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J. E. COLLINS,  
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Chatham, N. B.

# The Star.

"STAR."  
Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

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THE WEEKLY STAR

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J. E. COLLINS,  
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Chatham, N. B.

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Attorney-at-Law, Notary, Public, etc.  
Office—in McLachlan's Building. [Upstairs.]  
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Chatham, Sept. 1, 1880.

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in Sutherland & Creighton's Building, next to Mr. James Davidson's—opposite Mr. Joseph Hayes Store.  
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At Lowest Cash Prices.  
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Lowest figures.  
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NEW GOODS  
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They are nicely cut and beautifully trimmed.  
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Bought before they went up in price and will be sold low.  
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75 pcs. Grey & White Cottons.  
As cheap as ever.

90 pcs. PRINTED COTTONS.  
Commencing at 6 cents per yard.  
500 bundles Parks St. John WARPS.  
At lowest price.

**OTHER FALL AND WINTER GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.**  
My stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS is large and will be found WELL ASSORTED.  
My Motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits."  
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, a fine stock A good assortment Choice Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Jewellery, Paraffine Lamps, Oils, etc.

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Newcastle, Sept. 11, 1880,  
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RUBBER & LEATHER BELTING  
RUBBER HOSE,  
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Price \$3—Payable on delivery.  
**JOHN LOVELL & SON,**  
Publishers.  
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The subscriber keeps a  
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The Proprietor also keeps a large

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General Goods,  
Boots & Shoes,  
Choice Groceries & Liquors,  
For sale low.  
**James McMurray,**  
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Northumberland County  
Chatham, August 30, 1880.—tf

**WAVERLY HOTEL.**  
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The advertising rates in the WEEKLY STAR are the same as those of the Semi-Weekly.  
Special arrangements may be made with the Editor or Publisher, at the office.  
Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly and regularly will please send in word to the office.

**North Star.**  
J. E. COLLINS, Editor.  
CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 16, 1880.

**A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.**  
When we look at the situation of the Maritime Provinces and consider that we never can compete with the great grain growing Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, we are naturally led to ask, What can we do in order to hold our own with the rest of the Confederation? We readily perceive that it is to manufacturing we must look for our future maintenance. If we ask ourselves what are the advantages which we possess for this the reply is, our situation on the sea board, the market of the world with good harbors open at all seasons of the year, give us the preeminence which nothing can take away.  
It is admitted by every one that the cheapest means of conveyance is by water, with which we are surrounded, and we have also a ready built fleet of coasters and vessels admirably adapted to the carrying trade. We have also splendid water powers, but above all we have vast and unending beds of coal, and we have also unlimited quantities of ores of iron as well as of other minerals so that we can be perfectly independent of the rest of the world in as far as the manufacture of iron is concerned. In our forests there grows abundance of wood, maple, birch and beech, and the best of pine from which we can manufacture nearly all the wooden ware in daily use. Few use mahogany and walnut; those who do are able to import it at a disadvantage. From our forests we can make our chairs, our tables, our bedsteads—our doors and our sashes—our tubs, our barrels,

and our churns. We have some of the finest water powers in the world by which we can put up mills for the manufacture of cottons and of wool. In the wares of life wood and iron play the most prominent part and these we have, it will be seen in abundance. And a thousand other natural riches as well, which he who thinks can discover after a moments investigation. What is it then which will compel us to develop these valuable products which now lie waste beneath the soil of our country? The answer is protection. Protection, the same fosterer that gave birth to the Sugar Beet manufactory in France which yearly brings so many millions of dollars into that prosperous country.  
Necessity is the mother of invention, and if we are compelled to manufacture, of course we will do it. For us we can see no other way in which our latent energies can be brought into action than by protection. Many of us can remember when we bought from the United States our boots and shoes and numerous other things which we ourselves now produce. At the time when a heavy duty was placed on these articles there was much grumbling and discontent, but when these same duties forced us to manufacture these things for ourselves the grumbling and discontent gradually died away and we wondered why it was that we had remained so long dependant on a foreign country for necessities which we could just as well manufacture ourselves while we retained the money among us. And so it will be under a policy whose aims are higher and broader.  
No country ever became noted for its manufactures in a day; neither can we. We don't have blossoms to day and fruit tomorrow. We are in a transition state and the time will arrive when calmness and industry will replace the illgrounded suspicions and abuse of the present time. But all will even now admit that if we can manufacture our own wares it will be better than buying them from our neighbors, and we contend that we can do it.  
Protection is nothing more than the giving of a bounty on the business protected. Should the Government agree to give to the parties who first cast our own iron and made rails therefrom a bounty of \$100,000 or 200,000, we could not be too full of its praises, for the most enlightened countries have offered bounties on native industries. We have America and her sugar bounty; France and her varied bountied industries; now the imposition of the tariff tax of a duty on iron would most certainly be a bounty to the manufacturer of iron, but this bounty would not even be paid by the people of New Brunswick but by our customers in Ontario and Manitoba, who would send us their wheat and take our iron and other manufactured goods in return. Should we not have capital enough of our own, if we can show from the profits accruing from the bounty in the way of duties that manufacturers will pay, that foreign capital which is now engaged in distant countries manufacturing for us will leave them and spread abroad in our midst its beneficial effects. Our workers will consume our beef, potatoes and other products, and we will have a home market for all that we can raise. Driven by necessity to manufacture we will bless the necessity which will eventually elevate us in the scale of nations. We therefore among the other provinces have nothing to fear from that protection which some of our citizens seem so much to dread. We have cheap material cheap labour an excellent climate for the working men to dwell in, and if we have a sufficient protection we will not only ourselves to blame if we do not only manufacture for the interior provinces but also get a fair share of general trade of the outside world.

land, extending a distance of a mile or so from it. It is curved and terminates in a sharp sandy point whose surface is but a few feet above the water level. Here stands a ferry house in which is a room for men and a stable for horses. The Dominion Government placed a small square tower with a lantern on top of this. The little tower was painted white, but the old building retains it primitive dinginess.

THE HARBOR.  
The western side of the harbor at its mouth is formed by a high range of hills wooded and green to their summits, having a deep slope towards the harbor and at their base a small flat averaging a quarter of a mile deep on which are a few scattered houses. The hillsides have been cleared one quarter of the way to this summit, but clumps and single evergreen trees of pyramidal form dot their slopes in various places. Opposite the long low sand bar the hills are intersected by three deep ravines with steep slopes and tree covered sides. The centre of these hills and ravines is charming, no sharp edges of projecting rocks, but rounded sides and summits, giving an air of pastoral beauty to the whole scene. Below the entrance to the harbor the hills on the west side are seen for about 25 miles, where "Smoky Cape" rising 1000 feet above the sea limits the view. The eastern side of the harbor [where once stood Fort Dauphin and where Father Julien Perreault once lived,] rises gently from the sea to a moderate elevation. On this slope are a few houses and many green fields interspersed with clumps of bushes and trees; behind this is a high plateau.  
On the shore and nearly opposite the head of the sand bar a ledge rises to the height of 40 feet and extends 150 or 200 feet along the shore, the front of this presenting a green slope evidently the work of man; its side is abrupt and immediately in its rear is the partially filled cellar of a building 120 feet long by 30 wide. At the southern extremity of this is a deep hole in the ledge. This large building was the French barracks. North of this were mounted the guns which commanded the entrance to the harbor. Pieces of brick and pottery were lying about which told of former houses and former occupants. At the residence of Colonel Bingham we saw a French 8-inch shell and 30 lb. shot. W. B. has picked up on one time and another more than 50 cannon balls and Mr. Daniel McLean found a round shot weighing upwards of 50 lbs. on top of a high hill. Not far from where the old fort stood there are a few wharves and buildings, on nearly all of which decay seems to have set its seal.

REV NORMAN McLEOD.  
Within the last half century there resided at the head of St. Ann's harbor a Scotch clergyman, the Rev. Norman McLeod. He was absolute in his diocese as to matters of dress. He would not allow the females of his congregation to wear either stays or bonnets and their heads were to be covered by decent handkerchiefs. If any member of his congregation had committed an offence he would address him or her by name from the pulpit, and as a punishment he would exclude them from the week day services of the church for such a length of time as would be proportionate to the magnitude of their offence. He would hear of no lawsuits among the members of his congregation, all disputes were settled by him. He was not only judge, but in one case executioner. A boy having been accused by a pedlar of stealing, Norman had the lad brought to him and with the assistance of some of his people cut a piece from off the boy's ear. The unfortunate youth had his ear frozen on his way home and thereby lost another part of it. He would take no pay for preaching, but lived on a farm which he worked with his own hands. His parishioner would sometimes aid him at his work. He was one of the first Scotch settlers at Saint Ann's, it was in 1821 or 1822 that the first of these came from Pictou to Saint Ann's in a schooner. Norman finding his congregation becoming dissatisfied with St. Ann's concluded to take them or a great part of them to Australia. He caused a vessel to be built, and with his congregation sailed in it to Australia. Not liking the place they continued their journey to New Zealand, where they established themselves, and where their pastor died just 4 years ago. Having been led up to the pulpit when he was 93 years of age and blind, he took farewell of his congregation and friends.

[WRITTEN FOR THE STAR.]  
**CAPE BRETON.**

Herring every spring come into the bay and harbor; they are abundant in the latter part of June and remain until the middle of July. During the present season, two men have not unfrequently netted two and three barrels of a night, the nets used for this purpose being surface ones and extending down but 150 meshes. Neither had nor gaspereaux visit the bay, haddock in the spring.  
It was nearly night when we reached the entrance to the harbor of St. Ann's, (once Port Dauphin.) This is about 500 feet wide. The water in it is about 10 or 12 fathoms deep; outside of it are shoals on which there are but 30 feet of water. On the western side a low narrow sand bar makes out from the high

TO BE CONTINUED.