

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Semi-Weekly Star.

SPACE.	LENGTH OF TIME.	RATES.
A Column,	One Year	\$100
Half do.	"	50
Quarter do.	"	25
4 Lines,	"	16
A Card,	"	12

Of the above spaces, half the amounts set opposite for six months, one fourth the amount for three months. Special arrangements for terms shorter than three months.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion not more than one inch, 50 cents; subsequent insertions [each] for same space 25 cents.

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

Advertising rates [outside the transient advertisements] payable every thirty days.

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

The advertising rates in the WEEKLY STAR are the same as those of the Semi-Weekly. Special arrangements may be made with the Editor or Publisher, at the office.

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

North Star.

J. E. COLLINS, Editor.

CHATHAM, N. B., SEPTEMBER 29, 1880.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

From present appearances the Presidential campaign now being fought in the neighboring Republic bids fair to be the hottest and most bitter ever engaged in by the voting power of that great people. The nomination of Gen. Garfield at Chicago by the Republican Convention on the 36th ballot created a sudden surprise from Maine to California. Conklin the Great Republican Leader was unable to cope with Blaine, and the latter recognizing that Grant's solid vote of 306 was against him, virtually allowed his name to be withdrawn and threw the strength of his following in favor of the "dark horse," Garfield. This nomination was a disappointment, in fact, was looked upon as an egregious blunder, in so far as the opinion of the rank and file of the Republican party could be ascertained. However they reckoned on the Democrats committing a blunder far in excess of this, at their Convention to be held in Cincinnati some weeks later, by the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden—the President elect. Their hopes were not realized. The Republicans were not prepared for Tilden's letter declining a nomination. This was a master-piece of policy, and will do more towards electing the Democratic candidate than can be easily estimated. Then the nomination of General Winfield Scott Hancock by the Democratic party on the 5th ballot was a greater surprise to the Republicans than the nomination of Garfield. Hancock was a Union Soldier, and loved by the army.

This would of necessity draw to his support the votes of the soldiers. Party papers sought to outrival each other in abuse of the candidates. From our reading we are inclined to the belief that Hancock's record is the purest, and that his election as President is assured. Returning boards, delegations to the South and electoral commissions may possibly deprive him of the Presidential chair if elected, as was done with Mr. Tilden in 1876.

The recent election in Maine was a severe blow to Mr. Blaine and the Republican party. Maine was Blaine's State-Republican for twenty-five years; carrying majorities for that party from 500 to 1600. General Plasted, (who was formerly a Republican) was Democratic candidate for Governor and carried this state by a majority of 500 over Davis the Republican. "As Maine goes so goes the Union," is an old and trite watchword along the line and every nerve was strained in this contest for victory. It was hard for James G. Blaine to wire General Garfield that his state had condemned the nominee of the Republicans. The losers in this first battle, charge their opponents with fraud, corruption, bribery, etc., We presume these means were used on both sides. The result of this election has made a sweeping change in public opinion. It proves "Solid South" "Red Flag" and Republican wire pulling can no longer control the honest sentiment of the people.

Indiana comes next to the front and should this State, in October, join hands with Maine, it may be taken as a sure index of the result of the Presidential contest—the beginning of the end of the reign of the Republican party and the success of Winfield Scott Hancock and the Democrats. Large numbers have already left the Republican ranks. Chief among whom may be mentioned General B. F. Butler, whose speech in favor of Hancock in the city of Boston a few weeks ago created great enthusiasm among the Democrats, and helped

largely to defeat the Republicans in Maine. We now add the opinion of ex-Governor Hoffman, of New York, who, in an interview at Paris with a representative of the New York Herald, stated that Democratic principles "include home rule, honest money, free ships, a tariff for revenue, freedom of elections from the control of centralized power at Washington, whether Republican or Democratic. No soldiers at the polls. To the States and to the Federal Government all the rights the constitution gives to each. No more and no less. In other words, a government as strong as the constitution and no stronger, and to the supreme court the respect due to it as the expounder of the constitution, as long as it does not attempt, under the cover of judicial interpretation, by partisan decisions to revolutionize the government itself." The people of this Dominion can only wish the party holding these principles to win.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

W. M. BUCK, N. B. Government Engineer, F. F. Shanley, Chief Engineer, Intercolonial Railway, Hon. M. Ross, late Attorney General of the Province of Quebec, Hon. Mr. Angers, M. P., with Duncan McDonald, formerly a contractor for section 10 of the I. C. R., and Messrs Bertrand and Belinquit, also contractors of sections 8 and 9, left Moncton yesterday morning by special train. They go to inspect the various sections of road, and make an examination of same with a view of reporting to the Dominion Government in reference to the various claims made by contractors for certain changes and extra work performed by them outside of their original contract.

They will inspect the road as far as Metapedia.

The St John Globe states that Sir John A. Macdonald has returned to Ottawa defeated and humiliated at the result of his mission in connection with the Pacific Railway. As an answer to this we give, today, in another column, an article from the Canadian Illustrated News.

The Nile is rising slowly and the inhabitants are alarmed. Irrigation still proceeds with energy of a departing hope.

Another interesting letter appears in today's issue from our Cape Breton correspondent. Our readers will find it more than interesting.

CAPE BRETON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

STORIES OF WRECKS—THE SQUID FISHERY.—A TALK WITH A SCOTCHWOMAN, ETC., ETC.

Various vessels have been wrecked on the shores of this Bay, and human skulls have been washed out of the bank upon the shore after great gales and coins of gold and silver have at these times also been found on the beach. These are said to have come from the wreck of a French frigate, which was stranded there during a fearful gale many years ago, when Louisburg was yet a city. Our Captain, who was a native of Aspey Bay with true Highland superstition, informed us that often during some stormy night mournful groans, and the sad lamenting voices of those who perished on these dreary shores, were heard lamenting their sad fate. He had never heard them himself but others had. At the time of our visit the fishermen were rejoicing in the multitude of squid, which had made their appearance on the coast. These fish when caught and salted are carried to the Island of Saint Pierre, where they are stored and sold as bait for codfish to the fishermen; Saint Ann's and Aspey Bay are the only places in the Island where they are caught in quantities. They are taken with what is called a jigger, which is a piece of lead about three inches long of a conical shape. In it there are about a dozen and a half of hooks. The squid come close into the rocks in great numbers to spawn and sometimes the tide leaves them in quantities on the shore. The way in which they are caught is this: the jigger to which a line is fastened, is cast from the boat into the sea; the fish seeing this rush at it, seize it with their mouth and are hauled into the boat and shaken off. The week previous to our arrival 13 loads of squid, about 40,000 each, had been caught. The price paid for them by the French fishermen was about 35 cents per hundred. Cape North, which forms the northern extremity of the Bay as well as of the Island is 55 miles from Cape Race. From the light house on the hill of the cape, the red rocks, covered here and there with scanty vegetation, rise at an angle of from 30° to 45° to a perpendicular height of 1,000 feet above the sea. Its lofty summit is nearly level for a distance of a mile to the south. A mile from this point a vast gorge appears to have been cut out, extending down close to the water's edge. A mile further south there is another gulch having a square base, a mile

in length, looking as if a piece of the top of the mountain had been removed leaving many hundred feet beneath untouched. Still further south three great pyramids appear to have been formed from the ancient mountain, the two northern ones having level summits, while that to the south, the highest, called the Sugar Loaf, ends in a peak two sides springing directly from the sea. At its base there is a large level piece of ground where there are bright green fields and houses. We took our last look at it when the slant rays of the setting sun gave a bright and cheerful appearance to them, all the rest of the Sugar Loaf, with the exception of a small portion of the southern side where the sun's rays fell on the scrubby vegetation with which it was covered, was lost in darkness, leaving only the outline of the giant hill which stood out in bold relief against the sky. At this time the dark waters of the Bay were slowly breaking with measured cadence on the long sandy beach, while all else was still.

To return from this digression. After landing, we walked up to the nearest house which was occupied by a Highland family, who were all absent, with the exception of the aged mother and little Kitty, a child of 13 years, whom this worthy woman had brought up. Poor little Kitty! Hers was a lonely life, and yet she seemed happy. The old lady welcomed us to her humble home and soon prepared a frugal meal for us. She had no sugar, which she said cost twenty cents a pound. So she could not indulge in this luxury. We asked her what was her native country, and she said the Highlands of Scotland; Argyle, she thought, but not certain; her husband knew. Breakfast over the old lady asked us if we would like to see a book. She had a good one, she said, and mounting the stairs to a chamber aloft she brought down and delivered into our hands an old volume of the Scottish Christian Herald, which looked as if it had been well read. In the adjoining room we noticed the photograph of a fine looking young woman, with long ringlets falling on her shoulders, hanging up against the wall. We asked the old lady who this was. Looking sorrowfully at the picture, she said: "My daughter; she died in Boston." We asked her if she would not like to leave Aspey Bay, to which she replied: "There was a time when I longed to leave it but I am too old now." They were but poor farmers and their land looked exhausted and sterile. To the uncertain business of fishing all their energies had been directed and now in their old age they had but little to depend on.

TO BE CONTINUED.

What is a Gentleman.

HOW CARDINAL NEWMAN ANSWERS THE QUESTION.

It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both refined, and accurate as far as it goes. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him; and he concurs with their movements rather than take the initiative himself. His benefits may be considered at parallel to what are called comforts or conveniences in arrangements of a personal nature; like an easy chair or a good fire, which do their part in dispelling cold and fatigue, though Nature provides means of rest and animal heat without them. The true gentleman in like manner carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast; all clashing of opinion, or collision of all restraint or suspicion, or gloom or resentment—his great concern being to make everyone at their ease at home. He has his eyes on all his company, he is tender toward the bashful, gentle toward the distant, and merciful toward the absurd; he guards against unseasonable allusions or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving what he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort; he has not ears for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantages, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare not say out. From a long sighted prudence he observes the maxim of the ancient sage, that we should conduct ourselves towards our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend. He has too much sense to be affronted at insults, and too well employed to remember injuries. He is patient, forbearing, and resigned, on philosophical principles; he submits to pain, because it is irreparable to death, because it is his destiny. If he engages in controversy of any kind, his disciplined intellect preserves him from the blundering discourtesy of better, perhaps, but less educated minds, who, like blunt weapons, tear and hack instead of cutting clean, who mistake the point in argument, waste their strength on trifles, misconceive their adversary, and leave the question more involved than they find it. He may be right or wrong in his opinion, but he is too clearheaded to be unjust; he is as simple as he is forcible, and as brief, as he is decisive. Nowhere shall we find greater candor, consideration, indulgence; he throws himself into the minds of his oppon-

ents, he accounts for their mistakes, he knows the weakness of human reason as well as its strength, its province and its limits. If he be an unbeliever, he will be too profound and large minded to ridicule religion or to act against it; he is too wise to be a dogmatist or fanatic in his infidelity. He respects piety and devotion; he even supports institutions as venerable, beautiful, or useful, to which he does not assent; he honors the ministers of religion, and it contents him to decline its mysteries without assailing or denouncing them. He is a friend of religious toleration, and that not only because his philosophy has taught him to look on all forms of faith with an impartial eye, but also from the gentleness of effeminacy of feeling, which is the attendant of civilization."

BANK ROBBERY.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday last, the Teller of the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Mr. Padden, left his box and went outside the counter for a few moments to speak to his wife, who had just entered, leaving the door of his box unlocked. While talking to her a man colly opened the door, entered the vacant apartment, and with the greatest sang froid lifted a large bundle of notes from the counter, placed them under his arm and walked off. The whole thing was done so coolly that no one noticed it, except a junior clerk, who mistook the robber for Mr. Padden, as he was dressed somewhat alike, but seeing Mr. Padden enter almost immediately he drew his attention to the facts. Mr. Padden, to his consternation, discovered a pack of notes was missing, and immediately started a hue and cry after the thief, and struck the alarm at the different stations. All was of no avail, however. The thief, however, did not require much start, and could not be traced. He is described as 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, light moustache, and short side whiskers; weight about 140 lbs. The notes are \$10, \$20 and \$100 denomination. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for the apprehension of the thief.

The Chief Commissioner of Public Works by Special Commissioner Thomas Troy advertizes in to-days issue the repairing of several very important bridges. The sale takes place at Douglastown. We are glad to find the Chief Commissioner has ordered this work to be done, as great inconvenience has been felt by travellers passing along the road to Bathurst. In view of the many applications to the Government for bridges in this county the people will not be unreasonable enough to condemn the Government or the chief for not having this work earlier advertized.

New Advertisements.

STORES! STORES!!

Tinware, Tinware.

The Subscriber has opened a ware room in the building known as

FISH'S TANNERY,

Where all classes of the above goods are now on exhibition.

I can quote prices for these goods which will commend them to purchasers.

STOVES

purchased at my establishment will be fitted up free of charge.

CALL & INSPECT STOCK.

Freezers & Refrigerators

a speciality.

R. D. SOUTHWOOD,

Newcastle, Sept 27, 1880—sep29mf

MAIL CONTRACT.

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

CHATHAM AND ESCUMINAC.

from 1st January next.

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

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

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

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

JOHN McMILLAN, P. O. Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, St John, Sept. 15th, 1880. sep29mf

NOTICE.

Any party using the name of the N. York Singer Co. by the name of Chas. G. Paul is to be treated as a fraud. He has no connection with the Company.

I. H. G. FARNHAM, Manager Singer Co.

Sept 29—1f



Bridge Notice.

I will sell by Public Auction in front of Wm Miller's store, Douglastown, on

Wednesday, 6th October next at 12 o'clock noon,

The repairing of the following bridges:

TABUSINTAC AND LITTLE ESKEDDLOC,

On the Great Road leading to Bathurst. Also at the same time and place the

KERR AND JOHNSTONE BRIDGES, Douglastown. Specifications of said work can be seen at the residence of the undersigned.

By order of the Chief Commissioner Board of Works,

THOMAS TROY, Special Commissioner. Douglastown, Sept 27—sep29toef



Notice to Contractors.

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

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

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

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

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

By order, S. CHAPLEAU, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 24th Sept. 1880. Sept. 29 toef12.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT THE CHEAP—

Cash Store!

10 CASES AND BALES

CONSISTING OF

WINCEYS,

SCARLET, PINK, BLUE GREY NAVY BLUE AND WHITE

FLANNELS,

ULSTER, SACK AND MANTLE CLOTH,

SILKS, VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,

In all the New Shades.

WOOL SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies' & Misses' Wool Hosiery,

In Plain, Check and Stripe,

100 Yards Grey Cotton from 7c up.

15 CASES BOOTS & SHOES,

2 CASES NEW CANADIAN TWEEDS,

2 CASES MEN AND BOYS' REEFING JACKETS.

WINES & LIQUORS,

Some of which are very Choice.

35 HALF AND QUARTER BOXES CHOICE CONGOU TEA

Retailing for 36 cents per pound.

MOLASSES, SUGAR, SOAP, Etc., etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOSEPH HAYS, Direct Importer. Newcastle and Nelson, Miramichi, Aug 30, 1880.—1in

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY!

1880. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1880

On and after Monday, the 14th June, the Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

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

A Pullman Car runs daily on the latter Train to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Pullman Car for Montreal is attached. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Pullman Car for Montreal is attached at Moncton. A Special Freight will continue to leave for Sussex for accommodation of passengers..... 6.30 p.m. 6.35 p.m.

WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

RAILWAY	ST. JOHN	ST. JOHN
EXPRESS	TIME.	TIME.
Express from Quebec and Halifax.....	6.00 a.m.	6.05 a.m.
Express from Sussex.....	9.05 a.m.	9.10 a.m.
ACCOMMODATION from Point du Chene.....	1.55 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
Express from Halifax and points South of Campbellton.....	7.35 p.m.	7.40 p.m.

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



TO MY PATRONS!

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM

—FOR MY—

Fall Importations,

I will sell my present Stock of

SUMMER MATERIAL

AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES.

An Ask an Early Inspection From Each.

I have a full assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

Boots and Shoes, Linders and Drawers, Spinning Wheels, Brooms, Pails, Crank Churns, etc.

Just Received a New Stock of CANNED

FISH, MEATS AND FRUIT.

I tender my warmest thanks to my Patrons of fifteen years standing and ask for a continuation of their liberal support.

JOHN FISH.

Newcastle, Aug. 30 1880.

LEMON'S

VARIETY STORE!

FREDERICTON, N. B.

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

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

All the people within 100 miles must know where LEMON'S ORIGINAL VARIETY STORE is, and that in it they can find the largest, best selected, and Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS in the City.

LEMON'S VARIETY STORE is a household word.

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

We employ workmen in our CABINET WORKSHOP.

Furniture to Order.

We have more Goods than Money, and for Money will give the best value to all who are in want of the Goods we keep.

LEMON & SONS.

Fredericton, Sept. 18, 1880.

JOB WORK executed with Neatness and Despatch at this Office.