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NEWCASTLE, N. B. September 1, 1880.

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NEWCASTLE, - - N. B. September 17, 1880.—17

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OFFICE: in Snowball's Building Chatham, August 30, 1870.—17

JOB WORK executed with Neatness and Despatch at this Office.

The Star

VOLUME II. CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 9, 1880. NO. 194.

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.

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Hair Dressing. SALOON! HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING DONE PROMPTLY AND In the Best Style of the Art.

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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.

M. O. THOMPSON, Successor to the late William Casey.

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Driving and Work Harness, Collars, Whips, Whip Thongs, Gurry Combs, Brushes.

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

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John Willet, Esq., Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc., etc. CHATHAM, - - N. B.

NEITHER myself nor Consignee will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the ship "Champion," without a written order from me.

DAVID D. RAITT, Captain. GEO. McLEOD, Official Consignee. Chatham, Sept. 22, 1880.

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, Hopp, Raps, 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.—17

STOVES! STOVES!! Tinware, Tinware.

The Subscriber has opened a warehouse 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. R. D. SOUTHWOOD, Newcastle, Sept 27, 1880—sep29/17

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.—17

BARKER HOUSE, FREDERICTON. I have again assumed charge and control of the BARKER HOUSE; and am prepared to accommodate my many Patrons to their entire satisfaction. The Terms are from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, according to location. COACHES. Coaches await the arrival of Boats and Trains for Travellers' accommodation. The Stables are also under my charge, and conducted as I have always conducted them. So I respectfully solicit the further patronage of my friends. ROBERT ORR. Fredericton, 1st. September.

RATES OF ADVERTISING Semi-Weekly Star.

Table with 3 columns: Space, Length of Time, Rate. 1 Column, One Year \$100, Half do. " " 50, Quarter do. " " 25, 4 inches, " " 12, 6 inches, " " 16.

At the above space, half the amount set opposite for six months, one fourth the amount for three months. Special arrangements for terms shorter than three months.

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Advertisements will be charged for the time of insertion if not ordered to be suspended in writing.

Orders for the discontinuation of advertising contracts, after the time agreed upon, must be given in writing; else all continued "ads" will be charged at the regular rates.

The advertising rates in the WEEKLY STAR are the same as those of the Semi-Weekly.

Special arrangements may be made with the Editor or Publisher, at the office.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly and regularly will please send in word to the office.

North Star. J. E. COLLINS, Editor. CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 9, 1880.

TRAITORS IN OUR MIDST. We referred in last issue to the outrageous statement lately published in our midst to the effect that the lumber markets were shaky, and the prospects gave little encouragement for next season. We characterized such a statement at this season of the year when small contractors are preparing for the woods as an outrage upon the workings of the country. We now shall prove what a monstrous thing it was to publish such a statement. First and foremost, if small contractors once get it into their heads that there will be a poor market for deals next year, they will not go into the woods, but will keep their money in their pockets. The consequence is that in a few days along comes the big contractor, say Mr. Snowball or Mr. McLeod, and as they have plenty of men to pick from—these men which the small contractors otherwise would have employed—they can dictate terms, after they just what wages they please and the men are forced to accept what they offer. This statement was published in a Chatham paper, and but too evidently in the interest of the owner of that paper. We now beg to say that we have learnt from reliable sources that the prospects for the deal market next season are good; therefore small contractors run no risk in putting out their money and paving the chopper and the teamsters fair wages.

[WRITING FOR THE STAR.] Hunting on the Miramichi with a Clergyman.

We had not renewed the old hunting lines which we were to use until the winter was well advanced. One of these extended from Miramichi to Nashua lake, generally through a dense forest of black spruce. My reverend partner accompanied me while I was re-baiting this line, carrying only his gun and such things as were necessary for his own comfort and convenience; the provisions and cooking utensils for both I carried. On this line there were on moose signs, those of caribou were abundant. We set on it about seventy-five sable traps as well as a few steel ones for looperveers, beaver and otter. The best way to make a sable trap is to cut down a small sized fir tree, smooth off the whole of the top of the stump with the exception of one side, where you leave a piece of the wood standing 8 or 10 inches high and about an inch diameter: this is used in supporting the dead fall, the bait house is formed from a few splits which are driven into the top of the stump. The bait, which is usually a piece of squirrel, hare, partridge or fish, (the latter being the favorite food of the sable) is placed in a figure of four wooden traps on which rests a heavy pole. On the animal seizing the bait, the trap springs and the pole falls upon him crushing him between it and the top of the stump. These traps will last for years, and being high, are not liable to be covered by the snow. Sometimes the trap is made in a hollow tree but in such cases the mice frequently steal the bait and the working of the trap often springs them. Our traps were frequently robbed by black cats which is in general the only wild animal which robs the sable traps. Sometimes an owl will tear the game to

pieces; this however rarely happens. The moose bird is also a great enemy to the trapper; he will follow the line for miles robbing the trap or picking holes in the game and thereby rendering the trap useless. He often springs the trap while picking at the bait, but being small and too far in, the spring pole falls upon his tail which he frequently leaves behind him. A bird which has lost his tail seldom approaches a trap again. No scent is used for sable traps, but in the case of the looperveer it is invaluable. Oil of rhodium is the best. If the wind is fair the looperveer will smell this a quarter of a mile. On this line during the winter we got about five otters and between 30 and 40 sable; we visited our traps on it every week or ten days, we also got a few beavers, mink and muskrat. We had another short line to Nappadoggan Lake and dead waters which empty themselves into the Nashua. On this line we got a good many otter and beavers, some mink and but few sable; this was our chief caribou ground. We had another line which crossed the head waters of Taxis River. This ran through the best hunting country on it. Here we caught 7 black cats in three weeks, the skins of these brought from \$8 to \$10, each: there were also numerous moose yards on this route. We also had other short lines, on all of which we got more or less game.

We had the most difficulty in trapping the otter which is a very wary animal, having remarkably keen scent, so much so, that if you step on his pathway during either summer or winter, any where in the vicinity of the trap he will notice it and immediately turn off. The trap is usually set at the place where the otter leaves the water and lands on the shore; he always makes the shore at the same spot unless disturbed. I generally find where his feet strike the bank under water, and by careful notice you will find the prints of them at this point unless there may have been a storm shortly before in which case one must use his best judgment. The trap whose springs are very strong is of steel and is set a little to one side of his path, as the legs of the otter project to each side of his body and if the pan of the trap is placed exactly in the centre of his path, he will make over it and escape; he may spring it by the weight of his body, but in such cases escapes capture and you will never find him landing in that spot again. When you are visiting your trap to see whether you have any game in it or not, you should take a large bunch of boughs, dip them into the water and sprinkle thoroughly your tracks. This answers the purpose of a shower of rain and completely washes away the scent. It is much better to visit your other traps in a canoe, which you can do without landing and thus save much unnecessary labor. In order to secure the traps so that the otter may not take it away, a small tree is cut down, the ring of the chain slipped over the butt and secured by a wedge; the tree is then shoved down in an upright position into the mud, the top boughs untrimmed so that it may resemble as nearly as possible a living tree. I frequently make use of wooden traps, which are made in the following manner: in the first place find the otter road, since they have such, which leads from water to water, or from lake to lake, invariably selecting the shortest and easiest route between waters. In any descent their travelling is done by sliding; in these cases their track is as smooth as possible. I try and find some stick that has fallen across the path and which the animal has to climb over. If one cannot be found I get an old one and place it across the road in as careless a manner as possible so as not to attract the animal's attention, lashing it also as little as possible. A pole for a dead fall is placed lengthwise on this and secured by two stakes, which are driven into the ground, leaving the pathway about two or three feet wide. The top of the stakes are secured with spruce roots, or small withes used as strings, which are wound around them. A cross piece is secured to the top of the stakes in the same manner, a small crooked stick is placed over the path: a small loop of withs or roots is passed over the end of the dead fall; the dead fall is then lifted and the loop weighed over the crooked stick; you place cover everything up with dry brush as well as possible, placing it as if it had accidentally fallen there, (green boughs will not do) and then drench the whole with water. When the otter comes along he may back up and go around, but if he smells no scent of man's track or work, after a while he advances into the trap: in passing through, his breast strikes the small stick running across his path under the deadfall and he is caught; if he be not killed at once he makes great struggles to effect his escape, I never lost but two; in one case the wood was rotten, the trap being old in the other, the animal had pressed too far through before he was caught.

I may mention a very strange thing which occurred to me. I caught two otters side by side in one trap. They had been probably playing on the road and both attempted to pass at the one

"STAR" Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

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

THE WEEKLY STAR Published on SATURDAYS. Terms, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Sent to any address post-paid for above figures.

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

time. Otters can frequently be shot in winter in the following manner. First: find the fresh tracks in the snow, follow them to the water and find out whether the animal has gone down stream or up, which is discovered by noticing the air holes above and below, as, if the day be fine, the otter will come out to breathe at nearly every air hole. Having also discovered in what direction he is travelling, you follow him on to the next air hole, and if he has not been out, wait for him there, concealing yourself in the bushes. You may have to wait for hours, but you are pretty sure of a shot, early morning being the best time. No one shot is generally the best. The reader will pardon this digression, from the story of our wood life, which shall not occur again until after the habits and haunts of the game which we were hunting has been described. The reader can then follow us into our camp beside the lake and discover how we passed the winter amid the storms of snow and wind which whistled about our rude hut, and he shall know all about our own habits and business after those of our four footed prey are described.

The Canada Pacific Railway.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE MINISTERIAL AGREEMENT.

The American Railroad Journal, in its last issue, speaking of the Canada Pacific railway, says:—

The preliminary surveys cost about four millions of dollars, and when we consider that they were practically completed in the space of six years, we cannot over-estimate the zeal, the ability, and the heroic fidelity of the persons who accomplished such results.

With regard to the future of the railway, we are told that the contract for the construction of the line is taken by a syndicate said to be the most powerful in respect to money and influence that has ever taken hold of any American enterprise.

The contracting parties will receive from the Canadian Government a certain number of millions sterling in cash or its equivalent, to be provided for by an issue of Canadian Government bonds, and certain number of millions of acres of land. In consideration of these grants, they undertake to form a company, to be called the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which shall construct and work the line in perpetuity. The Government furthermore gives to the contracting parties, in addition to the surveys already made, the whole of the line already built. Of the immense advantage of the railway, when constructed, to the Dominion of Canada there can be no doubt. Although, on account of sectional jealousy and perplexity in deciding upon routes, progress has been long delayed, the preliminary matters of the railway have been planned and executed with consummate skill and ability.

The line throughout its whole extent will compare favorably in all important particulars with our own trans-continental lines. It will run through the mountain passes by low-lying passages which do not exist in more southern routes. The engineer in chief, lately in charge, has reported a location on the Grand Trunk and other roads in operation in the older provinces, thus insuring to a certain extent cheap transportation. The habitable land of the great undeveloped interior is not confined to a narrow belt along the valley of the Saskatchewan, but recent explorations have shown it to be immense in area and abounding in resources which will soon be disclosed and turned to account. The vicinity of the great coal fields of Pennsylvania and Michigan to Lake Erie and Lake Huron will enable Canada to develop her mineral deposits and make them available, and she will now be able to carry her grain and lumber to market. England will send over farmers and artisans, and will confidently expect that what has remained until recently almost a desert, traversed annually by migratory herds of antelope and buffalo, and only available for wild Indians and hardy trappers, will become ere long the seat of populous provinces, and will constitute, if not the most valuable of her colonies, at least one of the great granaries of the world.

A COMPLAINT FROM SHIPPEGAN.

Two or three fishermen from Shippegan called into our office a day or two ago, and asked us if the State supported the Dominion Government. We said, "Yes; wherever and whenever the Government does what is right it has the support of the State."

We enquired of them what was wrong with the lights on the bars at Shippegan, and they told us that during every storm the bars shift and the lights are erected upon the sand bars, they also shift; that, as the bearings of the lights are given and printed in every captain's chart, they prove dangerous to vessels sailing near the coast; for the vessels go by the printed bearings.

We asked them how the Government was to blame for this, and they told us there is a public breakwater being put up for the protection of the bars in which it is being built is a disgrace to the Government, and that the first heavy storm will carry it away.

They contend that instead of being filled with rubbish as it is being filled now, it should be heavily ballasted to withstand the surges.

They compare each light now to an *Ignis fatuus*, and say that some day the Government will have a number of suits on land from captains lured to destruction by those ever-changing beacons.

We listened to the story, and came to the conclusion that where there was so much smoke there must have been some fire; and that once more the Department of Marine & Fisheries shows itself to be out of joint. If this Department continue to act as it has been acting toward the people of Northern New Brunswick for a year or two longer, it will have alienated about all the friends the Government have in this quarter. If Mr. Deputy Smith can't attend to contractors he ought to take his holidays and let some one take his place who can fill it.

OUR FISHERIES.

Not alone in the matter of bad-built breakwaters have we, as a firm believer in Sir John Macdonald's Government, a score to settle with the Department of Marine & Fisheries; but also on the snuffing and crocheting policy of the Department with regard to the fisheries of New Brunswick, and especially those of the Miramichi; a policy that would hardly do credit to an old woman and which has alienated as many supporters of the Government as Mr. Snowball with his mill and his newspaper; while our fisheries are none the better of it. We can admire the man who says, "Out with your party demands; I will faithfully fulfil my trust; but we cannot admire the man who stubbornly clings to theories which nobody but himself thinks are advancing the interests of his trust, and which every body beside himself knows are killing the interests of his party. The interests of the fisheries by all means first; the interests of the party by every means next. Our officer has got it into his head that every suggestion made him by a member of our party must necessarily be a political one, and if for no other reason than this which he refuses to hear it, and maintains our fishermen in a state of chronic rebellion.

We are glad an opportunity has arisen for us to say the time has come when the people of the North Shore demand such changes in the fishery regulations, as they in their intelligence and practical knowledge of the matter deem proper. Our fisheries have been mismanaged and the Government has exposed itself to the enemy; has well deserved the strictures of every Tom, Dick and Harry in the Opposition.

The long and the short of the matter is this: the fishery regulations in this Province are as mixed as the jurisdiction and the territory of the fishing officers, and the time is at hand when a change must be made. This province should at once be divided into four districts, an officer with Inspectoral powers given charge of each, fairly paid and allowed to choose his own subordinates. The districts should be as follows.—The St. Croix River District, the St. John River District, the Miramichi River District, and the Restigouche River District. A fourth of the provincial territory should be assigned each district, each river the centre of the Inspector's round; the Inspector to be a thoroughly competent man who took up his abode in the town most convenient to his care. We urge this

change for a hundred reasons; the first and chief one being that each of the proposed districts requires different management and hence different regulations and not like now have the rules figure out according to stubborn theories which while admirably suited for one place may be ruinous for another. The work would then be done more efficiently, because the Inspector of each district would spend all his time at his business, whereas now the pittance is so miserable and given to so many that efficiency is not secured, while the expense is as great as under the management we propose.

We have given our scheme in condensed form, and shall be happy to answer any question of details, and to receive suggestions from practical gentlemen interested in our fishing industry.

OUR COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

It would seem from present appearances—though appearances often deceive—that we shall have to compel two of our townsmen to serve as Councillors for Chatham. It is only a fortnight ago since a very fair percentage of the population were speaking of "running;" the latest is that Mr. Johnston has declined to come again, while it is hardly probable that Mr. Lawlor will pitch up the contractorship of the parliament building for the sake of running for a Councillorship!

It might be like chasing the mirage to endeavour to ascertain a cause for the lack of ambition among growing politicians for Council honors, yet guessing is an old and time honored institution and often not a bad road to knowledge. Perhaps then, the duties of Councillor are becoming too onerous while the honors and the profits are too little; or perhaps those who would like to be Councillors just in name are beginning to see that henceforth something more will be expected of them than has been expected in the past; and not having a very great deal of moral courage they shrink from a duty which properly done would not fail to bring the disapproval if not the curses of a few. Or perhaps those who would like to be Councillors are not all masters of their own actions, and now and again do not object to being made cats paws of in the interests of "their party."

We care very little for ourselves who comes out, or who goes in, provided the men who sit at the Council board see that the officers appointed to certain duties perform those duties, and not be compelling the people to pay taxes for a service which is only a name, and a sop for small politicians who have some claim on their patronage. We know full well the importance Chatham has attached in the past to political professions; and that if a man came out for Hen Catcher he had straightway to tell the people of what party he was, whether Mitchell's or Snowball's; and then the strongest party duly elected their Grit or Tory Hen Catcher. The candidate for the time-honored office of Hog Reeve or Cow Driver is put to the same test. We see no earthly reason why our county councillor shouldn't

"Thus, before a man is qualified to catch a hen, according to law, or to drive a hog, or to take up a cow, he is supposed to be intimately acquainted with the great mysteries of Protection and Free Trade, to know all about our tariff—while our very M. P. may be forgiven for stating that the present Government have placed an additional tax on tea!"

For us, as we have said, we do not care a cent for the political profession; we want to see intelligent men appointed who can read and write at least fairly, and who are able and willing to do their duty. Their task is not trifling and not unworthy ordinary brains; for Lord Dufferin said, some time ago, such Boards were pregnant with the genius of our constitution; that indeed civic and county councils are the bases upon which our higher governmental fabric stands.

AN IGNORANT M. P.

Mr. Snowball our M. P. is responsible for this statement in the last issue of his paper:—"The Moncton Times does not want tea and sugar cheapened by the removal of a part of the heavy duties now levied on these articles!" When the present Government came in they reduced the duty on tea so that we pay less tax on the article now than under the Mackenzie regime. Our M. P. should be careful about betraying his ignorance.

OUR EXPORTS.

The exports from Newcastle for September were \$106,165; the value of exports from Chatham for the same month was \$169,560. The value of our exports this year from Newcastle and Chatham will go hard on doubling our exports of last year. The proper way to judge of the difference is by taking the trade of 3 or 6 months of

one year and comparing it with the corresponding months of the other year. One month there may be no rains and ships may lie idle, claiming demurrage; the next month the exports will double.

GRIT FACILITIES WANTING.

The St. John Weekly Freeman publishes a five-column dose on the Railway Commission which no one will read. We call from the dreary mass one sentence which is worth re-publishing.—

The Commission have done all in their power to discover something that would prove Mr. Mackenzie guilty of nepotism, or corruption, or incapacity. It was hardly necessary for the Government to try to establish a charge of "incapacity" against Mr. Mackenzie, for his own party admitted and established that fact when they deposed him from the leadership and put Mr. Blake in his stead.

THE GRAND SOUTHERN.

This road which Mr. Murray Kay tried so hard to kill and in doing which he lost his money and his reputation is now nearly completed. When finished it will be one of the best—built roads in the Dominion.

CAPE BRETON.

Wandering down on the beach during the afternoon, we saw carboniferous rocks between middle and north harbor. In these were particles of coal. They had been much disturbed and were elevated at a high angle. As an evidence of the subsidence of this part of Cape Breton, we saw at the mouth of north harbor imbedded in the mud, a thick net-work of the roots of trees and shrubs. These lay at a depth of at least 5 feet below ordinary high water level. The settlement of Aspey Bay, which boasted of a Kirk whose spire was visible in the distance, comprises some hundreds of families of Scotch or Scotch descent. These settled around the three harbor of which we have spoken. The land on which they were settled, so far as we could judge, appeared to be capable of cultivation with success, and in many places produced excellent grass; indeed the inhabitants exported much cattle to the Island of Saint Peter's. The settlement is bounded on two sides by high granite hills and on the third by the sea. The area which it covers, may be represented by the figure of an equilateral triangle, at the apex of which is the source of a small river; which runs through a gorge in the hills to St. Lawrence Bay, which is but two or three miles distant. There is a good road through one of the gorges in Cape North.

Early on Monday morning, we bid adieu to our Scotch friend and little Kitty; and although the wind was cool the sun shone with great intensity. About three quarter of a mile after leaving the shore of the Bay, we came to vast deposits of pure white gypsum, which extend for a mile or more along the road over which we travelled. It was very soft and disintegrated easily, indeed just before reaching the place where we crossed middle river, one of the three small streams emptying into Aspey Bay, we found that it had been used for graveling the road, for which purpose it seemed well adapted; from this place we could see a cliff of it at least 40 feet high; rising abruptly from the river bank, while within a couple of hundred yards rose the granite. Close to this bridge was the house of the mail carrier, to whose hands was confided my valise which was to be carried 22 miles on horseback to Ingonish. After travelling southwards about a mile we came to south river; here again we saw the gypsum in close proximity to the granite rocks. Crossing the stream and following its course or that of one of its branches, we gradually ascended to the summit of the elevated plateau; if such it may be called, which comprises this part of the Island of Cape Breton. The road was fair, and on either side of the valley of the stream, was a forest of birch and maple, the growth of which was short and crooked, the soil poor. After an hour and a half walk, we arrived at the summit, a flat barren country; where it was not heath,—it was covered by a stunted growth of spruce and fir. The only object on which the eye could rest with pleasure was clusters of wild rose bushes, whose delicate flowers springing up, on many places along the roadside among these barren heathes and bogs filled the air with their delicious perfume. The road though narrow was well made of good material. Our destination was the half way house to Ingonish; from which it was 11 miles distant; this being the only house in a distance of 22 miles. We continued our walk along the road until we came within three miles of this house, when it ceased, and we were obliged to fall on a stony and wretched path which led through the forest. We were tired enough of the journey and of our loads, when at the end of three miles of this miserable path we arrived at the half-way house, a neat building where we took lodgings for the night. The half-way house a neat building well kept by Mr. McPherson is situated about a mile from a little cove called Neal's harbor, where there is a small fishing station, which can be reached by a path through the woods. At ordinary tide small fishing boats can enter it. Its rocky shores as seen from the half-way house look red and are probably composed of the pink granite, which occupies so much of this country. Here and there looking from the window of the house seaward, small bare white peaks of granite are seen and the fire

which in former years burned off the first growth of wood has left a few scrubby and scraggy pines standing whose growth and stature well indicate the general character of the soft wood in this country where any are to be found.

The day after our arrival, a priest accompanied by a man and woman made their appearance. His face showed the toil which he had undergone in his journey from Saint Lawrence Bay where he was residing, and he complained bitterly of the neglect with which his people were treated in the matter of roads. In front of the door a little boy of about ten summers was playing. He was a bright little fellow, and as he rested for a moment his eye fell upon the last rays of the setting sun which shone upon the clouds; filled with infantile delight, he called out look! look! the clouds are all golden and brass. A solitary gull nibbled the scanty herbage which grew in front of the door, looking picturesque in its solitude. A few little birds who had discovered the residence of man, fitted about and a half a dozen hens which the little boy kept out of the garden in which a few cabbage and other vegetables were planted were all the living creatures in sight. Just as night was closing in, a wandering Gallic shoemaker made his appearance and entering the house we partook of our frugal meal together and soon after retired to rest. Rising early in the morning, prayers over and breakfast finished, we bade adieu to our worthy and kind host and hostess. For five miles we had no road, nothing but a path which, when these wastes are covered by the snow of winter, would puzzle an experienced woodsman to follow. Here we met a very indifferent road which we followed for six miles, when the beautiful bay of North Ingonish met our view. Here there was a settlement and at Mr. Burke's house we were kindly invited to dine. Everything about him was neat and tasty and we would gladly have spent the balance of the day there. The air here as elsewhere in this part of Cape Breton was refreshingly cool, and the long low roll of the ocean as it fell upon the sandy shore, seemed to invite us to rest. Ingonish Island, upon which there is a light house, is not far from Mr. Burke's. It is elevated some 200 feet above the sea. The bay is several miles wide, and some three or four streams empty into it. The land along the shore is fairly good, but in the back ground arise those grim hills of which Father Perrault speaks. Mr. Burke kindly sent us in his wagon six miles to South Ingonish to the hospitable residence of Mr. McLeod the owner of a little saw mill, a most kind and worthy man, who welcomed us with true Highland hospitality. At South Ingonish, the Dominion Government have erected a breakwater and formed a harbor, excellent at all times of tide for small vessels. Mr. McLeod's mill which was fed by the stream from a lake about half a mile long, stood on the shore of the harbor not more than forty rods from the lake, a vessel was loading close up to it. He had saved some ice which he sold to the fishermen who used it for the preservation of bait. Some half a dozen French Captains from St. Peter's on the lookout for bait, came into Mr. McLeod's to mail a letter for he was the post master of the place. These were sturdy fellows, bright intelligent men speaking both English and French, in manner and action much superior to the generalty of the natives of Cape Breton. They laughed at our way of drying fish, and said that we should wait till September, when the weather was cool and dry them on the rocks.

The view from the point of Mr. McLeod's little cottage was pretty, very pretty looking to the south west for a mile distant. Cape Smoky rose almost abruptly from the sea, whose height of 900 feet or more forms great protection from the south west winds, to the entrance of the harbour. The ridge of which it was the termination ran far inland and under it lay the harbour nearly a mile long; the breakwater being on the opposite shore at the extent of one of these long low sands bars. So came men on the shores of this Island.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE STAR.] The Intellectual Facilities. From the French of Beclard. The organs of sense transmit to the brain, the impressions of touch, sight, hearing, smell and taste; but the sensation is not wholly completed in the impression, nor in the transmission of the impression. Thus—a clock striking the hour—though the vibrations cause an expansion of the acoustic nerve—does not necessarily carry the sensation of sound, and it happens often, that the latter has only concrete, while the former is capable of forming abstract ideas.

A concrete idea never separates the mode of being; it is the simple notion by itself of that which exists. In ideas of this kind there exist only bodies or individuals, more or less numerous, respectively of race or species. An abstract idea, on the contrary, separates the mode of being; considers the qualities and attributes of a crowd of bodies, and forms distinct notions of the bodies themselves. For the animal, there are the hot, the cold, the colored bodies, etc., but for him the ideas of temperature, of color, of form etc., (all

things which express certain abstract modes) do not exist. By the use of signs, of words, of writing, man has further advanced to have, in this way, given a form to his abstractions; he has substituted a multitude of ideas, which form the common fund of his language, and constitute the elements of his thoughts. The substantives, vice, virtue, impulse, civilization, navigation, expression, resemblance, strength, wisdom, beauty, and the thousand such words, which even the more ignorant among men employ every day, correspond evidently to ideas that, in the animal, are wanting. Man has even done more; he has given form to what does not exist; he has created nothingness, infinity, past and future.

We will not inquire whether all man's ideas are transmitted to him by his senses, or whether there are some which he possesses in the germ; such would be a trifling and idle task. Man has within himself the power to create abstract ideas—a power which animals certainly have not—and what does it signify whether it be the idea itself or the power to create such with the aid of sensations which pre-exist? It is natural enough to think that, if all sensations failed, and with them, all materials of reflection and judgment, the power which man has to abstract, would remain in a state of latent force.

The comparison between a present and a past sensation, or between two sensations past, *est-a-dire*, reflection, suppose the memory which, in man, can apply itself to ideas of all kinds, as also to sentiments. Whether we regard it as an insensible trace deposited upon the surface, or in the depths of the brain; or whether we avow our entire ignorance of the material condition to which it is united, it is not less true that the memory is an essentially organic faculty. Common to animals and man, it is true that the first does not deduce from it, like man, the fruits of judgment and reason; but it is inconceivable that memory is not a stranger to the propensities which have their origin in instinct. It is after the sensation perceived the most important faculty of the intellect without it, all others would be useless.

This faculty varies according to the duration and vivacity of the impression, to the species of animal, and even in different individuals of the human race. The perceptions of sight and hearing do not impress themselves in equal degrees on the memory, and there are in this connection, individual differences extremely numerous which belong evidently to certain organic conditions. The perception of sight, from whence springs the memory of places and things gives to man, who possesses it in a high degree, a favorable predisposition to the sciences of observation. Hearing very acute in some persons, is almost null in others; to that organic disposition is allied the taste for music. The memory in fine, perfected by exercise, abates, and like the greater number of organic functions, becomes languid with the progress of age.

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, etc. 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. JOB WORK executed with Neatness and Despatch at this Office.

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 Stripes,

100 Yards Grey Cotton from 70c.

15 CASES BOOTS & SHOES,

2 CASES NEW CANADIAN TWEEDS,

2 CASES MEN AND BOYS' BEESFING JACKETS,

WINES & LIQUORS,

Some of which are very Choice.

35 HALF AND QUARTER BOXES CHOICE QUANGOU TEA

Retailing for 36 cents per pound.

MOLASSES, SUGAR, SOAP, Etc. etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Direct Importer, Newcastle and Nelson, Miramichi, Aug 30, 1880.—11.

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JOHN R. MALTBY

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NOTARY PUBLIC

Conveyancer, &c. &c.

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James P. Mitchel,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE:—Adjoining Telegraph Office, Hays' Building,

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HEN FISH.  
1890.  
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Despatch at

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## STAR BRIEFS.

—Cold nights and gray frost.

—Venor has predicted a snow storm soon. Get your chickens in.

—A special Parliament to discuss the terms of building the Canada Pacific Railroad is spoken of.

—The over coat season has commenced. A. J. Loggie & Co's is the place to supply one's wants.

—That threatening shed up town, has been propped up; but that dangerous hole near the Cathedral has not been seen to.

—People have begun to bank their houses and lay in the winter's coal. Last year they could not do this; for money was so scarce. Times are vastly improved—yet the N. P. is murdering everything!

That Sink.

The presence of that foul sink near our office, is a disgrace to the town of Chatham. The saddest thing about it, has only aggravated the nuisance. Last summer it was notable that two or three persons doing business near this poisonous slough, were laid up for months with typhoid fever. If the laws respecting the town health and the safety of the public are to be so disregarded, why then tax ourselves to pay officers to see that the laws are enforced? Our town laws are burlesques, and our officers represent a mockery.

Our contention is, not that the people should have additional taxes put upon them; but that the taxes they pay should be judiciously expended. If the taxes collected the past few years in Chatham had been properly laid out, we would not find it necessary now in every paragraph to call attention to some crying town subject.

Slave Driving.

A few days ago a big millowner here walked down and saw one of his men going up the pile with a load of deals, at a pace too slow to suit his idea. He said, "Can't you step any faster than that?" The man who was a good and honest workman said not a word but maintained his pace. When the employer came back he saw the man's pace was unaltered. So he went to the foreman and said, "Discharge that man."—and the man was cast forth! A good thing for these employers to carry with them, would be a whip,—and then they should be allowed to scourge the men as the slave drivers used to do down upon the plantations.

Personal.

The Surveyor General will be home next week.

Mr. Jas. H. Crockett, of the printing and binding Co. of Pitts and Crockett, Fredericton, was in town yesterday. He is making a tour of the North visiting his friends.

Mr. J. J. Gaynor late of Memramcook College is spending some days with his friends in Chatham. He went through a medical course in Memramcook; and goes at once to Buffalo Medical University to complete his studies. We wish him every success.

Newcastle Local Items.

Inspector Cox is recovering.

It is not true that policeman Cassidy has resigned.

THAT COW PASTURE.—The Committee has resigned. They deserve credit for many things done during their term of office.

THE LATEST.—The plot of ground in the centre of the town.—This is the way the ex-committee describe the cow pasture. Next!

Is your last issue I notice a communication from "Richard" whose game was blocked a short time since. He has since taken a hand in another game in which one of the rules is you must follow suit.

OFF THE TRACK.—An engine and tender ran off the track yesterday in the Station yard, through the carelessness of a brakeman who had turned the points in the wrong direction. Within an hour they were placed on the Rail again.

MORE OF THEM.—Snowshoes, Skating and Curling Clubs are now threatened. Your correspondent declines to be hurried even by club organizations, and they will please take notice that he can't report more than one every week.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, Edward Watt, son of Charles C. Watt, Esq., fell from a scaffold on the loft of Morry's livery stable to the floor below, a distance of 20 feet. His face was badly bruised though no bones were broken. Ed. will be himself again in a few days.

LACROSSE.—On Saturday a game of Lacrosse played on the Cricket ground above Davidson's attracted quite a number of spectators. There appears to be a great deal of shouting necessary for the success of the game. Expressions such as "Upla," "Scoop," "Toss her" etc., are frequently heard on all sides. A number of our young men met last evening, organized a club and selected their officers for the season.

ALNWICK NOTES.

Mr. John Robicheaux of River des Caches, sold Indian Brook Road Bridge, the 1st. inst at public auction. Mr. Jule Savoy got the contract for \$70. On the second he sold Begg's Bridge at Lower Neguac. Mr. B. Robicheaux, taking the contract for \$199—Both amounts payable next summer. Both these are worthy men, and will make good contractors. These were the lowest possible figures, and the result of the keenest bidding and competition.

YESTERDAY was Alnwick's Agricultural Society's ploughing match and cattle show. The day was fine, though the morning was gloomy. A good many ploughmen assembled, 7 ploughed for 1st. prize and 9 ploughed for 2nd. Mr. William Coulthard obtained first prize and Mr. Jas. Johnston the second. The exhibit of harnessed cattle was good. The Judges were Mr. John Vanestadine, John Robertson and John Gratton. The show was held at Mr. E. McCallum's Tabusintac. There was a goodly number present, and they were all satisfied with things.

THE people of Tabusintac begin to talk prettily lively about the election of Councilors. There are three persons named for the position, viz., present Councillor Robert Loggie, John Johnston and John Styhuirt. I have been informed that the people of Tabusintac will very soon hold a meeting of the ratepayers, for the purpose of choosing a man to be nominated with Mr. Roman Savoy. It is hard to say which of the above three persons named is the most popular in Tabusintac district, as in my opinion they are all equally popular.

Mr. Oliver Kain will soon have Rev. Joseph Thorge's house completed. It will be a first class job.

BRANT, geese and duck are getting numerous in our Bay. We soon expect some of your town-folk down this way. October 8th, 1890.

[The remainder of our correspondents' excellent letter we have to hold over till next issue. Ed. Stra.]

## "SOUTH WEST" NOTES.

We learn the following from a travelling correspondent's note book.

The grain along the river is all harvested and the people are delighted to see the crops. The threshing machine is also on its rounds. I never did see better potato crops than along this section. The fine clean tubers rolled out of the cart large and numerous.

On Tuesday I passed along the south west road, and saw the smouldering ruins of what looked a once comfortable farm house. It belonged to Mr. Lunan Kennedy who came from Pictou County, Nova Scotia, two years ago, and bought this place. I saw his wife, and she was in tears as she told me the following story. On Sunday night last they went to bed, and was leaving everything all right. There was some wood in the stove and the wind blew hard. They could not have been long in bed when the doors blew open, scattering the brands over the floor. When they woke the house was ablaze and smoke steamed into the bedroom. They tried to fight the fire with blankets and threw all the water they had in upon the flames. It was no use. The storm raged, the fire gained ground, and the house burned down. Upstairs was all their buckwheat and other grain; everything was burned nearly, and Mr. Kennedy had not even a pair of boots left to him. The family is now living in the barn, sleeping upon the floor and cooking outside.

A few loads of cordwood are seen in the markets; also a few chickens and some hay.

A series of quadrille assemblies is to be held in the Masonic Hall, commencing the 14th inst. Bryson's band will be there.

Two young lads, McInnis and McIntosh, fell out of a canoe on Sunday last opposite the camps. Two Indians brought them ashore, else they would have been drowned.

Parties here are preparing to engage largely in the ice-cutting business this winter. But what guarantee have they for markets?

Mr. Lawlor is pushing things ahead gloriously.

The Equity Court is in session, Judge Palmer presiding. The worthy Judge has an excellent memory for cases; but it is said he is singularly forgetful of one case—I think it is the *Brothers' Pride*.

Fredericton 7th Oct. 1890.

## Northumberland Teachers' Institute.

The Third Annual Meeting of the County Institute opened in the Academy Thursday forenoon, and closed last evening. It was gratifying to see the interest taken by the Teachers, who assembled to the number of fifty. After assembly Mr. C. W. Hutchison was chosen Chairman. The meeting was called to order, and the following officers for the ensuing year appointed.— Philip Cox, B. A. President, O. M. Hutchison Vice do. C. G. D. Roberts, B. A. Secn Treasurer, Donald McIntosh, Asst. do. The Committee of Management consisted of the above gentlemen with Mr. Slivwright and W. H. Duke. It was generally regretted that Inspector Cox was unable to attend, owing to injuries received by him a few days ago by being thrown from his wagon.

The first subject taken up was how to develop the idea of a fraction? by Miss May Davidson. She showed by means of objects. It must be remembered now the genius of the present system is to lead from the known to the unknown; to tell nothing but by skillful handling to elicit everything from the faintest mind. To this end objects are used in teaching fractions. Miss Davidson cut the apple in two—there was a name for one of the parts—that name was a half. Then she cut the half in two. The name of the part was a quarter—the child telling then that a quarter was the half of a half and so on etc. She cut the apple into eight parts. The name of one of these parts was an eighth—three of these parts were three eighths and so on. Lines were used, and so were bits of paper used to further illustrate the method. If there was any fault in the lesson, it was in a little too much reliance instead of exercises. It was good will and endorsed by several speakers.

Mr. Hutchison thought small children should not be troubled with too many details.

A question was raised on the definition of fraction in the text book, but Mr. Roberts, Mr. McCully and others showed it was strictly correct.

The meeting adjourned till 2.30.

## NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Not the world over are there lovelier sights than are to be seen now of a calm evening from our own doors. The hills seem all adfame, because the beeches which in summer looked like towers of green have turned to dark brown and deep gold. The weather of late has been charming towards sun set. Scarce a leaf stirring; the warm sun-flush resting upon everything. We have a few wood boats about the city; some taking shingles, some deals and some a little of everything.

The railroad hands at Gibson say themselves, Will there be any change under the new management?

The beautiful little volume, Orion and other poems, by Mr. Chas. G. D. Roberts, is for sale here, and highly spoken of by all cultured readers. Of course in the eyes of a faculty who publish Latin poems on a partridge, it was full of defects; but the animus was plain enough. It was

"Jealousy that green eyed monster" that lent sners to the critics in the *Capital*. You know the *Capital*, beside having a Latin local man, has also a post on its staff. Now this post is not very successful himself, and the only publication that will take his verses is the paper he gathers items for; and that paper only takes his effusions in homopathic quantities. He has been limited by his own paper then, and refused by every other; so we can easily understand his carping at the success of another.

It ought to be too soon to talk civic politics yet; notwithstanding they are on the tapis. It is said a wide change will be made in the personnel of the new board; that only alder, Burrell, Moore, Clinton and Wilson will be returned, the rest left out for all time. In this connection I may say that I learn Mr. Gunter has stated confidentially that he will run for Mayor. But I fancy the field this time belongs to Mr. A. A. Sterling, who would make a thorough Chairman. Some one said Mr. John Black was coming out, but there is nothing in this rumor. Of course his worship Mayor Gregory who has filled the chair so long and so ably will not offer again for Mayor, but will give his time to his legal duties and preparing himself for O. Law. [Yes, but we must be assured that he is a thorough Conservative. Ed.] It is generally acknowledged here, that no man in the County can pull a larger vote than he can; and while a good many speak of opposing him when the time comes, it will be found that all will have sense enough to stay at home unless he be Charles Fisher and John Pickard. And I presume with two such opponents as these, Mr. Gregory would hardly take the trouble of making a canvass.

But I have digressed. I will be able to tell you in other issues who it is proposed to bring out for aldermen, instead of those to be deposed. We could get four in the *Capital* office, viz: Jas. Sharkey, George Perks, Capt. Cropley—who never yet retreated before the enemy—I—and Charles Lagrin our Madras lawyer; but I do not suppose they would be elected. Besides Messrs. Perks and Sharkey are busy as usual, stealing Latin poems on partridges.

The great question agitating the gossips here now is, Which is the livelier of the two, the *Reporter* or the *Capital* also, which of the two is the Latin editor, Master Sharkey or Mr. Perks? It is not much matter which.

A few loads of cordwood are seen in the markets; also a few chickens and some hay.

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The meeting adjourned till 2.30.

## PORT OF CHATHAM.

ENTERED.

Oct 7—bg Ekens, 468, Bertol, Galway, order.

Oct 7—bk Thyra 612, Christensen, Bristol, bal J B Snowball.

bk Mandarin, 785, Sayers, Gloucester, bal W. Muirhead.

bk Heidi, 450, Kundersen, Liverpool, bal Guy Bevan & Co.

9 Saranna, 748, Brennan, Dublin, bal A Morrison.

CLEARED.

Oct 6—bk Maria, Logan, Liverpool deals W Muirhead.

Oct 3—bk Atlantic, Nielson, Larne, deals D. & E. Ritchie.

7—bk Prinz Regent, Harving, Marselles deals R A & J Stewart.

bk Idmannsch, Ulberg, London deals do bk Vigo, Bieman, Grants, deals do

bk La Plata, Henriksen, Havre deals Guy, Bevan & Co.

# Boot & Shoe GIFT SALE.



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 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.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for New Wing, &c., at Dorchester Penitentiary, N. B." will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY 13th day of OCTOBER next, for the completion of the above works.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Penitentiary, Dorchester, N. B. and also at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Tuesday, the 27th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, equal to five per cent, of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

S. CHAPLEAU, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 24th Sept., 1880.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Heating Apparatus for Post Office, Saint John, N. B." will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 12th day of OCTOBER next, for the completion of the above work.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of W. Morgan Smith, Esq., architect, Saint John, N. B., and also at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Tuesday, 28th inst.

Persons tendering are hereby notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, equal to five per cent, of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

S. CHAPLEAU, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 24th Sept., 1880.

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Wood Islands' Works," will be received until SATURDAY, the 9th October, for the construction of Works at Wood Islands, P. E. I., according to plan and specification to be seen on application to Benjamin Crawford, Esq., M. P. P., Wood Islands, and from whom forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, equal to five per cent, of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

S. CHAPLEAU, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Sept. 18, 1880

# “STAR”

To be Drawn for at the

Temperance Hall, CHATHAM.

On MONDAY, the 11th day of October next.

at 6 o'clock, P. M., a

FIRST CLASS PIANO!

Haines Bros., Manufacturers, New York, value \$500. Parties wishing to buy two or more tickets can apply to M. S. Benson, Esq., or to the subscriber. The instrument can be seen and examined at the residence of the subscriber, St. John Street.

Tickets \$1.00 each or 6 for \$5.00

MRS. E. WILLISTON.

REFERENCES:

J. T. Griffin, John J. Harrington, Thomas F. Gillespie, M. F. P., W. Hudson, Matthews, Esq., Roger Flannigan, Esq., D. Smith, Hon. W. Muirhead, Allan Ritchie, Esq., Ed. Johnson.

Chatham, Sept. 22—1d.

GO TO

Street's Drug Store

TO BUY YOUR

Drugs & Medicines

Viz PURE EXT. MALT, HOP BITTERS, MALTYNE with COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATE

POND'S EXTRACT, CARBOLINE, VEGETINE, FAMILINE, SANDFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, Etc., Etc., Etc.

also, Perfumery, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Soaps, Sponges, Chamolis Skins,

And all Goods usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

E. LEE STREET.

P. S.—Physicians Prescriptions Carefully compounded. E. L. S. Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 30, 0.—1f

TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Bucoche Lights," will be received at Ottawa, up to the 21st day of October next, for the construction of "Two Wooden Range Light Towers," at Bucoche, County of Kent, New Brunswick.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of tenders procured by intending contractors, at this Department here, at the office of the Inspector of Lights, Newcastle; and at the office of the Sub-Collector of Customs, Bucoche.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

WM SMITH, D'y Min. Marine & Fisheries.

Dept Marine, &c, Ottawa, 27th September, 1880.

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. 16th, 1880.

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 F. A. Greely, assisted by a corps of writers. Subscribers names respectfully solicited. Agents wanted.

Price \$3.—Payable on delivery.

JOHN LOVELL & SON, Publishers.

Montreal, August, 1880—oct6f

# “STAR”

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,

DOUGERS,

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 28, 1880.

# Travellers, Rest!

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.—1f

LEMONT'S

VARIETY STORE!

FREDERICTON, N. B.

established 1844, and has kept up to the times. From a little one it has grown to be a strong one.

We thank our patrons for past favors, and solicit a continuance of their trade.

All the people within fifty miles must know where LEMONT'S ORIGINAL VARIETY STORE is, and that in it they can find the largest, best selected, and Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS in the City.

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE is a household word.

We don't have to pay any \$650 Store Rent, as we own our Establishment. Our expenses are small. We buy our Goods for Cash, consequently can sell them Cheaper than any other stockkeeper.

We employ workmen in our CABINET WORKSHOP making

Furniture to Order.

We have more Goods than Money, and 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, Youths' and Boys'. 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 Linters.

Bought before they went up in price and will be sold low.

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

30 pos. Black and Coloured lustrous Cashmeres, French Merinoes, &c. &c., &c.

Must and will be sold low.

75 pos. Grey & White Cottons As cheap as ever.

90 pos. 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 STRIPS and FANCY DAY GOODS is large and will be found WELL ASSORTED.

My Motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, fine stock & good assortment Choice Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Jewellery, Paraffine Lamps, Oils, etc.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

JAMES BROWN.

Newcastle, Sept. 11, 1880.

# FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

The Subscribers 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 CASHMEREES AND BLACK CRAPES.

Winceys! Winceys!! Winceys!!!

Ladies' Ulster Cloths, Ladies' Mantle Cloths, Dark Prints, Pompadour Prints, Grey and White Cottons, Hosiery, Ornamburgs, Ho Jerings, Towellings, Swansdowns, Sheetings, Gingham, &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 Worn, Jersey Jackets, Breakfast Shawls, Vests, Clouds, Scarfs, Peg Woffington Wraps, Gaiters, Caps, &c. Children's Knitted Wool Goods.

LADIES' FELT, MELTON AND QUILTED SKIRTS

Danish 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 Collarsets.

MILLINERY.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velvetens, Plush, 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—oct12m.

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!

THOMAS 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.