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the FIRST PRIZE "5 FAN"  
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SOLE AGENTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK FOR

Horse Hay Rakes,  
Buckeye Mowers,  
Light Reapers,  
Mould Board Ploughs,  
Slicer and Pulpers, and Staw Cutters,  
Flexible Iron Harrows,  
Drawing Attachment to Horse Rakes,  
and Fertilizer Drills,  
Pulverizing Disk Harrows,  
WAREHOUSE, Opposite City Hall, Fredericton,  
ND WAREHOUSE, Public Wharf, Newcastle,  
DSE, Wesley St., opposite east and Queen St. Moncton,  
Repairs for the same will be kept at these places and  
the North Shore by the agents at Dalhousie, Bathurst and

**NOTICE.**  
When made up, that customers have not been properly  
not to be had when wanted, we have reorganized our  
and will permanently locate the following agents at the  
full stocks of the above named articles, and will take  
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New Brunswickers but one and he claims to have become

DEN.....DALHOUSIE  
DEN.....BATHURST,  
DEN.....NEWCASTLE  
have been appointed local agents:  
.....CHATHAM,  
.....COAL BRANCH  
.....INDIAN TOWN,  
.....POKEMOUCHE,  
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.....NELSON.  
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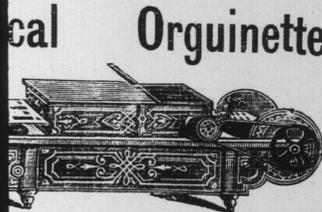
Chatham N. B.

J. M. RUDDOCK, Mechanical Superintendent,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
ENGINES AND BOILERS,  
Saw Mills, Gang Edgers and Shingle  
Machines.

THE SOLE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE  
PATENT ROTARY SAW CARRIAGE  
the work of a gang with four men less.

Ship and Mill Castings of all kinds, Brass or Iron  
Presses and Dies for Fish or Meat Cans Marine  
Engines and Boilers of all sizes. Cemetery and  
dig—a variety of patterns. Funks' Cor-  
elbows, all sizes. Ploughs in  
variety. Threshing Machines  
three different  
patterns.

RY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.  
For turning out work usually done in a first-class Foundry  
having machinery for Mills, Steamboats, Factories, &c. are  
before purchasing elsewhere. All orders entrusted to us  
and in first-class manner.



## OMATIC REED ORGAN.

RE and PERFORATED MUSIC PAPER: a mere child  
operation, can produce an endless variety of excellent  
is no cheap penny trap, but a musical instrument of real  
standard in the United States, where 3,000 Orguettes are

NETTE AND MUSIC PAPER  
matter how often played, and will not get out of order.

Send for illustrated Catalogue to  
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21 VOTIEURS STREET,  
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## R. LOGGIE,

BLACK BROOK,  
are selling low a LARGE STOCK OF

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and BOYS' READY MADE CLOTHING,  
AND OXFORD SHIRTS, FANCY TIES, &c.  
COATS, SHIRTS, GAITERS &c. Machine and Hand  
from Best Canadian Manufacturers.

lass, And Earthen-ware,  
AND HEAVY HARDWARE,  
Paints all Colors, boiled and  
A full Line of all the best Patterns of

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All Kinds of TINWARE.

Just received, a Lot of  
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R. LOGGIE, ----- BLACK B.O.O.K.,

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10 Copies Semi Weekly 1 year	\$14
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J. E. COLLINS,  
EDITOR.

Chatham, N. B.

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SPACE.	LENGTH OF TIME.	RATES.
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Quarter do.	"	50
4 inches, " "	"	25
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## The North Star.

CHATHAM, N. B. Sept. 7, 1881

J. E. COLLINS, EDITOR

## Mr. Blake in Chatham.

A Gigantic Collapse.

NO ENTHUSIASM, NO CHEERS.

A CRIT WATERLOO BY THEIR OWN ARMS.

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

We shall endeavour now as we promised in our last, to lay Mr. Blake's leading points before our readers adding to each point a note of our own. After Mr. Burchill had finished reading the address Mr. Blake began. He said he was thankful for the personal allusions made to him in the address, and expressed the pleasure he felt at addressing such a fine audience as those assembled around him. He said his voice was not very strong, but he would do his best to make himself be heard. He said he had to talk upon an important matter, one that concerned every one who listened to him, just as much as it concerned him.

[Yes, but is not Mr. Blake looking for a premiership?] He said it was his business there to keep his mouth open for an hour or so, and it was the business of the audience to keep theirs shut. [This is the eighth time Mr. Blake has repeated this joke in the Maritime Provinces. The joke comes down from the time of Swift.] He then stated what he conceived to be the people's duty in informing themselves intelligently on the public questions of the day, thinking for themselves and going to the bottom of the questions before them, and when they go the polls, voting on their intelligent convictions. He likewise discoursed with happy ease, and logical accuracy on the principles of responsible government, and what constituted it from the elector up to the elect, and after subscribing to the hoary doctrines of the old Free Trade schools said we were now engaged in this country in a struggle for freedom, not of religious or personal freedom, but of

## FREEDOM OF PROPERTY.

The greatest attribute of value of all these things which we are engaged in producing from year to year is their power of being exchanged for these things which we do not produce, but which we yet require. Any limitation which is not required for governmental purposes upon that freedom of exchange is unquestionably a restriction injurious to the individual whose right is restricted, and those who propound to a free people a policy of restriction must be asked to give a satisfactory ground why that liberty, which but for the law proposes to be enacted would exist, should be restrained. I want you to recollect that a protective law which is really a protective law is a law designed to prevent us from doing what we will with our own, to prevent us from trading where we otherwise would trade, and from purchasing from the person in the market, the article we would purchase if we were free to purchase where we chose.

[This is the doctrine of Bright and Cobden, and of John Stewart Mill as regards countries in their manhood. This principle is correct enough, applied to a country whose manufacturers can rival those in a neighbour state, but Mill who is the philosopher of Free Trade says that he will not deny that Protection in an infant state of ample natural agents is good. Mr. Blake

# The Star.

VOLUME III. CHATHAM, N. B. SEPT. 7, 1881. NO. 114.

knows very well that the principle underlying the Canadian Protective policy is to protect what our own people can make as well as their neighbours, from long established outsiders; and upon those goods which our Dominion do not produce let the tax be as light as is possible consistent with the demands upon the treasury.—Ed.]

Mr. Blake goes on;—Now, before I go further on this subject, I want to say to you that a great excuse, of course, for a high tariff, which is necessarily a limiting and restrictive tariff, is found in the necessities of revenue. Therefore, those who go for a protective tariff have naturally a tendency and inclination to find reasons by which those high tariffs may be supported, and those reasons are found in a large expenditure which necessitates a large revenue to meet it. We who believe in taxation being made as light as possible, who are of the somewhat musty and stale opinion that taxation is a burden and not a blessing, an evil and not a benefit; we who are of the opinion that the public expenditure ought to be kept down within the lowest practicable limits in order that the revenue drawn from the people may be as light as possible, are therefore, in this particular, also at issue with those who would advocate the policy of restriction. These gentlemen, as I have said, go for large expenditures, and I am sorry to say that they generally succeed when they have power in effecting a large expenditure, which involves a large revenue and high taxation. But such is not the attitude which they assume when seeking power. He pointed out then that before the last election Sir Leonard Tilley said in St. John that \$23,000,000 is all they would require to carry on the public services of the country and that there would not be an increase of taxation, but only a re-adjustment of the tariff, that did not want the taxes increased but he wanted them properly imposed.

[Precisely. He wanted, as he afterward accomplished, the taxes made less on those articles which the Dominion cannot produce, but increased on those articles which she can produce as well as other countries, for the twofold benefit of raising revenue enough to wipe out the deficits created by Cartwright and to defray the current expenses of the administration and at the same time giving encouragement and opportunity to our own manufacturers to make their own cotton, and woolen cloths, their ropes, their carpets, their furniture, their boots and shoes, their sugar and their nuts and bolts, and a hundred other things. He and his party hesitated not to say they wanted a policy like unto that which built up the United States, and which turned her in a few years from being the common market of other states, to being the supplier of other states.—Ed.]

He charged Sir Leonard Tilley with making promises before the elections that he has broken since the elections; that Sir Leonard said that had his friends remained in office they would have expended but \$22,500,000 per year, while Mr. Mackenzie had expended \$23,500,000, and then he pointed out that when Sir Leonard came in he actually increased the expenditure for 1880 to \$24,850,000 while this year it would probably reach \$27,000,000. (Pleasant indeed! The expenditure under Mackenzie was \$23,500,000, and Mr. Blake is astounded because Sir Leonard Tilley, in view of increasing it himself to 27 millions, should have said it was a million too much. The explanation is this. The Mackenzie Government was a do-nothing government, and for what they did in the way of public works, their expenditure was out of all proportion.

**T. F. KEAREY,**  
—DEALER IN—  
**CHOICE BRAND**  
Wines,  
Liquors  
and Cigars.

**ENGLISH AND IRISH POTTER**  
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.—

**D. DESMOND,**  
DIRECT IMPORTER OF  
**CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS  
AND CIGARS.**

**LOWER WATER ST., CHATHAM**

Good Stabling on the premises.  
Broom constantly supplied with the best of liquors and cigars.

**JOHN R. MALTBY**  
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Convener, &c. &c.  
OFFICE:—Over the store of James  
Fish, Esq., Commercial Wharf.

**NEWCASTLE N. B.**  
Sept. 1, 1880.

**DR. M'LEARN,**  
Physician & Surgeon  
OFFICE

IN MESSRS SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN'S  
Building.

Boards Waverly Hotel, Newcastle,  
June 25th, 1881

**W. N. HARPER,**  
Watch Maker, Jeweller etc,  
Upper water street,  
CHATHAM.

WATCHES & CLOCK'S etc.,  
repaired at shortest notice,  
Chatham N. B. April 4.



**ST JOHN, N. B.**  
We keep in Stock at LOWEST  
PRICES a complete assortment  
OF  
**General Hardware**  
—AND—  
**MILL SUPPLIES,**  
Rubber and Leather Belting,  
Leading Leather,  
Lubricating Oils,  
**WROUGHT IRON PIPE**

for steam, gas or water and FRISONS for  
same.  
Glass, Putty, Oils,  
Cut Nails and Spikes, Wrought Nails and  
Spikes.

**Eletero Plated Knives & Forks-  
POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY**  
in great variety.

**T. McAVITY & SONS.**  
July 13—why ly  
13 King Street,  
St. John N. B.

Orders sent, \$12 day at home easily made  
7/27. Postly out. Free Address True & Co.  
Vancouver B. C.

**Razor Conceiving.**  
Parties having old Jontine  
RAZOR on hand will do well to  
have them Conceived by a  
purchasing new ones.

Parties are full Conceived, 25cts  
1/2  
Ground and Set - - - 15 "

Razors sent from a distance will be promptly  
attended to by  
**MATTI SULLIVAN,**  
Chatham, July 9th, '81

**Tinware, Tinware!**  
I beg to inform my friends and the Public  
in general that I have now on hand a fine  
assortment of  
**Granitware, Japanned,  
Stamped and Plain  
TINWARE**

All of which I will sell for Cash.  
I am also prepared to execute all kind of  
work in

**Sheet Iron and Gas Fittings**  
**Floughs and Plough Fittings**  
always on hand.  
I also have in stock a nice assortment of

**Parlor and Cooking STOVES**  
with patent OVENS.  
The inside shell can be taken out for  
cleaning purposes.

**A. C. McLEAN,**  
George street, rear of Custom House  
Chatham N. B. June 4th 1880—3m

**F. Clemenston & Co.**  
Have a heavy stock of

**GLAS. CHINA AND EARTH  
ENWARE.**

which they manufacture and import. The  
qualities vary to suit all purchasers. They  
have now their holiday and winter stock  
which they are selling off at the lowest  
figures.  
Orders from country or out towns pro apply  
filled.

Articles carefully packed and forwarded  
to any address.

Parties visiting St John should not forget  
to call on  
**F. CLEMENSTON & CO.,**  
Dock Street,  
St John, N. B.

**CANADA HOUSE,**  
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK,  
WM. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR.

Considerable outlay has been made on  
this house to make it a first class Hotel, and  
travellers will find it a desirable temporary  
residence, both as regards location and com-  
fort. It is situated within five minutes walk  
of train landing, and opposite Telegraph and  
Post Offices.

The Proprietor returns thanks to the pub-  
lic for the encouragement given him in the  
past and will endeavor, by courtesy and at-  
tention to merit the same in future.

**L. J. TWEEDIE,**  
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-  
AT-LAW,  
Notary Public, Banquetan  
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**CHATHAM, N. B.**  
OFFICE: in Snowball's Building  
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Professional Partnership.

The subscribers have entered into  
Partnership as Solicitors, Attorneys,  
Notaries etc., under the Style of Davidson  
& Davidson. OFFICES—in Chatham in  
the old post office, and Newcastle over the  
store of J. W. Davidson.

**ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Q. C.**  
**ALLAN A. DAVIDSON**  
Chatham April 30—1881.

**NOTICE.**  
This is to inform my friends and the public  
in general that I have established in con-  
nection with my premises,  
**A FAIR-BANK STORE,**  
And am prepared to weigh Coal, Hay and  
other heavy articles,  
&c. And on reasonable Terms

**Thos. Flanagan.**  
Chatham, August 13th. 81, if

**BRILLIANT LIGHT!**  
GREAT ECONOMY

**A GAS Light in Front of Any  
Man's House.**

The Dominion Lighting Company, Manu-  
facturers and Proprietors of the VAPOR  
GAS LIGHT, Contractors for lighting streets  
&c. Place and ornamental lanterns and  
Posters. A full sized Gas Jet for less than  
10c. an hour.

This Company beg leave to call the at-  
tention of Cities and Towns wanting a  
superior Street Light, also for use in front  
of public buildings, hotels, in and about  
private grounds etc., etc. Each lamp is  
independent, produces its own light, and is  
applicable to any place. It burns much  
less gas, without wicks or chimneys, and  
emits neither odor nor smoke, the jet or flame  
is the same strength and is a first-growth  
from Coal Gas, and is thoroughly reliable in  
every way.

Parties of St. John, and the whole of the  
Town of Portland, are lighted with our Vapor  
Gas, giving entire satisfaction. Correspond-  
ence solicited.

**HUBERT P. MARQUIS, Agent for Chatham,  
Aug. 17, '81—1c**

ESTABLISHED 1780.

**A. CHIPMAN SMITH**  
SUCCESSOR TO W. O. SMITH,  
**DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,**  
No. 1 CITY MARKET BUILDING,  
CHARLOTTE STREET,

**ST. JOHN, N. B.**  
Keeps constantly on hand:—Fine Drugs  
and Chemicals, Materia Medica, Druggists'  
Sundries, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Soaps,  
Brushes, Combs, etc., etc.

Special attention and personal supervision  
given to the compounding of physio-ans' pre-  
scriptions and putting up of ships' medicines.  
Physicians practicing in the country will  
find it to their advantage to send to me for  
their goods, as they may rely on getting only  
the purest drugs.

Wholesale agent for J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell  
Mass., Manufacturers of the following goods  
Originally prepared by W. O. Smith—  
Smith's Anti-Bilious Mixture—Smith's  
Tringent Cordial—Smith's Ready Relief—  
Res. Jamaica Ginger. Frother's Balsam of  
Horehound—Chamell Hair Tonic—Sine hian  
Anti-Bilious Pills—Ingals Liniment, &c  
St. John, N. B.—Dec-15. '81

**Law and Collection Office**  
—OF—  
**ADAMS & LAWLOR,**  
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Con-  
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**NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.**  
REAL ESTATE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.  
Claims collected in all parts of the  
Dominion.

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**NEWCASTLE & BATHURST**  
**M. ADAMS & R. A. LAWLOR.**

**John W. Nicholson,**  
WHOLESALE IMPORTER AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Offers for sale the following  
goods in bond or duty paid:—

Martell brandy in hhds and Quarter  
cask-Pale and Dark  
Martell brandy in cases—Pale and  
Dark  
Martell brandy in cases, XXX—Pale  
and Dark  
Martell brandy in cases, X—in pints, 2  
doz each  
Honeyey Brandy in cases X  
John De Kuper & Son's finest quality  
Gin in Hhds and Quarter Casks  
John De Kuper & Son's Gin in Green  
Cases  
Wise's Finest Cork Malt Scotch Whisky  
in Quarter Casks.  
Old Dublin [b] whiskey—12 years old  
—in cases  
Highland Malt Scotch Whiskey in Qrt  
Casks  
Finest blended Glenlivet Whiskey, in  
Cases  
Port wine, various grades  
Port Wine, Hunt's celebrated AV, AVA  
and AVAT  
Sherry, various grades  
Sherry, Richard Davis' celebrated Wine  
Champagne, in baskets  
Gooden & Wort's finest quality Pure  
Spirits in bbls  
Rye Whiskey in bbls  
bourbon Whiskey in bbls  
base India Pale Ale, in hhd and bottles  
Guinness' Stout, in hhd and bottles.  
And sundry other goods.

**VICTORIA WHARF,**  
**SMYTHE ST., ST JOHN, N.**

**JOHN FRASER,**  
Water Street, Chatham

Direct importer of choice Wines,  
Liquors and Cigars, good accommodation  
for all travellers; permanent boarding at  
reasonable rates

Good stabling on the premises,  
Bar-room constantly supplied with  
the best brand liquors, cigars etc.  
Chatham, April 4, 1881 1 yr.

**New Leather & Shoe  
STORE.**

The Subscriber having disposed of his  
tannery and retired from the business con-  
nected therewith, has opened a

**Leather, Boot, Shoe and  
FINDINGS STORE**  
ON WATER ST., CHATHAM.

North side west of the Commercial build-  
ing, where he hopes to receive a fair share  
of the public patronage hitherto given to  
him.

Agent for Wilson's wool Carding Mill,  
Derby.

[Parties having open accounts with the  
subscriber, are requested to call within the  
next 30 days and arrange the same.]  
**DUNOAN DAVIDSON,**  
Chatham August 24, 1881

**THOS. L. BOURKE,**  
IMPORTER OF

**WINES,  
BRANDIE,  
CIGARS,**  
&c. &c.

**WHOLESALE,  
25 WATER ST.,  
St. JOHN, N. B.**  
June 11th, '81.

## "STAR"

Semi-Weekly and Weekly

The former edition published WED  
NESDAYS 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

Chatham, N. B.

## 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  
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 specialty.  
**R. D. SOUTHWOOD,**  
Newcastle, Sep 1880—sep29if

**WAVERLY HOTEL,**  
**ALEXANDER STEWART,**  
Proprietor.

**NEWCASTLE, N. B.**

**Cheap**  
**CASH---STORE.**

I now offer for Sale a very desirable line  
of READY-MADE Clothing: a complete assort-  
ment of Gents

**Furnishing GOODS.**

The Newest and Nobbiest styles in Hats  
and Caps, a most serviceable line of Boots  
and Shoes, and a select stock of Fine

**Groceries.**  
As my Goods will be sold at Lock Bottom  
Prices strictly for cash, it will be to the ad-  
vantage of all, purchasing the above lines  
to call and examine mine before going  
elsewhere.  
Country Produce taken in exchange for  
Goods

**P. A. NOONAN.**  
Old Stand, water street, Chatham N. B.  
Chatham June, 4th.

**GUNN & O'MALLEY**  
PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
Chatham and Newcastle,  
IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS.

Just received and for Sale by the under-  
signed in Bond or Duty Paid:—  
50 lbs. Extra Plate Beef a superior  
article,  
50 lbs. India Mess Beef,  
100 lbs. Canadian P. Mess Pork,  
[Expressly packed for Family use.]  
The whole of the above lately overhauled  
and inspected.

—ALSO—  
**100 TUBS CHOICE BUTTER.**  
Prices moderate and quality guaran-  
teed.

—ALSO—A complete stock of  
**Rope, Canvas,  
Oakum, Pitch, Tar**  
and other Chandlery Goods.

**GUNN & O'MALLEY,**  
Chatham, N. B., May 25, 1881

**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 with-  
out this excellent article, which is now used  
entirely by the Dublin and numerous other  
creamery associations. For sale low.

**H. P. MARQUIS,**  
—ward St., Chatham, 188

**Gray's**  
**SYRUP  
RED  
SPRUCE  
GUM.**

Its remarkable power in relieving  
certain forms of Bronchitis, and its  
almost specific effect in curing ob-  
stinate hacking Coughs, is now well  
known to the public at large.

Sold by all respectable chemists. Price, 25 and  
50c per bottle.

The "Red" Syrup of Red Spruce Gum is  
the most valuable of the "Red" series, and  
is also highly recommended.

**KERRY, WATSON & CO.,**  
Wholesale Druggists,  
Site Proprietors and Dispensers,  
Miramichi.

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

Continued from first page.

As to the increase from \$23,500,000 by Mackenzie, to 26 millions and odd now, the answer is clear and convincing. As the country grows, so must our expenses grow, and the needs of the country had so accumulated when the present Government came in, that they had to grapple with them. But let us see how extravagant they have been. The expenditure this year will be say \$26,500,000 but there is likewise a surplus of \$3,500,000. Taking the surplus from the expenditure we have \$23,000,000 or a half a million less of real expenditure this year, than Mackenzie had. Some may say, how can you subtract surplus from money expended? In this way. The Canadian Pacific Railroad was to be built and Mr. Blake and Sir John are alike committed to it. Now besides the annual expenditure there is what is known as a "Capital account." Thus when we borrow say ten millions for a great work the people are not taxed the next year to pay that amount in lump. It is added to the National debt, and the yearly revenue merely pays the interest on it, till the time for retiring it by instalment comes. To carry on the building of the Canada Pacific, Mackenzie had to borrow, or rather Cartwright borrowed for him; to carry on the road Sir Leonard Tilley has had to borrow. All the amounts so borrowed have gone to make up the National debt. Last year \$3,000,000 were needed for the railroad but Sir Leonard did not run to England for it. He had a surplus of 3 and a half millions and this he expended instead of borrowing and increasing the National debt by that amount. The balance of the 8 millions was made up by savings banks deposits, and an issue of paper currency. Thus it will be seen that this year, over which Mr Blake so plausibly lamented the real expenditure has been less than under the economical Mr Mackenzie.—Ed.]

He said that under the present way of paying taxes, the people did not know how much they were taking out of them at Ottawa. Suppose he said the duty is 14 per cent. Consider what that 14 per cent. means. It means simply this, that whatever you go to the merchant to buy, whether pounds or yards, if you give your order for seven pounds or seven yards, the merchant if he tells you the whole story, will say to you, "I will fill your order, but I am sorry to say that I will have to charge you for eight pounds." "Well, you will tell him, "I don't want eight pounds, and I cannot afford to pay for it." He will tell you in reply, "I am very glad you don't want it, for you are not going to get it, and I am very sorry you can't afford it, because you will have to pay for it whether you can afford it or not. The fact is, my friend, that the eighth pound I have already sent to the treasury at Ottawa, and it has gone to meet the public necessities. I have to charge you the price of eight pounds, though I can only give you seven."

Now that was the result of an average 14 per cent. tariff, and it is bad enough to think that when you made a purchase you had to pay for eight pounds, though you got only seven. How is it now? Instead of 14 per cent. the average tariff is 20 per cent., and instead of losing one pound on every seven you have to lose one pound on every five. John Jones is a rich man and Tom Smith is a poor man. John Jones shall pay a duty of one cent a yard on the cotton he buys, and Tom Smith shall pay a cent a yard on the cotton he buys. Suppose, now, that John Jones pays ten cents and buys a yard of cotton; on that he pays one cent duty, or one yard in every ten. Tom Smith is poor, and buys only five cent cotton. For every yard he buys he, too, must pay a cent into the treasury, so that he contributes one yard in every five that he buys. The rich man in the case supposed must give the Government one yard for every ten that he keeps for himself, while the poor man must give them one in every five; in other words the tax fits twice as heavy on the poor man as on the rich.

[When Mr. Blake told this the other day on our town pasture some of the few Grits there groaned audibly and turned up the whites of their eyes at one another. They did not know that a grosser misrepresentation was never made by a public man, and that Mr. Blake must have considered their gullibility as unbounded as their ignorance. Does not every intelligent man in this community know that on those articles enumerated by Mr. Blake, there are two kinds of duty? Mr. Blake only spoke of the specific duty, which says how much it shall be on a yard, not naming the quality. If this were the only duty, the poor man would certainly suffer, for he would have to pay as much duty on a yard of six-penny cotton, as the rich man would have to pay on a yard of ten penny cotton. But there is another duty called the ad valorem, or duty, according to the value. The tax on a yard under this duty, is therefore paid on the value of the yard, so that

merchants they should pay directly to the tax-gatherers.

[What do our people think of this? Mr Blake would have them not pay to the merchant, but hand cash to the taxgatherer. That is once a year the tax gatherer would come around and present his bill to the head of the family for \$30 or \$40. Now the poor man pays his tax to the merchant, in labor or in the produce of his farm, or in the work of his hands. The mill man, or the deal carrier works his week and gets provisions or clothes for his labor, paying his tax at the same time he gets the article;—but if Mr. Blake had his way the poor labourer would have to find the cash and pay it to the Government tax gatherer. Could he get the cash always for his labor to pay his tax? The farmer who comes into town now with his farm produce gets goods in exchange, paying his tax indirectly by said farm produce. Now if Mr. Blake had his way he would have the farmer pay that tax in cash, that is he would have to sell his produce, if he could sell it, at reduced price for cash, and give that to the tax gatherer. Heaven protect us from Mr. Blake.—Ed.]

A SHAMEFUL MISREPRESENTATION. He said that under the present way of paying taxes, the people did not know how much they were taking out of them at Ottawa. Suppose he said the duty is 14 per cent. Consider what that 14 per cent. means. It means simply this, that whatever you go to the merchant to buy, whether pounds or yards, if you give your order for seven pounds or seven yards, the merchant if he tells you the whole story, will say to you, "I will fill your order, but I am sorry to say that I will have to charge you for eight pounds." "Well, you will tell him, "I don't want eight pounds, and I cannot afford to pay for it." He will tell you in reply, "I am very glad you don't want it, for you are not going to get it, and I am very sorry you can't afford it, because you will have to pay for it whether you can afford it or not. The fact is, my friend, that the eighth pound I have already sent to the treasury at Ottawa, and it has gone to meet the public necessities. I have to charge you the price of eight pounds, though I can only give you seven."

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if the rich man buy a better article, he has to pay for it proportionately. This Mr. Blake kept out of sight, something he would not do if he were an honest man, and felt disposed to treat public questions on their merits, rather than on their phases. Now here is Mr. Blake's own case, a yard of cotton, which made the Grits groan last Friday.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. 100 yds poor man's cotton at 3d £1.5s. 100 " rich " " " 6d 2.10s. The poor man's cotton Specific duty on 100 yards 5s. ad-valorem duty on £1.5 3-9. Poor man's tax THE RICH MAN'S COTTON. Specific duty on 100 yards, ad-valorem duty on £2.10s. 7s. 6. Rich man's tax 12s. 6. Yet the conclusion of Mr. Blake's quoted sentences is "In other words the tax is twice as heavy on the poor man as on the rich man." This is a sample of the truth of Mr. Blake, and the fairness with which he treats public questions. That he would tell such a story, is a poor compliment indeed to the intelligence of our people. We suppose however he thought anything would "go down" among the Chatham people, that they were ignorant and would believe anything.

Now some one will say, there is yet a small difference in favor of the rich man. There is we grant in theory but not in practice. The Dominion manufacturers are now making the coarser quality of goods and they can be bought, and are bought, from these manufacturers, just as cheaply as in the days of our lowest tariff. So that there is absolutely no point to the special pleadings of Mr. Blake on the subject. We need only say on this point, what is true of the cottons, is true of all the other articles referred to by Mr. Blake.—Ed.]

He went on at much length to ridicule the surplus, and telling the people that a certain proportion of all they bought went up to Ottawa and was part of the surplus. An extra width had been taken out of the ladies dresses, and it was up in Ottawa and a part of the surplus; even the blanket as clipped and the piece cut off was also at Ottawa, and was part of the surplus.

[While Mr. Blake was saying this a young lad who is connected with a little variety store not very far from the Star office, began to be offensive telling a reporter present to put that down. The young fellow was quite intoxicated, but not so much so that he should have forgotten his manners, if he ever had any. His insignificant and almost helpless intoxication were perhaps all that saved him from summary and proper punishment. About the same time another intoxicated grit fired off a revolver in the thick of the crowd, and was carried away by officer Forrest who is a plucky and valuable policeman.—Ed.]

A TAX UPON RAW MATERIAL. he said, is a most unfortunate kind of a tax. It violates the great principle that you should get as much in to the treasury out of the tax as possible, because the tax being charged upon the raw material, in the first instance, has to pay a profit on the article going through two or three hands before it reaches the hand of the consumer. The cost is therefore increased to the consumer and the margin of profit to the manufacturer diminished, and this injury results in one way or another from the tariff. [Yet in another part of his speech he spoke of the masses being burdened in the interests of the few—that the "few" might grow rich. Now the few are the manufacturers, and it is the manufacturers who use the "raw material"! In one breath then this fair and high-minded Mr. Blake says the masses are crushed to enrich the manufacturers, and in the next breath complains that the manufacturers raw material is taxed too much!!! Ed.]

THE TRUE FISCAL POLICY. is that we ought as little as possible to force one portion of our people to trade with the other against their will. Encourage such inter-provincial trade, if you will, by facilitating the means of communication. Prove to the people that it is to their advantage and to their pecuniary interest to engage in trade, one with the other, and in so doing, you can confer a blessing upon the country and do something that really tends to consolidate the union. [This is precisely what the Conservatives have proved, taking the term "the people" to mean the people of

the Dominion. It is this inter-provincial trade we seek, and to promote that the National Policy has been formed.—Ed.]

He spoke at some length on the tax on flour, which he deprecated, which he said did not work any advantage to the Ontario millers, and that it is from America we should get our flour. [Mr. Blake would not say this in Ontario—as Bethay Bobbet would say "far from it." Besides the fact remains that while there is the increased duty on flour, the article is bought as cheap now as before the National Policy. The public know this, and it is useless therefore for Mr. Blake to talk about the theoretical tax.—Ed.]

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILROAD. On this subject he did not say a great deal, complaining that the audience was not attentive enough, and that his words were not being heard. He told the story of the old Syndicate and the second Syndicate, in not many words. He said the Government compelled Parliament to sanction the building of the road of the new Syndicate he said.—Many of the estimates of the cost of the road, as I said in my place in Parliament, a combination of Canadian capitalists the strongest financially and in point of business ability that I have ever known to be formed. What was their offer? Let me state the terms, and you will judge for yourself whether they were better or worse than the terms offered by the syndicate. They offered to build the road for \$3,000,000 less of your money and three million acres less of your land, without privileges, without monopolies, without the exemption of their stock, with the right of the Government to acquire their property. All the odious or all the most odious conditions of the contract were eliminated, and the cost was reduced by nine million dollars, estimating the land at \$3,000,000. That was the offer in brief, and Parliament had to vote whether it would accept either offer. The majority said we will accept. Parliament then had to say which offer it would accept, and the majority decided to accept the worse offer—for they were both offered, and they decided to choose the worse instead of the better. Thus they imposed upon you a tax of \$3,000,000 more money and gave away three million acres of your land. They imposed upon you and the Nation, together with the privileged monopolies, restrictions and exemptions, which form, no doubt, an element of enormous value to the company and involve a still greater detriment to the country at large.

[To which statement we take many exceptions. In the first place it is well known the Second Syndicate was a bogus affair, even though several responsible and worthy gentlemen consented to join it. In the second place the three million acres of land which the estimates estimated as worth six million dollars, some of his own party, leading members of it, some time before put down as worth not more than 50 cents an acre. A greasy barren waste, Mr. Blake said it would take 6 millions above the earnings per year to run the road through a country which when opened, perhaps was not worth the opening. Finally, bad though Mr. Blake and his party try to prove the Government's bargain is, had their terms been accepted, the terms they offered would be three times worse. Here is proof for the skeptical. The following is the Government contract with the Syndicate.

THE ACCEPTED CONTRACT. Existing roads, with contracts completed \$28,000,000. Cash Subsidy 25,000,000. 25,000,000 acres land at \$2 50,000,000. \$103,000,000. The following shows the offer made when Mr. Blake's party was in power, shows the terms which were offered, and advertised at enormous cost. MACKENZIE ACT AND TERMS. 55,940,000 acres land at \$2 \$111,880,000. Cash Subsidy, \$10,000,000 per mile 29,779,000. Government guarantee on \$7,500 per mile a 4 per cent 20,977,500. \$162,657,500. or nearly SIXTY MILLION DOLLARS MORE than the terms which the Syndicate accepted and which Mr. Blake attacks. But this is not all. In 1879 a vote came up in the Commons, and Mr. Blake was one of those who voted in favor of a company who would build the road 100,000,000 acres of land in the Northwest which taking in Blake's own estimate of \$2 an acre would be \$200,000,000!!! It 25 million acres hand the country over to territorial lords who would take 200 million acres of Professor Macoun estimates that all the arable land in the north-west is about 250 million acres. So much for Mr. Blake on the syndicate. Ed.]

He closed with a peroration which like the rest of his speech, was as excellent in make up as in logic from Macaulay. He referred to the part that Northumberland played at the last election, and hoped she would not forget her duty next time. Yet such reminders elicited not the faintest cheers. The crowd at this time were not listening to Mr. Blake, they were moving about working around, their attention taken up by a hundred other things, with the ladies and their dresses, the squalling of the babies, with little lights out on the street, in which there was no blows with a hundred little things. Nor did they cheer when he attempted to beguile Mr. Snowball and Mr. George McLeod. As well might he go out with one of his beautiful speeches and try to raise another Lazarus out of the tomb, as to kindle any enthusiasm for our recurrent, good-for-nothing member, keeping his eyes very nearly closed, and amid some very hearty cheers, low it is true but hearty for all that, and given by those who believed not his politics, while they admired his grace as a speaker, as well as by those who

admired both, he took his seat.

REMARKS.

If Mr. Blake's speech was magnificent, his failure was not less magnificent. That it was such a failure no one could have believed who was not there to see the crowd—as snow-balled, and others grazed at this and that, as some walked around the field and smoked their pipes, or went in and out, and out and in to the street and back again. It was amusing to see all this, but the platform looked like a place where some direful tragedy was being enacted. Mr. Carman sat there like a man who had the griefs and the sorrows of the whole country upon his back, while the inglorious faces of Mr. Snowball and his satellites showed how they felt the inattention and the noise; while the silence of the crowd at the places they should have cheered shot home like the notes of a funeral bell. But opposed as the crowd whom they scowled over for nothing was to cheering for anything that was "Grit" or "Snowball," the management itself helped to organize the gloom, the languor and the unrest, it not the confusion and the jar which accompanied that memorable speech. The truth is some of the crowd wanted to cheer, they did not want 2 and a half or three 39 minutes losses of Carman; they did not want to hear the boisterous bluster of Snowball, for they heard him before, and know very well what he is, and at any rate whatever he could say, though he succeeded in making a speech, they knew that he did last winter, and that for the little time he has been in the Commons he has sat there like a disinterested dummy. Geo. McLeod was not so bad, though the people were not anxious to hear him, and would readily have forgiven him had he held his tongue. When Mr. Blake came out therefore, the crowd was peevish, for they had been imposed upon, disgusted by Snowball, and set in the blues by Carman. Therefore they would not listen. They gave their attention to the dog fights, and to the organ grinder. The way he did it is the committee "went back" badly on the organ grinder and his monkey. It appears they brought them here some time ago to assist at the Blake demonstration, but without ever letting them know, got the band up here from St. John. It is further stated that the organ grinder became so disgusted with this treatment, that before the speeches were over, he took his cart and his poor little animal out of town. This much is certain that a gentleman informs us that he met him that afternoon going out to Napain, about 2 miles out of town, that the man complained of the way he had been used, and the monkey seemed to share in the indignation, for he sat on the top of the cart, snapping peevishly at everything that went near him; and when the gentleman asked for the name of a badge would the monkey make.

THE PLEBS AND THE PATRIOTISMS. Outside the stage managers, the attendants, and two or three who had to be there, so as not to give offence to the rest, the platform was loaded with the patriotic element of the party. No one else could get in. There was a cerberus at one end of the approaches who guarded it against those who were of inferior social standing, or not so "rich in the world's goods." But the patriots all bundled in, and were graciously received.

"It was pretty to see how, like like birds of a feather, The people of quality looked all together." A town tradesman was usher— Through some greivous mistake, that so far has been altogether unaccountable, some of those who are not aristocrats, got upon the platform, and proceeded to some seats which they saw vacant. The usher stepped forward and said in a low tone "Dese seats vash for de reech beeples;" and the poor plebeians had to find room in the crowd. The greatest consternation was evident among the ushers and the others, to know "how these people got in here," and strict orders were given to "keep all the rest of them out." But there vash plenty of room for de reech beeples" all the time. Another accident like the above, almost occurred too, and would have occurred but for the presence of mind and quick perception of Mr. John Fotheringham. It appears two Irishmen from Wellfield settlement, respectable, honest and worthy men, but not ranked among the Chatham patriots, came into town, went into the hall, and were making their way out to the platform when Mr. Fotheringham fortunately and with a quickness of perception deserving of the highest praise detected them, saw they were not among the privileged set and turned them out. Too high praise cannot be given to Mr. Fotheringham for the promptitude with which he evicted those two poor Irishmen.

ODDS AND ENDS. Mr. Snowball's speech was the best thing that ever happened the conservatives in this county. It did our cause here more good than if Sir Charles Tupper were to talk for a week. It gratified curiosity besides, for it showed us all the kind of a dose it takes to "silence Tom White, M. P." The farce is not, however, quite complete yet; and will not be till Mr. Snowball get an opportunity to "talk half hour about with the big guns." Fancy a programme arranged this way: Mr. Snowball to speak the 1st half hour, Tom White to follow—just to give "unhappy White" the chance of the reply—then Snowball another half hour, and then get Sir Leonard for the next half hour; then get Snowball again for another half hour, and finish up with Sir Charles. Mr. Snowball would just have said enough to fairly rouse the big guns, especially Sir Charles, and then the people would see the greatest fun they have ever witnessed in their whole lives. But nobody could pity Mr. Snowball—he made the offer himself—he went into the trap with his eyes wide open. We have thought since Friday last that it would

not be necessary to bring the big guns here, as they would only be firing at a dead duck, the poor party so completely accomplished its own suicide here Friday last, but for all that we have been thinking too for ought to have them here, just to get Mr. Snowball at them.

They did not make only one blunder; legion was the name. They emptied all the schools to swell the number, to demonstrate before Mr. Blake on the Commons, but fittingly enough these same additions turned into instruments of torture. Some small boys played ball, while the orator spoke, and some others it is said pitched quoits, while despite all Mr. David Johnson could do, the little girls would play "around the ring," while Mr. Blake gave icy essays on the poor man's cotton.

They had a "cheering committee," improvised in an informal way, early in the morning, but the "free run" had too strong a charm for the officials, they went on a spree, and forgot about the cheering. One man got upon the top of an old farm wagon, which was in the centre of the Common, and appealed to the crowd to cheer, low and again, but the crowd only laughed; here and there one would say "give us a match," and the self constituted official had to come down in disgust.

There were only two interruptions of the meeting, and these we are pleased to say were made by the Grits themselves. One interruption was made by one McGuire, who has been a strong ally of Mr. Snowballs during the last two elections. He wanted to have a talk with George McLeod about something, and after a few minutes was suppressed.

The other was a person who had a new revolver, and wanted to "fire her," and he did "fire her" in the crowd, and said he didn't care for Blake anyway "though I am," he said "on their side." Mortified to see their own men disturbing their own meeting, the scribes for the collapsed side, now say that some Conservatives organized these interruptions. Drowning men will grasp at straws. But the worst of all is to think of bringing a huge negro here from St. John, to get a supper up for 200 persons, while we had in our own town the Bower hotel, the Metropolitan hotel, Canada House, and Mrs. Carrols and Mr. Fontaine—as if the proprietor of any one of these could not do as well as this favored darkey.

Mentioning the darkey, brings us down to the door of the supper room, where two or three of the guests tried to get the glass stopper out of a ginger-pop bottle with their teeth, and where another knot sat around a huge watermelon, wondering "what kind of a turnip" it was—where Mr. Cox, the school Inspector threw his huge weight into the Grit scale, and where Rev. Mr. Quain, to the disgust of his parishioners, and the amusement of nearly every one present, declared himself a rabid democrat. We regret we are obliged to draw this portion of our article to a close. Our space is nearly filled. We wanted to say at some length, that if Mr. Cox wishes to serve his country in the Grit cause, he ought to resign his school inspectorship and go into politics. If we are informed aught, the school inspectors are complaining of too much work and too little pay, but they cannot be so much overtaxed with legitimate work, if they are able to find time to follow Mr. Blake around the country making party speeches. Our readers may be assured, we write this with great reluctance, esteeming Mr. Cox very highly, as a private gentleman; but we beg now to call the attention of Hon. Mr. Adams and the rest of the Government to his conduct, to see that if he is to retain his office, he attends to his business, and leaves party politics alone. He would, indeed, be a valuable aid to the Grit cause going from place to place, and haranguing against the government, and we may be sure he would not hesitate to do this, when he came so courageously or fool hardily to the front, at the Chatham supper.

As for Mr. Ritchie, neither himself nor his speech is worth bothering with. When Blake landed at Chatham Station, the party bribed a darkey to call for cheers for "Petah Mitchell," but when their scow went up to the Boom, and asked for cheers for Snowball, not one did they get, the crowd assembled turning round and cheering heartily for Mr. Mitchell. The scow had to go off without cheers, or passengers.

Mr. Snowball intimated in what is called his speech, on Friday, that he was opposed to confederation, yet he bragged with all his might in favor of it when the question was up. George McLeod wants the Government to give a drawback of 60 cents on the thousand of number, he is such a friend of the poor man, but his own stavedores he compells to give him a drawback.

To conclude for this time, we hope our readers will peruse the leading points of Mr. Blake's able speech, which we have printed, and our comments upon them. We do not pretend to be as clever as Mr. Blake, or to be able to argue with him, provided his cause were as good as ours, but as a very wise philosopher said, one grain of truth is more mighty than an Olympus of falsehood, and therein we have vermouthed, and over mastered the Liberal Leaders points.

Above all we desire to say "on behalf of the Conservatives" that we are more than pleased at the result of the "meeting." It has done our side so much good, and turned the other side into such a laughing stock, that it is doubtful now if we want the big guns here or, that they will come. Amen.

A sailor from the vessel "Atlantic" got his right arm broken, by falling into the hold, while discharging ballast, on Monday afternoon. He had it set immediately.

LOCAL MATTERS.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against paying subscriptions amounts for advertisements to a person on behalf of the STAR, unless said person hold written authority from me to collect and receive same. J. E. COLLINS, Ed. of "Star"

Personal. Mr. R. E. Adams has gone to New York, for a few days, on mining business.

Hold Over. A good deal of matter has accumulated on our hands the past few days, but we shall work it off when our columns get down to their normal duty.

Mining Matters. There is to be a meeting of Bathurst mining company in Bathurst Saturday. We understand there will be no difficulty in getting all the stock required.

Diphtheria.—Diphtheria has extended its destructive arm into Baribou, where there are about 20 persons attacked. A daughter of Mr. Mich Quigley died in the Hotel Dieu, Thursday, and his son who is also there is expected to recover.

A Phenomenon. Dr. L. Stone Wiggins of the Fine Department, Ottawa, is outwitted Vannor as a weather prophet. Dr. Wiggins and the editor of the Star have tilted through the Star on grammar analysis about two years ago—and editor got the better of him.

Errata. Here and there a typographical error in our last report. Marked as they seemed to have got out of place and an error into Capite, where a should have been. We have this morning reflection, however, that not many of those who are not our friends, detected the errors.

STAR BRIEFS. Bears are showing themselves in V field. Grit suicide is what the demonstration here has been aptly termed. Alex. Carrigan had three of fingers cut off, by a circular saw Morrison's mill, on Monday last. The News says the address presented to Mr. Blake here, was the postcard received in the Maritime Provinces. It was.

The President is still very low; the about the whole house is bad, yet patient cannot bear removal. The circus men boarded in the square Saturday; but were they not a little late? We had the "circus" there the before.

Mr. Strangs stolen ran over a named Peter Trauser Saturday evening. The little fellow was unconscious for time but soon recovered. Diphtheria is still working its ravages. Michael Quigley, aged 18, a fine young man, and a son of Mr. Michael Quigley of Baribou, died this morning, in Hotel Dieu, of the fell disease. He was deeply sympathized with his parents family.

COMMUNICATIONS. A PREACHER ON THE STUMP. To the Editor of the Star:—

DEAR SIR,—The Presbyterian congregation of Tabusintac, are of the opinion that their minister, Rev. Mr. Quain, has added nothing to his own dignity, the importance of his congregation, making a political and party speech Friday evening, in Chatham. Quain is with us only about a year, he now has the warning given him time, that if he does not attend to pulpit, and give all his attention to duty to which he has been selected, will not be here another year. I do propose to give my attention to what is reported to have said at the meeting that Tabusintac would roll up a good vote for Mr. Snowball next time, other such nonsense, because it has the slightest weight or importance only desire to offer my protest against our minister turning into a party speaker, and meddling in those affairs which are not his, and which belong his congregation.

I remain Sir, Yours very truly, ONE OF HIS FLOCK. Tabusintac, 6th Sept., 1881. [Perhaps "one of his flock" does know that Rev. Mr. Quain does "not" to be in Tabusintac, "that it is "too" a place" for him, and that the fishing for a call to St. Andrew Chatham. But we can assure his Tabusintac congregation that so far as goes to Chatham is concerned, he has "himself" by his blabbering speech that supper, and by his friends, and grit at that, told him so the day he perpetrated the blunder.—Ed. S.]

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... make.

not be necessary to bring the big guns  
here, as they would only be firing  
at a dead duck, the poor party so com-  
pletely accomplished its own suicide here  
Friday last, but for all that we have been  
thinking to we ought to have them here,  
just to get Mr. Snowball at them.

They did not make only one blunder;  
legion was the name. They emptied all  
the schools to swell the number, to de-  
monstrate before Mr. Blake on the Com-  
mon, but fittingly enough these same  
additions turned into instruments of tor-  
ture. Some small boys played ball  
while the orator spoke, and some others  
it is said pitched quoits, while despite  
all Mr. David Johnson could do, the  
little girls would play "around the ring,"  
while Mr. Blake gave icy essays on the  
poor man's cotton.

They had a "cheering committee,"  
improvised in an informal way, early in  
the morning, but the "free run" had too  
strong a charm for the officials, they  
went on a spree, and forgot about the  
cheering. One man got upon the top  
of an old farm wagon, which was in  
the centre of the Common, and appeal-  
ed to the crowd to cheer, low and again,  
but the only cheer was here and there  
and there one would say "give us a match"  
and the self-complacent official had to  
come down in disgust.

There were only two interruptions of  
the meeting, and these were as pleased to  
say were made by the Grit themselves.  
One interruption was made by one  
Guire, who has been a strong ally of  
Mr. Snowball during the last two elec-  
tions. He wanted to have a talk with  
George McLeod about something, and  
after a few minutes was suppressed.—  
The other was a person who had a new  
revolver, and wanted to "fire her," and  
he did "fire her" in the crowd, and  
said he didn't care for Blake anyway  
"though I am," he said "on your side."  
Mortified to see their own men distur-  
bing their own meeting, the scribes for  
the collapsed side, now say that some Con-  
servatives organized these interruptions.

Drowning men will grasp at straws.  
But the worst of all is to think  
of bringing a huge negro here from St.  
John, to get a supper up for 200 per-  
sons, while we had in our own town the  
Bower hotel, the Metropolitan Hotel,  
Canada House, and Mrs. Carville and Mr.  
Fontaine—as if the proprietor of any  
one of these could do as well as this  
favored darkey.

Mentioning the darkey, brings us down  
to the door of the supper room, where  
two or three of the guests tried to get  
the glass stopper out of a ginger-pop  
bottle with their teeth, and where another  
knot sat around a huge watermelon,  
wondering "what kind of a turnip" it was  
—where Mr. Cox, this school in-  
spector threw his huge weight into the  
Grit scale, and where Rev. Mr. Quinn,  
to the disgust of his parishioners, and the  
amusement of nearly every one present,  
declared himself a rabid partisan.

We regret we are obliged to draw this  
portion of our article to a close. Our  
space is nearly filled. We wanted to  
say at some length, that if Mr. Cox  
wishes to serve his country, in the Grit  
cause, he ought to resign his school in-  
spectorship and go into politics. If we  
are informed aright, the school in-  
spector is complaining of too much work  
and too little pay, but they cannot work  
so much overtaxed with legitimate work,  
if they are able to find time to follow Mr.  
Blake around the country making party  
speeches. Our readers may be assured,  
we write this with great reluctance, ac-  
knowledging Mr. Cox very highly, as a pri-  
vate gentleman; but we beg now to call  
the attention of Hon. Mr. Adams and the  
rest of the Government to his conduct,  
to see that if he is to retain his  
office, he attends to his business, and  
leaves party politics alone. He would,  
indeed, be a valuable aid to the Grit  
cause going from place to place, and  
haranguing against the government, and  
we may be sure he would not hesitate to  
do this, when he came so courageously  
or food hardly to the front, at the Chan-  
tham supper.

As for Mr. Ritchie, neither him-  
self nor his speech is worth bothering  
with.

When Blake landed at Chatham Station,  
the party bribed a darkey to call for  
cheers for "Pettah Mitchell," but when  
their scow went up to the Boom, and  
asked for cheers for Snowball, not one  
died get, the crowd assembled turning  
round and cheering heartily for Mr. Mitchell.  
The scow had to go off without  
cheers, or passengers.

Mr. Snowball intimated in what is  
called "his speech," on Friday, that he  
was opposed to confederation, yet he  
railed with all his might in favor of it  
when the question was up.

George McLeod wants the Govern-  
ment to give a drawback of 50 cents on  
the thousand of lumber, he is such a  
friend of the poor man, but his own  
stewards he compels to give him a  
drawback.

To conclude for this time, we hope  
our readers will persevere the leading points  
of Mr. Blake's able speech, which we  
have printed, and our comments upon  
them. We do not pretend to be as clever  
as Mr. Blake, or to be able to argue with  
him, provided his cause were as good as  
ours, but as a very wise philosopher said,  
one grain of truth is more mighty than  
an Olympos of falsehood, and therein we  
have vermouthed, and overmastered the  
Liberal Leaders points.

Above all we desire to say "on behalf  
of the Conservatives" that we are more  
then pleased at the result of the "meet-  
ing." It has done our side so much good,  
and turned the other side into such a  
laughing stock, that it is doubtful now if  
we want the big guns here, or that they  
will come. Amen.

A sailor from the vessel "Atlantic" got  
his right arm broken, by falling into  
the hold, while discharging ballast, on  
Monday afternoon. He had it set im-  
mediately.

### LOCAL MATTERS.

#### NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned  
against paying subscriptions or  
amounts for advertisements to any  
person on behalf of the STAR, unless  
said person hold written authority  
from me to collect and receive the  
same.

J. E. O'CONNOR,  
Ed. "Star."

#### Personal.

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ness.

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He was attended to by Dr. Baxter.

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##### A PREACHER ON THE STUMP.

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that supper, and one of his friends, and a  
grit at that, told him so the day after  
he perpetrated the blunder.—Ed. Star.]

### NEW FEATURES FROM AUSTRALIA.

(From the San Francisco Daily Examiner)  
COLE'S CIRCUS.—The pavilion at the  
corner of Seventh and Market streets  
was filled to the limit of its seating  
capacity last night to witness the initial  
performance of this mammoth show.

The menagerie has been considerably  
enlarged since it left here on its tour  
around the world, by the addition of  
some of the wonderful birds and animals  
of the antipodes, and includes a white  
buffalo from India, the Maori war dances,  
Arabian athletes, kangaroos, ostriches  
and other Australian curiosities. The  
grand entree with its camels, elephants,  
ladies, knights in armor, and electric  
light stinging on the spangles and the  
brilliant accoutrements, was a sight  
which brought forth applause from the  
audience. The wonderful performance  
which George Conkling puts his trained  
elephants through, was well done. The  
act consisting of running a bicycle on a  
wire suspending across the dome of the  
circus, caused a thrill to run through  
the spectators, and was performed by  
John Mariz, George Dunbar and Ade-  
laide d'Attalie. The batonate leaping  
by corps of athletes showed to what  
perfection human muscle can be brought  
by training, several of the members doing  
a double somersault in masterly style.

William Organ then introduced his trick  
horses Humboldt and Hindoo, the  
former doing some wonderful jumping.  
The equestrian acts of Woods Cook and  
Mile Adelides were well executed.  
It is a notable fact that none but bare-  
back riders are engaged, and these are  
champions of their calling. W. O'Dale  
Stevens, with his dancing globes and  
electric table seemed to meet with the  
approbation of the audience. Miss Linda  
Jeal did a daring bare back hurdle, ac-  
companied with her horse Salamander  
through great circles of fire. The troupe  
of six trained stallions made their bow  
to the audience next, and were put through  
their part of the performance by William  
Organ, which includes waltzing on their  
legs, setting down on chairs and other  
difficult and ingenious tricks. Taken  
altogether, the circus is the most  
meritorious one that has been here for a  
good many years. The acrobats and  
clowns are excellent, the animals well  
trained and the clowns have picked up  
some new jokes during their travels in  
foreign lands. It should be remembered  
that this mammoth and mighty exhibition  
is to give performances in Chatham,  
Tuesday, 20th Sept.—Adv.

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### JUST RECEIVED

AT THE  
Newcastle DRUG STORE,  
GENERAL DEALER,  
Auctioneer and Commission  
Merchant,  
CHATHAM, - - MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Merchandise and Produce received on  
commission. Liberal advances made  
on consignment.

ON CONSIGNMENTS  
1 1/2 INCH BAR  
2 INCH STRING

Nettings & Twine.  
We keep always on hand a large supply  
to fill orders promptly at lowest prices.

H. & G. W. LORD,  
111 Commercial St.,  
Boston, Mass.

Fishermen can be supplied at

A. & R. LOCCIE'S,  
MIRAMICHI

### LIME. LIME.

For sale at Canada Ballast Wharf, 400  
Barrels Wood burned Cork Lime. Also—  
100 Barrels Gibraltar, a superior article,  
at quantities not less than 5 bbls. Farmers  
can make arrangements with the sub-  
scriber for lime suitable for land, at 50  
cts. 100 lbs. cheap.

DANIEL CRIMMEN,  
Chatham August 26, 1881

Outfit furnished free, with full in-  
structions for conducting the most  
profitable business that anyone can  
engage in. The business is so easy to learn  
and our instructions are so simple and plain,  
that anyone can make great profits from the  
very start. No one can fail who is willing to  
invest capital in it. We take all the risk.  
Those who need money should write to us  
at once. All finished free. Address True &  
Co., Augusta, Maine. oct30 adwly

### HOTEL DUFFERIN,

Saint John - N. B.  
THOMAS I. McMACKIN,  
MANAGER,  
John, N. B., June 11th, 1881. ly

### James P Mitchell,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
Notary Public, Conveyancer &c.  
OFFICE:—Adjoining Telegraph  
Office, Hays' Building,  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
August, 20th, 1880

### NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts  
contracted for by the crew of the bark  
"Atlantic" without a written order  
signed by myself.  
CAPT. ANDERSON,  
Master Barque Atlantic.  
Chatham, Sept. 7, '81. lins.

### \$5 REWARD,

LOST OR STOLEN.—On the night of  
August 27th, from Norwegian brig  
"Dato" while lying at England's ballast  
wharf; one new Pram, top boards out-  
side painted white, and inside tarred.  
The above amount will be paid to any  
person who will give information which  
will lead to the recovery of said Pram.  
Address all communications or enquiries  
to either  
Capt. BLEGEN, Black Brook,  
or GEORGE WATT,  
Ship Chandler, Chatham.  
Chatham, Sept. 6th. 2i

### EAST END

FACTORY.  
RECEIVED THIS DAY,  
Ladies Straw Hats, new styles, Flowers,  
Feathers.  
A SPECIAL LINE IN  
Satin, newest shades, at 50 cents per yard.  
2 cases Batting,  
2 cases Park's Wraps, White and Blue,  
2 cases Grey Cottons,  
1 case Men's LINDERS & DRAWERS.  
—ALSO—  
3 Bedroom Suits, 4 dozen  
Cane Seat Chairs, Carpet and  
Crotches, covered Lounges etc  
Agent for Messrs. Manchester, Robertson  
& Allison's CELEBRATED CUSTOM MADE  
SHIRTS, in white and fancy. Samples can  
be seen, sizes taken, and a perfect fit guaran-  
teed.  
JAMES C. FAJREY,  
Newcastle, August 10, 1881 [June 8, 6 m

### 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.

### DR. M'LEARN,

Physician & Surgeon  
OFFICE  
IN MESSRS SUTHERLAND & CREAGAN'S  
Building.  
Boards Waverly Hotel, Newcastle,  
June 25th, 1881. ly

### Tinware. Tinware

The subscriber also offers a varied  
and extensive stock of Tinware, including Pails  
Pans, Kettles, Saucepans, Stew Pans, Coal  
Hods, Larders, Milk Strainers, Milk Pans,  
Flour sifters, Cutlery, Tea and Coffee Pot  
Pans, Water Sprinklers, &c. &c. All at  
the lowest prices for cash; easy terms on  
approved credit.  
N. B.—I make most of my own ware  
and can afford to sell at bottom prices.  
J. P. M'LEARN,  
Guard St. Chatham

### M. A. FINN,

Importer of  
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, TO  
BACCOS AND TOBACCO-  
NISTS' GOODS  
Wholesale and Retail  
PRINCE WM. ST., Cor. Princess,  
Hotel Dufferin Building, ST. JOHN, N. B.  
Nov 27

### WILLIAM WYSE,

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

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### SALE OF LANDS.

Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, 13th August, 1881.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Government will offer for sale by  
Public Auction, at the Dominion Lands  
Office, Winnipeg, beginning on MONDAY  
the 19th day of September next, at 10  
o'clock, a. m., the following lands,  
namely:—  
1. The lands in certain parishes on the  
Red and Assiniboine Rivers, then  
remaining undisposed of. The upset  
price to be \$5 per acre.  
2. The lands then remaining the pro-  
perty of the Government in the Meno-  
uoc Reservation, situated in townships  
1, 2 and 3, ranges 1 to 5 west, both in  
clusive, and in township 1, range 1 east  
in the Province of Manitoba, at the upset  
price of \$3 per acre.  
3. Certain School Lands in Manito ba  
situated in the best settled portions of  
the Province, at the upset price of \$5  
per acre.

### TERMS OF PAYMENT.

For the river lots and the lands in the  
Mennonite Reservation, one-half in cash  
at the time of the sale, and the remainder  
in two years in equal annual instalments.  
For School Lands, one-fifth in cash at  
the time of sale, and the remainder in  
five years in equal annual instalments.  
Interest in each case to be  
charged at the rate of six per cent, per  
annum on the unpaid balances.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the  
undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St  
Andrew's Beacon," will be received until  
THURSDAY, the 1st September next, in-  
clusive, for the construction of a beacon in  
the harbor of St. Andrews, N. B., according  
to a plan and specification to be seen on  
application to the Collector of Customs, St.  
Andrews, and from whom printed forms of  
tender can be obtained.  
Persons tendering are notified that tenders  
will not be considered unless made on the  
printed forms supplied, the blanks properly  
filled in and signed with their actual signa-  
ture.  
Each tender must be accompanied by an  
accepted bank cheque, made payable to the  
order of the Honorable the Minister of Public  
Works, 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 on to do so, or if failure to com-  
plete the work contracted for shall ensue.  
If the tender be not accepted the cheque will  
be returned.  
The Department does not bind itself to  
accept the lowest or any tender.  
By order,  
F. H. ENNIS,  
Secretary.

### NOTICE OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Ottawa, 1st August, 1881. aug17d  
You are hereby notified that the  
Government will make up at a reasonable  
figure as any in the trade. All orders will  
receive prompt attention, and satisfaction  
guaranteed.  
\$5000 sent free to those who wish to  
invest in the most pleasant and prof-  
itable business known. Everything  
new, capital not required. We will furnish  
everything. \$10 a day and upwards it easily  
made without staying away from home over-  
night. No risk whatever. Many new work-  
ers wanted at once. Many are making for-  
tunes at the business. Ladies make as much  
as men, and young men and girls make great  
day. No one who is willing to work fair to  
make more money every day than can be  
made at any ordinary employment. Those  
who engage at once will find a short road to  
fortune. Address H. Hallett & Co. Augusta,  
Maine. oct30 adwly

### WILLET & QUIGLEY,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEY  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.  
Princess St., Ritchie's Building, up stairs,  
St. John, N. B.  
John Willet,  
Rich'd F. Quigley, LL. B., D. C. L.,  
Commissioner for the Province of New Brunswick.

### F. O. Peterson

MERCHANT TAILOR  
CHATHAM N. B.  
I have now on hand a large stock of ex-  
cellent cloth for Men and Youths' Wear,  
which I will make up at a reasonable  
figure as any in the trade. All orders will  
receive prompt attention, and satisfaction  
guaranteed.  
\$5000 sent free to those who wish to  
invest in the most pleasant and prof-  
itable business known. Everything  
new, capital not required. We will furnish  
everything. \$10 a day and upwards it easily  
made without staying away from home over-  
night. No risk whatever. Many new work-  
ers wanted at once. Many are making for-  
tunes at the business. Ladies make as much  
as men, and young men and girls make great  
day. No one who is willing to work fair to  
make more money every day than can be  
made at any ordinary employment. Those  
who engage at once will find a short road to  
fortune. Address H. Hallett & Co. Augusta,  
Maine. oct30 adwly

### STEAMER "NEW ERA."

Captain CHARLES CALL  
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the above  
steamer will run as follows:—  
Leave Newcastle Leave Chatham  
for Chatham, 9 a. m.  
10 30 a. m. 12 noon,  
2 00 p. m. 3 p. m.,  
5 30 p. m. 7 00 p. m.  
Will call at Douglas's wharf every trip and  
go to Nelson the 9 a. m. 12 noon and 3  
p. m. trips from Chatham,  
ON Saturday evenings the steamer will  
leave Newcastle at 8 30 p. m. instead of 8 30,  
and Chatham at 8 instead of 7 o'clock.  
R. R. CALL  
Newcastle, Miramichi, May 3, '81. June 15

### F. Clemenston & Co.

**A MADMAN'S TERRIBLE ACTS**  
—SEVERAL PERSONS SHOT BY HIM.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—Henry C. Neal, of Troy, N. Y., ran through the streets here this morning naked, shooting at everyone he met, mortally wounding two and dangerously wounding three other persons. Neal, who is a young grocer's clerk, and never regarded as quite sane, roomed at No. 262 South Clark Street with Rodrick Fagin, a cook. This morning, at one o'clock, he awoke, waked Fagin up with "Help me, protect my wife and children," placing the revolver by Fagin's ear and fired, the ball entering the brain. He then started down stairs in his undershirt, caught the night watchman, William Springfield, threw him around and fired, the ball entering midway between the shoulder blades and passing through the body. Neal fell down the last flight of stairs, and hurt and bleeding he went into the street, running north. At the first corner he caught hold of William Johnson, colored, shot him in the breast over the heart, holding the weapon so close as to burn his coat. He then ran up Polk street and into the Rock Island freight depot, shot Thomas Flynn the flagman in the neck, and John Wolf, the night clerk, in the breast. He rushed out of the depot, and in turning the corner ran into the policeman Boutil. Both men were knocked down by the collision. Boutil grappled with the maniac, who succeeded in firing the last shot, emptying the revolver without effect. Boutil shot him in the neck, and he was captured and sent to the hospital.

**TRAIN ROBBERS.**

An attempt was made to throw Wednesday's east-bound express from the track, near Colfax, California, for the purpose of robbery. A rail was removed and two engines and one car thrown from the track. When the engine left the track, the fireman, upon jumping to the ground, was confronted by a man with a shot-gun, who ordered him not to move or give an alarm. At the same time the man presented his gun at the express messenger, opened the door of the express-car and ordered him to surrender. At this time the highwaymen, supposed to be five or six in number, became alarmed and started to run in the bush, leaving lanterns, masks, cartridges, Hercules powder, fuses, axes, sledges, picks, etc.

**Liver Complaint and Indigestion.**  
Dear Sir,—My business has been that of an engraver and cutter in wood. Owing to confinement to ill-ventilated rooms my health gradually declined when I was unable to prosecute my business. At this time I was suffering from great prostration of strength, extreme indigestion and disordered liver. My usual weight was 135 lbs but I had become so much emaciated that I weighed but 100 lbs. In the early part of May last I commenced using the Peruvian Syrup and almost immediately felt its tonic and invigorating influence. In the course of four months I used four bottles. My weight is the day 140 lbs. I have neither liver complaint nor indigestion, but consider myself in a perfect health and in good spirits. James Moore No 43 Pleasant St. Sold by all druggists. Charlotte

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, and the Throat Troubles which Singers and Public Speakers are subject to. For thirty years BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the Sold at 25cts each everywhere.

**STO 20c per day at home. Sample worth \$1.00 free. Address Stinson & Co Portland, Maine.**

**REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING**  
Brown's Household Panacea has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures pain in the side, back or bowels, sore throat, rheumatism, toothache, lumbago and any kind of pain or ache. It will most surely quicken the blood, and has as its soothing power is wonderful. Brown's Household Panacea, being acknowledged as the great pain reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixer or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, as it really is the best remedy in the world for cramps in the stomach and pains and sores of all kinds and is for sale by all druggists at 25c per bottle.

**How Wistar's Balsam cures.**  
From Seymour Hatcher, M. D., of Herman, N. Y.

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives a liberal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the balsam the best cough medicine with which I am acquainted." 50 cents, and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the only medicine being used by thousands who have been cured by it, and who try it.

**JUNE 10th, 1881.**

**THOS. R. JONES & CO.,**

Having Received from Great Britain the past ten days an Extra Shipment,  
**Forty-Three BALES and CASES**

Worsted Coatings, Prints, Black and Coloured Dress Goods, in Great Variety. Winceys, Hessians, Haberdashery, Smallwares, Silk Ties, Scas, &c.

50 Bales Grey Cottons, 25 " Whites Cottons. Bought under particular advantages. Dominion of Canada. The best value today in the

ALSO:—From the Dominion and United States—Camp Blanketing, Cheese Cloths, Paper Collars, Ties, and Denims' Grey and White Cottons, Ducks, Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' Rubber Caps, &c. &c. Will also receive the celebrated Oxford and

With previous importations, a full and complete Stock of all Goods in the Trade at

**LOWEST RATES.**

**ST JOHN, JUNE 10th, 1881.**

**Sutherland & Creaghan,**

Newcastle, - - - N. B.

We are showing the Largest, most Select and Varied Stock of Summer

**DRY GOODS,**

Ever Imported into Miramichi. Our Stock is now complete for Summer Trade, every department is full and prices marked down. Country Storekeepers should get our Wholesale Prices, and examine our varied Stock if they want to make money.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.**

**NEWCASTLE, JUNE 25th, 1881.**

**STEWART & WHITE,**

93 to 97 Charlotte Street,

**SAINT JOHN, N. B.**

**IMPORTERS & DEALERS in Every Description of**

**FURNITURE,**

**NEWEST STYLES AND FINEST CLASS OF GOODS.**

**ST. JOHN, N. B., June 24th, 1881.**

**CARPET REMNANTS!**

Our fourth annual sale of CARPET REMNANTS commenced on Wednesday, 1st December.

**And will be Continued till January 1st, 1881.**

The great success which has always attended these sales will be a guarantee to sending purchasers of the special value they will get for their money.

Brussels Remnants, from 15 to 30 per cent Reduction.  
Tapestry " " 15 to 30 "  
Wool " " 15 to 30 "

In all Lengths from 1-2 to 25 Yards

It will be necessary to call early to secure best patterns.

**A. B. SHERATON.**

**STEAMER "NEW ERA"**

**Captain CHARLES CALL**

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the above Steamer will run as follows:

Leave Newcastle for Chatham, 7 30 a.m.  
10 30 a.m.  
2 00 p.m.  
3 50 "

Will call at Douglastown every trip and go to Nelson the 9 a.m. 12 noon and 3 p.m. trips from Chatham.

ON Saturday evenings the steamer will leave Newcastle at 6 30 p.m. instead of 5 30, and Chatham at 8 instead of 7 o'clock.

**R. R. CALL**  
Newcastle, Miramichi, May 3, '81 June 15

**J. H. PHINNEY,**

DEALER IN

**Cooking, Hall & Parlor Stoves**

OF ALL KINDS.

Japanned, Wired and Stamped Goods, and Granite Ironware. Also manufacturer of

**TINWARE & STOVEPIPE**

Orders from the country promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Newcastle, N. B. March 25th

**THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,**

**Best American Kerosene Oil**

**CHOICE CONGOU TEA**

**No 1 Scotch Refined Sugar**

**SODA BISCUIT.**

—ALSO—

**OLIVE OIL, SPERM CANDLES,**

**ALINNE DYES, Green, Blue, Brown, Purple, Rose, &c.**

**NICHOLAS BARDEN.**  
Chatham, N.B. March.

**BOYD'S**  
**Miniature**  
**GALVANIC**  
**BATTERIES.**

Highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism, to be obtained only at Mackenzie & Co's New Drug Store.

**BRUSHES.**

including Hair, Cloth Nail Hand Tooth and Flesh Brushes. All the leading Patent Medicines and Toilet articles, Soaps, Perfumery, Sponges, Sponge Bags, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Wire Hair Brushes &c.

Customers can rely on having their Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully and accurately prepared at any hour of the day or night, and the only purest and best Drugs are used.

**MACKENZIE & CO.**  
(Opposite Hon. W. Muirhead's Store.)  
**DENTAL ROOMS UP STAIRS.**  
Chatham, June 15

**J. B. RUSSELL,**

Direct Importer

**CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, CORDIALS, &c., &c., &c.**

—ALSO—

**COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SELECTED**

**GROCERIES**

Opposite Masons Hall, NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Newcastle—Nov 24—18

**WISDOM & FISH.**

We desire to call the attention of mill-owners, and others requiring

**BELTING,**

that we have placed in stock a full line of

**RUBBER BELTING**

the manufacture of the

**Boston Belting Co.**

Parties in want of a STANDARD BELT would do well to get our prices before purchasing elsewhere, or upon their furnishing specification of quantity required, we will be pleased to give special prices. We also carry in stock a full line of

**Machinists Supplies, Lubricating Oils, Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.**

Orders solicited. Write for prices.

**No. 41 Dock Street SMALL'S BLOCK.**

**ST. JOHN - - N. B. EAST END**

**FACTORY.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

Having Established a Factory and Planing Mill in the East End of the Town he is now prepared to furnish to the public, at St. John Prices

**DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR RAILS, BIRCH AND WALNUT, BANNISERS, OAK**

**ALL SIZES, NOW POSTS, etc., etc.**

Attention given to Planing and Butting **CLAPBOARDS, SUB-FACE PLANING, etc., etc.**

Orders solicited—Satisfaction Guaranteed  
**GEORGE CASSEY,**  
Chatham, April 16, 1881. yr.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 10th day of September, next, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 o'clock p.m.

All the Right Title and Interest of William E. Hry in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the parish of Chatham and County of Northumberland, commencing on the easterly side of the old Napan Road, the distance of 133 feet 6 inches from the South West angle of St. Andrew's Church burying ground, thence easterly on a line parallel with the southerly side line beginning, being the piece or parcel of land conveyed to Kees Anna Hry, wife of the said William E. Hry by John McGuire by deed, dated the 20th August A. D. 1875, and being the said and premises on which the said William E. Hry at present resides.

The same having been seized by me under an execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by Richard Davidson, against the said William E. Hry.

**Sheriff's Office,**  
Chatham, N. B.,  
May 23, 1881.

**NOTICE**  
**DR. McDONALD,**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE IN **DESMOND'S BUILDING,**  
LOWER WATER STREET,  
**CHATHAM - - - N. B.**  
June 22, 1881. - - -

**JOHNSTON & CO.,**

Manufacturers of the **FIRST PRIZE "5 FAN"**  
**Seed Cleaner and Separator,**

AND EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE AGENTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK FOR

Cossitt's Ithaca Horse Hay Rakes.  
Cossitt's Improved Buckeye Mowers.  
Cossitt's New Light Reapers.  
Fleury's Steel Mould Board Ploughs.  
Fleury's Root Slicer and Pulpers, and Staw Cutters.  
Collard's Patent Flexible Iron Harrows.  
Mann's Seed Sowing Attachment to Horse Rakes.  
Mann's Turnip and Fertilizer Drills.  
Miller's Randall Pulverizing Disk Harrows.  
MAIN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Opposite City Hall Fredericton  
BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Public Wharf, Newcastle.  
BRANCH WAREHOUSE, Wesley St., opposite east and Queen St., Moncton.  
Large Stock of Machines and Repairs for the same will be kept at these places and smaller stocks will be held on the North Shore by the agents at Dalhousie, Bathurst and Kichibeou.

**NOTICE**  
Many complaints having been made us, that customers have not been properly reated and Repairs were not to be had when wanted, we have reorganized our Staff on the North Shore, and will permanently locate the following agents at the places named, who will have full stocks of the above named articles, and will take pains to supply Repairs when needed, and faithfully attend to the wants of our customers. They are all New Brunswickers but one and he claims to have become one by adoption.

**GEORGE F. BURDEN**.....DALHOUSIE  
**NICHOLAS BURDEN**.....BATHURST.  
**PLINY ROSE**.....NEWCASTLE

The following have been appointed local agents:  
**JOHN F. JARDINE**.....CHATHAM.  
**CHARLES Y. WALKER**.....COAL BRANCH  
**F. H. JARDINE**.....INDIANTOWN.  
**A. SEWELL**.....POKEMOUCHE.  
**CARMICHAEL BROS.**.....BAY DU VIN.  
**STEPHEN DUTHIE**.....NELSON.

All Correspondence from customers in the North Shore Counties should be addressed **JOHNSTON & CO., Newcastle Miramichi.** May 14 6mos

**MI AMICHI FOUNDRY COMPANY**

Chatham N. B.  
H. A. MUIRHEAD, Manager; J. M. RUDDOCK, Mechanical Superintendent.

**MANUFACTURERS OF**  
**STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,**

Gang and Rotary Saw Mills, Gang Edgers and Shingle Machines.

WE HAVE THE SOLE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE

**POND'S WISCONSIN PATENT ROTARY SAW CUTTING**

Capable of doing the work of a gang with four men less.

Wilkinson's celebrated Saw Grinders, Ship and Mill Castings of all kinds, Brass or Iron Forging in all its branches. Presses and Dies for Mill, Steam, Marine and Stationary Engines and Boilers of all sizes. Cemetery and House Railing—a variety of patterns. Pump's Corrugated Elbows, all sizes. Ploughs in variety. Threshing Machines three different patterns.

**STOVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.**

As we have every facility for turning out work usually done in a first-class Foundry and Machine Shop, parties requiring machinery for Mills, Steamboats, Factories, &c. are invited to correspond with us before purchasing elsewhere. All orders entrusted to us will be executed with despatch and in a first-class manner.

**Mechanical Orguette**

**AN AUTOMATIC REED ORGAN.**

WITH OUR ORGUETTE and PERFORATED MUSIC PAPER: a mere child without any musical education, can produce an endless variety of excellent music.

OUR ORGUETTE is no cheap penny trap, but a musical instrument of real merit, which has become Standard in the United States, where 5,000 Orguettes are sold.

**OUR ORGUETTE AND MUSIC PAPER** will last for many years, no matter how often played, and will not get out of order.

**PRICES, \$10 TO \$16.** Send for illustrated Catalogue to **1 to 21 VOITAGEURS STREET, MONTREAL.**  
Manufacturers: **AND PATENTERS**  
Chatham April 6, 1881—1881

**A. & R. LOGGIE,**

**BLACK BROOK,**

HAVE Received and are selling low a **LARGE STOCK OF**

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRUGS, MEN'S YOUTHS' and BOYS' READY MADE CLOTHING.** WHITE, REGATTA, and OXFORD SHIRTS. FANCY TIES, &c. Also a full Stock of **BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS &c.** Machine and Hand made from Best Canadian Manufacturers.

**Crockery, Glass, and Earthen-ware.**

**SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE.**

Nails, spikes, Glass, Putty &c., &c. Paints all Colors; boiled and raw Paint Oils. A full Line of all the best Patterns of

**Cooking, Box, and Parlor STOVES.**

All Kinds of **TINWARE.**

**ALSO—Just received, a lot of American CLOCKS**

Of Best Manufacture, 30 hour and 8 day. Various Styles and Patterns which will be sold Cheap. A Full Stock of Groceries and Provisions.

**A. & R. LOGGIE, - - - - - BLACK B. OOK,**  
June 29th, 1881.

**STAR CLUB RATES.**

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

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

**J. E. COLLINS,**  
EDITOR.  
Chatham, N. B.

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

SPACE.	LENGTH OF TIME.	RATE.
A Column,	One Year	\$100
half do.	" "	50
quarter do.	" "	25
4 inches,	" "	16
A Card,	" "	12

**The North Star.**

CHATHAM, N. B. Sept. 7, 1881  
**J. E. COLLINS**.....EDITOR

**Mr. Blake in Chatham.**

**A Gigantic Collapse.**

NO ENTHUSIASM, NO CHEERS.  
**A CRIT WATERLOO BY THEIR OWN ARMS.**

**MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.**

We shall endeavour now as we promised in our last, to lay Mr. Blake's leading points before our readers adding to each point a note of our own. After Mr. Burchill had finished reading the address Mr. Blake began— He said he was thankful for the personal allusions made to him in the address, and expressed the pleasure he felt at addressing such a fine audience as those assembled around him. He said his voice was not very strong, but he would do his best to make himself heard. He said he had to talk upon an important matter, one that concerned every one who listened to him, just as much as it concerned him.

[Yes, but is not Mr. Blake looking for a premiership? He said it was his business there to keep his mouth open for an hour or so, and it was the business of the audience to keep their shut. [This is the eighth time Mr. Blake has repeated this joke in the Maritime Provinces. The joke comes down from the time of Swift.] He then stated what he conceived to be the people's duty in informing themselves intelligently on the public questions of the day, thinking for themselves and going to the bottom of the questions before them, and when they go the polls, voting on their intelligent convictions. He likewise discoursed with happy ease, and logical accuracy on the principles of responsible government, and what constituted it from the elector up to the elect, and after subscribing to the hoary doctrines of the old Free Trade schools said we were now engaged in this country in a struggle for freedom, not of religious or personal freedom, but of

**FREEDOM OF PROPERTY.**

The greatest attribute of value of all these things which we are engaged in producing from year to year is their power of being exchanged for these things which we do not produce, but which we yet require. Any limitation which is not required for governmental purposes upon that freedom of exchange is unquestionably a restriction injurious to the individual whose right is restricted, and those who propound to a free people a policy of restriction must be asked to give a satisfactory ground why that liberty, which but for the law proposes to be enacted would exist, should be restrained. I want you to recollect that a protective law which is really a protective law is a law designed to prevent us from doing what we will with our own, to prevent us from trading where we otherwise would trade, and from purchasing from the person in the market, the article we would purchase if we were free to purchase where we chose.

[This is the doctrine of Bright and Cobden, and of John Stewart Mill, as regards countries in their manhood. This principle is correct enough, applied to a country whose manufacturers can rival those in a neighbour state, but Mill who is the philosopher of Free Trade says that he will not deny that protection in an infant state of ample natural agents is good. Mr. Blake