Tea Cosies, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarfs, Corsets, Frillings, Window Holland and Table Oil Cloth.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S L W HOSIERY

A beautiful assortment of Silk Fringes and Fringe Collarets.

MILLINERY.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, Nets, Laces, Feathers, Birds' Wings, Flowers, Ornaments, Ribbons, &c.

Twilled and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs.

A large Stock of

LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FUR GLOVES AND MITTS.

Gents' Clothing Department

complete.

SHIRTS AND KNITTED UNDERCLOTHING.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

Chatham, October 1st, 1880—oct21m.

TREMENDOUS SHOW

OF FALL GOODS!

Sutherland & Creaghan,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

NEWCASTLE, - - - N. B.

OUR DISPLAY OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS & FALL NOVELTIES

is simply IMMENSE. Our enlarged premises has now double the capacity and EVERY DEPARTMENT is full. We now hold on sale

\$30000.00 worth of the Best Value and most Fashionable

GOODS that long experience and ample capital can procure. Our purchases are for ready money. Our sales are CASH. Our prices and the quality of our goods defy competition. Compare our goods: that is a severe test. To shopkeepers and Lumberers we offer special WHOLESALE prices, and keep a full stock to suit their trade. Our stock includes everything to be found in any first-class Warehouse.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.

P. S.—Highest Cash Value given for Country, Socks, Mitts and Hosiery.

Newcastle, October 1, 1880.

IMPERIAL HALL!

THOS. STANGER,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

Queen Street. - - - Fredericton.

Always on Hand a Well Assorted Stock of

UNDERCLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING NEW OVERCOATS, &c., are requested to leave their orders as early as possible. The last Fashion Plates just received. Every effort will be made to maintain the high reputation of the "IMPERIAL HALL," both as to fit and general excellence of workmanship. Fredericton, Sept. 25, 1880.—6 mos.

THE

'North Star'

IS THE BEST ADVERTIZING MEDIUM

IN THE PROVINCE

outside of St. John. Its first issue goes to

1,400 Subscribers,

which includes the "list" of the "FREDERICTON STAR."

THE "STAR"

Will be sold on the Streets of

Chatham, Newcastle and Bathurst,

And also through the lesser towns of the North.

It will also be found for sale on the

Steamboats and the Intercolonial Railway,

It may be looked to for the latest news in readable form: and for no uncertain sound on politics.

AGENCIES WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN A FEW DAYS ALL THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY STAR

IS PUBLISHED ON

WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS

Terms, \$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.

The WEEKLY STAR will be published on Mondays for the present.

Terms, \$1.00 per annum, payable in advance.

Address,

"STAR,"

CHATHAM N. B.

September, 1st, 1880.

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 lustre, and a grateful perfume.



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. L. 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 purposes." 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 effectually 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 Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Sillibia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure. Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alternative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease. The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness. Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alternative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.