

THE CENSUS.

As the Census throughout the Dominion is to be taken early next month, a short account of the nature of the work, and the mode of carrying it on, will be found interesting.

All persons are to be registered in the Province and locality in which their home is and their families reside, whether they may be absent, such as fishermen or in overboard, or those who are travelling abroad. The names of such persons, temporarily absent, will be taken as being present. So the names of seamen at sea, college students and children at schools, those temporarily absent at educational, charitable and penal institutions, are to be taken as if they were at home.

Persons having no family abode, and no fixed domicile will be taken wherever they are found. Orphans in public institutions and persons in asylums, and persons without family abode, or sentenced for life, will be taken where they happen to be.

The census returns of Population and Property are to consist of facts as they exist on the 4th April 1881. Therefore any person who was alive on the 4th April, 1881, although he may have died between that date and the date of the enumerators visit, is to be recorded as if living; and for the same reason, infants who may have been born after the 4th April 1881, are not to be recorded.

There are eight schedules which are as follows:-

- 1. Nominal return of the living.
2. Return of deaths.
3. Real estate, public institutions and industrial establishments.
4. Occupied lands, field products, plants, fruits and other products.
5. Live stock, animal products, home made fabrics and furs.
6. Products of the forest.
7. Shipping and fisheries.
8. Mineral products.

Every person will be registered by name, family by family, taken from house to house. There is a column for vessels with persons on board; one for temporary buildings, one for houses in course of construction and uninhabited. In entering the religion the enumerator must be careful to enter the information given by the person questioned.

The registry of death must be made with great care and attention. The census of the deaths are to be ascertained as nearly as possible.

Real estate will include the total number of acres of land in the Dominion; public institutions and industrial establishments will include all institutions of a religious, scholastic, charitable or penal character, also manufactories. Occupied lands &c., refer to lands in actual occupation.

Schedules 5 and 6 require no explanation.

Shipping and fisheries will set out the number of vessel owners, the number and tonnage of vessels, number of fishermen, and the quantities of fish caught.

Mineral products relate exclusively to the extraction of mineral products.

Mr John Maltby of Newcastle has been appointed commissioner for the County of Northumberland.

PERSECUTION OF OUR FEW BEARS.

We see by the estimates that the Government have set apart for the coming year, \$2,000 to be used towards the further persecution of the bear. There is not a cent set down for the extermination of tigers, hyenas, or Indian devils. The whole malice and ill-will of the Government seem to be directed against the supposed bear, -wile the tiger, the hyena, and the wolf of this Province are as destructive of our sheep as the bear is. The only animal we know of that will not touch a sheep, and that has never been known to worry or kill one is the dog, and this is the reason that the Government offers no bounty for killing dogs.

People who own sheep, are stupid enough to differ from the Government, however, on the "killing" question. They exonerate the bear entirely, and put all the blame on the dog. One man said to the writer the other day, "For the last three years now, I have lost 10 sheep. Every one of them killed by the dogs. I have never had one killed by the bear yet, and never saw anyone who had!" This gentleman lives on the South West Miramichi. "Have you ever seen a bear?" asked the writer. "Never, and I have been in the woods now this 40 years."

But turning to the Auditor General's Report we find that nine hundred and one bears were put to death in N. B. Brunswick last year, and the sum of \$2,700 paid to their murderers. In York alone, 170 bears fell,

in Queen's the death of 165 is recorded, -at least the hunters swore to that number of noses -in Northumberland the inhabitants killed 113 bears, in Charlotte they killed 107.

We do not know exactly how near like a bears nose the object sworn to must be to satisfy the magistrate, but in some cases we suppose anything at all will do. We have been informed that "you can pass off that part of a cows foot near the horn, on most any squire for a bears nose," and that "some people can make them just as good as if they grew on a bear." We learn of one squire who after certifying to the bears nose, hid the disjecta membra in a snow bank, but might no sooner fell than the wary trapper dug up the nose, came along in a few days and sold it again. The same snout was sold nine or ten times that winter.

The fact of the business is if the government wish to put a little money in the peoples waf, they will have to relax the laws, and pass a clause something like this:-

"Any Commissioner under this Act, shall certify that any applicant has produced a bears nose, provided the object exhibited have some resemblance to a bears nose, but no such object shall weigh more than fifty pounds, or less than a half ounce. In case where the commissioner has good and sufficient reason to doubt the veracity of the hunters, or the genuineness of the exhibit, he shall insist on the nose being flesh of some description, and not wood or other substances which would be sufficient in the case of reputable applicants."

And then to help the thing along the government ought to grant a sum for the erection of one or more bear nose factories.

Most people in this country now think if a man is too negligent, or too indifferent to go out and kill a bear that kills his sheep, he ought not to be pined if the bear came and eat him out of house and home. It would be just as sensible to grant a bounty for every hundred potato bugs or army worms killed, as it is to grant a bounty for killing bears. For the grease, and the skin, and the sport men will hunt bears if the government never existed -and if any man is so indifferent that he will let bears come in and eat him up, if he has not some promise of reward for defending himself, then it is a pity and a shame the government should step in to defend him.

TOWN AFFAIRS.

(No. 1.)

We propose calling public attention to the manner in which our town affairs are managed, and asking the ratepayers of the town to devote their attention to a consideration of local matters. We understand that our local parish officers, particularly during the past two years, have been selected for their political predilections, and that no matter how competent a man may be, if he do not profess the right political creed, he is not considered fit for a parish office. Assessors, collectors, road commissioners, even constables and hog-reeves are selected, not for their fitness for the respective positions, but for their political services. When the county was incorporated, we understand that the first councillors were opposed by the leading lights of the now, or lately, dominant political party. A numberpiece of that party lampooned them on every possible occasion. This opposition was kept up for three or four years, until after the Dominion election, when "a change came over the spirit of their dreams," and the same councillors became the candidates of the men who had opposed and reviled them. From this period too they seemed to have lost their independence, and to have become the mere tools of a political faction. It was certainly not an edifying sight to see a member of the Dominion Parliament degrading himself to the level of whipper-in at a petty parish election. We do not wonder, therefore, at the state of our Town affairs, but we do feel surprised, that the intelligent ratepayers of the Town should allow themselves to be made the tools of a clique, and have their councillors forced on them by a few disreputable vice-pullers. It certainly does not follow that because a man supports a certain candidate in the Dominion elections, that he ought to support, as his horse his ox or even his mule, and be bound to support any person he may select for municipal honors.

It is not creditable to the Town that it should allow its affairs to be managed as they have been; our streets, our fire department, our police, in fact all our public service requires reforms, and we hope by directing public attention to them, to arouse a feeling amongst the ratepayers that will result in an improvement.

We trust that the system of mixing up politics in parish matters, a system that is condemned in every enlightened community, will be strangled by the ratepayers, and men selected for the office of councillors, who have some stake in the town, some knowledge of its requirements, intelligence enough to understand its wants, and independence enough to deal with

them in spite of local prejudices. As we consider our local affairs of more importance than remote public questions, we will in future issues deal with them, and we invite suggestions from the ratepayers on these matters.

THE ST. JOHN RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Some of the St. John people want a bridge built over the river St John at or near the Falls, that connexion may be had between the St. John and Maine Railway, and the Intercolonial. There are a great many opposed to the project, because the scheme owes its origin to such men as J. Murray Kay, Thos. R. Jones, and B. Robinson. It is believed by many, and we are one of the believers, that this bridge scheme is the old malice against the Grand Southern Railway, with a new face. However, if the bridge is built, it may turn out that it can no more "kill the Grand Southern" than did the defeat of the Extension Bill, upstairs, or the purchase of the Carleton Branch, or the silly spruce held in the Dufferin Hotel.

POOR NORTHUMBERLAND.

We see by the report of the Minister of Public Works, to which we shall again refer, that there is no provision made for building a railway line from here to Escuminac or for establishing a station there. This is what comes of a county being unrepresented; for how was Dr Fortin to know what we needed here, or how was the Minister of Public Works to find out, unless through our county's representative? But while the estimates were being brought down, he was in England, and when at home he gives himself no trouble about the county's wants. He is worse in this respect than ever Hatchison was. Northumberland made a sad mistake, and now she is finding it out.

Sir Garnet Wolseley either, is not without his enemies. He is soon to be raised to a peerage, and his enemies say he made his fortune "out of his little jaunt" to Red River, Canada, and but for Sir John Hawley Glover, Governor of Newfoundland, he would have met an Isan-tula in Ashantee. The commander in chief, it is said, hates Wolseley. It is always so.

Base envy withers at anothers joy? And hates that excellences it cannot reach.

Just as the Parliament is about to close, and all the business is ended, our member Snowball walks in and takes his seat. No wonder all the members of the House set up a laugh and asked, "have you risen from the dead?" when he entered the Chamber.

It has lately been reported from the Transvaal that Sir Evelyn Wood who went out with reinforcements had been shot by the boers. It is the policy of the boers to kill all the officers possible.

Poor Sitting Bull wants to surrender, but he is afraid they will imprison or hang him.

It is said the Government will arrest Dillon.

PORT WARDENS.

From the Report of the Minister of Marine we learn that the following ports have, under the provisions of the "General Port Wardens Act," been determined by the Governor General in Council to be ports at which it is expedient that port wardens should be appointed Halifax, Port Hawkesbury, Port Mulgrave, North Sydney, Louisburg, Sydney, Pictou, Cow Bay in Nova Scotia, all the ports in P. E. Island, and Victoria and Esquimaux in British Columbia; Quebec Montreal and St John, N. B. are under special acts.

The duties of a port warden consist in examining the condition and stowage of cargoes on board vessels, and if any goods are damaged, in ascertaining the cause and making a record of the same in his books of office. He is, also, when required to proceed to any vessel, warehouse, dwelling or wharf, and make a similar record of any goods alleged to be damaged on board any vessel. In like manner he shall, when required, be surveyor on any vessel which may have suffered wreck or damage, or which shall be deemed unfit to proceed on her voyage; he shall also be surveyor of the repairs necessary to render the vessel sea worthy, and his certificate that the repairs have been properly made shall be evidence that the vessel is seaworthy. He is also to have cognizance of all matters relating to the survey of vessels and their cargoes

arriving in port damaged, and when required, shall give certificates of such surveys. He is to act arbitrator in all matters of dispute, etc, etc.

The first section of the "General Port Wardens Act," 37 Vic. Chap. 32, says "The Governor in Council may from time to time determine at what ports in the Dominion it is expedient that port wardens should be appointed, and at and for any such port, a port warden may be appointed by the Governor."

We think that the importance and extent of the trade and navigation of Chatham demand that this act should be extended to it, and that a port warden should be appointed. We trust therefore that an Order in Council will determine it to be such a port, and we believe it would be a benefit in every way to have some regularly constituted person to arbitrate in matters of dispute, to survey vessels, and perform the duties laid down in the act. Chatham is a far more important port in regard to shipping than most of those named above; and should be similarly treated. By all means let us come under the "Port wardens act," and let a good competent man be appointed to the responsible position of portwarden. Our present slip shod system of irresponsible surveyors has been in existence long enough.

The Chilians can find no one with whom to make peace. The president is hidden in an inland town. The country is in a state of anarchy, misery and despair.

There has been a shocking earthquake in Ischia, Italy - 700 houses have been destroyed and hundreds of people killed. The terror and misery are indescribable. Since the great earthquake at Lisbon nothing so bad has happened.

The House at Fredericton is busy with supply today. The Opposition is broken up like a flow of ice after a heavy gale: or seems like

Scattered sedge Afloat, when fierce winds Orion arm'd Hath vexed the Red Sea coast.

THE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON'S BILL.

Several times while the STAR was being published in Fredericton it pointed out that it was the duty of some Honorable member to consult with the intelligent members of the medical profession in New Brunswick, with a view to drawing up a bill, protecting the medical profession, and for preventing it from running to seed, and to afford a guarantee to the public that some of the "M. D.'s" going around, looking at your tongue and prescribing "something" for you, are not horse doctors in disguise, and that unsuspecting people are not likely to be poisoned at any moment. For the last few years, the Doctor swarm in New Brunswick, has outrivalled the potato bug, every 2nd and 3rd class school teacher nearly, having developed into an M. D. - and we pointed out that some steps should be taken to abate the nuisance.

In olden times if a man had a spare son, and some money, in casting his eyes around for a suitable profession for the boy, he would have no hesitation in deciding the medical profession to be an excellent one. The country had not then run to doctors, but those who were M. D.'s had spent four or five years in a respectable and recognized college. Now few men will think of giving a boy a four or five years course, for all he can get is an "M. D." and that the 3rd class school teacher can get in six weeks, and for any sum from \$20 upwards. Thus the country is threatened by quacks, who will carry their profession down to nullifying the sex of pigs, sheep, horses and bovines - who will pull out a tooth, set a joint, "cure the azmo" or cut off a cancer "cheap," - take buckwheat or pot tices down, or a six months note in payment. Of course respectable men are driven out of such a field, and the mountebanks have it all to themselves.

We remember reading the other day of a medical hot bed in the States where one professor was convicted of having sold to applicants nearly two hundred diplomas, a large number of the parties purchasing not having spent a day in medical college. The professor put the money in his pocket - and is now we believe in jail, not of course for sending out nearly two hundred poisoners, but for defrauding the institution. Some, and a good many too, of this famous two hundred came to New Brunswick and settled all along the St. John river. Of course the American colleges have turned out some excellent physicians and surgeons, and many of them are an ornament to the profession, but at the same time the evil complained of is so great, that it is the bounden duty of the legislature now to interfere. We are glad that a bill has been drawn, much within the terms of our suggestion, and will be, or has been, presented to the legislature. A copy of the bill is before us. It is proposed to establish a Medical Council of nine members. The council

to organize one month after the passage of the act in Fredericton.

The Council will have a register - and every medical man must have his name, residence, his degrees, where obtained, when granted, etc., on this register - else he will be prosecuted for practicing medicine, surgery, etc.

Any person wishing to study medicine will have to undergo an examination in English grammar, composition, etc., arithmetic to extraction of the square root, algebra to end of simple equations; two first books in euclid, and in Latin, "One book, translation and grammar."

Such a candidate goes off where he pleases to some college &c. of standing to study, but on returning he must prove he has attended 12 months to a course of general lectures, had a 3 mos. course in medical jurisprudence, hospital practice of 12 mos., that he has taken a 6 months course in clinical surgery, and the same in clinical medicine - then he enters his name on the register paying a \$10 fee - he pays \$5 at the entering examination, etc., etc.

The bill it seems to us has a great many defects:

First, we think certain colleges or universities ought to be prescribed, a few colleges of good standing, in the States, in Canada, and in great Britain and not give the student the privilege of going all over creation. There is many a college that will sell diplomas, and certify a hundred things for \$20. A half dozen respectable colleges or universities or so specified, would be enough - and any efficient Canadian colleges, should have a place on the list. The power of examining graduates should be very limited - if existing at all. We would expunge such a clause.

In Section 11 the English is very bad. The word "practice," being used as a verb, should be "practise," but it is misspelled all through the bill. "Shall be registered" in the same section, should be "shall have been registered."

In Section 12 "unless he shall satisfy," should read, unless he shall have satisfied. The grammar is very bad.

In Section 13, the word preceding is spelled "preceding" - and elsewhere in the bill.

Sub section 8, of section 15 is vague. It has no reference to anything clearly specified in the bill, and in any case should not be there.

Section 20 conserves the rights of homeopaths and clairvoyants!

Section 27 is quite superfluous.

In looking at section 29 we are led to ask, will physicians holding legal diplomas, but who have not registered under the act, be prosecuted under section 23; if so, and this seems the conclusion from the reading, of what force is section 19, or why is it in the bill?

Section 29 prohibits Indians giving cherry bark, and dogwood bark medicines for pay, etc., - and the section should be recast so as to exclude the Indians.

Section 30 offers rare inducement to informers. It is good - and if taken advantage of, will prove a better business than shooting bears under another act.

Section 35 is queer. It says "no suit shall be commenced under the act after one year from the date of the cause of action." Suppose it be malpractice, continued for two or three years? Does the cause of action commence only after the quack has blinded, or poisoned his patient? Look at the case of Diffin vs. Dow. Under this new act poor Diffin would have to let his sight and his reputation go unavenged.

Section 38 provides for one registration, and another section provides for another. We cannot see why there should be the registration provided by 38.

We do not know why Section 43 should prescribe "one Fredericton and two St John newspapers" as advertising mediums. The North has many people, and many papers too.

Schedule B provides a curriculum, and insists on the medical candidate knowing of Latin - one book, translation and grammar. The book is not specified, - it may be Cicero de Senectate, it may be one of the volumes of Tacitus, it may be a book of Caesar, of Virgil, or it may be Bryces first book. Some book of its equivalent should be defined.

The "optional" clause is silly, for it can serve no purpose to work it, or to let it alone.

The bill, modified some, ought to pass.

WILLIAM WYSE, GENERAL DEALER,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

CHATHAM, - - MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Merchandise and Produce received on commission. Liberal advances made

ON CONSIGNMENTS.

No CHARGE FOR STORAGE. Auction Sales and all Business in connection with the same, attended to promptly Chatham, Aug. 1880. -Im

JAMES CLOWERY

Duke St, Chatham, N B

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

Hats and Caps

Boots and Shoes

Glass and Crockeryware

Ready made Clothing

All of which will be sold low for Cash. Chatham - Dec 22 - 18

New Drug Store

(Opposite Hon. William Muirhead's Store and next door to Custom House.)

JUST OPENED:

A Nice Assortment of Sundries COMPRISING - Hair, Tooth, Cloth, Hat, Nail and SHAVING BRUSHES,

LADIES AND GENTS' SHOULDER BRACES,

FINE TOILET SOAPS

Trusses, Nursing Bottles and Fittings, Hand Mirrors, Shaving Boxes.

LIME JUICE, (in Pts. & Qtz.)

Canary, Hemp, Rape, Maw AND MILLET SEEDS

ALL KINDS OF

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared, and only the Purest Drugs are used

Only Depot for

DURKEE'S LIVER PADS,

(Only \$1.25)

DENTAL ROOMS, Up Stairs. Entrance: Front Door.

MACKENZIE & CO.

Chatham, N. B., Sept 1, 1880. - 18

T. F. KEAREY,

DEALER IN -

CHOICE BRANDS

Wines,

Liquors

and Cigars.

ALSO IN -

ENGLISH ALE & IRISH PORTER

Large quantities of which are always kept on hand and for sale by the dozen or the barrel.

T. F. KEAREY, [Rear of Customs House,] CHATHAM, N. B.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1880. - 18

SPRING

TRADE SALE

OF -

Flour, Cornmeal &c

Commencing on Saturday the 6th day of March next, at 10 a. m., continuing every Saturday until the whole of the two carloads are disposed of:

- 50 bbls Flour
10 do Cornmeal
25 bags do
50 bbls and bags Beans
20 bbls Dried Apples
20 Pork Hams and Shoulders
10 bbls Herring
50 half-bbls Herring
100 bbls and half bbls Mackerel
100 do Cod and flake
200 boxes Smoked Herring
10 kegs Baking Soda
20 halfcests Tea
20 boxes Soap
20 do Raisins
10 half do.
10 Bbls Sugar, assorted kinds
10 Bbls Apples Bishop Pippin.
Terms of Sale. All sums of \$10 and under Cash, over that amount three months credit, with approved Security. W.M. WYSE, Chatham N. B. 22 Feb Auctioneer

Just Received!

Layer Raisins

Currants &c &c

Essence of Lemon

Essence Peppermint

ALSO -

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

and LITTLE MAJOR TOBACCO

For sale low by NICHOLAS BARDEN Chatham - Dec 22 - 18

J. B. RUSSELL,

Direct Importer of

CHOICE WINES,

BRANDIES,

WHISKIES,

CORNETS,

&c., &c., &c

ALSO -

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SELECTED

GROCERIES!

Opposite Masonic Hall,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Newcastle - Nov 21 - 18

J. H. PHINNEY

DEALER IN

Jooking, Hall & Parlor Stoves

OF ALL KINDS.

Japanned, Wired and Stamped Goods and Granite Ironware. Also manufacture of TINWARE & STOVEPIPE. Orders from the country promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Newcastle, N. B., March 6th 1881. 18