

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 " " " "	8
10 " " Weekly " "	7
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J. E. COLLINS,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
Chatham, N. B.

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.—1m.

T. F. KEAREY,
—DEALER IN—
CHOICE BRANDS

—OF—
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.—tf

John J. Harrington,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary, Public, etc.
Office—in McLachlan's Building, [Upstairs.]
WATER ST., CHATHAM.
Chatham, Sept. 1, 1880.—

J. F. CONNORS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries and Provisions,
At Lowest Cash Prices.
CROCKERYWARE AT COST, AND CHARGES.
Chatham, September 1, 1880.

S. Y. MITCHELL,
—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES

AND LIQUORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Pleasant Street,
OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
September 1, 1880.

NOTICE.
DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in Sutherland & Creighton's Building, next to Mr. James Davidson's—opposite Mr. Joseph Hayes Store.
NEWCASTLE, - - N. B.
September 17, 1880.—1y

L. J. TWEEDIE,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc.
CHATHAM, - - N. B.
OFFICE: in Snowball's Building
Chatham, August 30, 1870.—tf
JOB WORK executed with Neatness and Despatch at this Office.

The Star.

VOLUME II.

CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 9, 1880.

NO. 194.

NOTICE!
To Ships Captains, Ship Chandlers and the Public generally.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE:
50 Bbls. English Prime Mess Pork,
40 " Extra " " Pork.
30 Tierces Extra Plate Beef,
40 Bbls Mess Beef,
Lowest figures.

GUNN & O'MALLEY,
Ship Chandlers, etc
Chatham, Sept. 1, 1880.—tf.

Hair Dressing.
SALOON!

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAVING
DONE PROMPTLY AND
In the Best Style of the Art.
ZENUS TINGLEY,
COR. WATER AND ST. JAMES STREET,
Chatham.
Chatham, Sept. 1,

Law and Collection Office
—OF—
ADAMS & LAWLOR,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Conveyancers,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.
REAL ESTATE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.
Claims collected in all parts of the Dominion.
OFFICES,
NEWCASTLE & BATHURST.
M. ADAMS' R. A. LAWLOR.

WAVERLY HOTEL.
ALEXANDER STEWART,
Proprietor.
NEWCASTLE, - - N. B.
August 30, 1880.

JOHN R. MALTBY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC
Conveyancer, &c. &c.
OFFICE:—Over the store of James Fish, Esq., Commercial Wharf.
NEWCASTLE N. B.
Sept. 1, 1880.

M. O. THOMPSON,
Successor to the late William Casey.
HARNESS MAKER,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Driving and Work Harness,
Collars, Whips, Whip Thongs, Curry Combs, Brushes.
And other stock usually found in a well kept Establishment. Orders respectfully solicited.
Chatham, Aug. 30 1880.

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Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—Adjoining Telegraph Office, Hays' Building,
NEWCASTLE N. B.
August, 30th. 1880.

WILLET & QUIGLEY,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,
Princess St., Ritchie's Building, [Up stairs.]
St. John, N. B.
John Willet.
Rich'd P. Quigley, LL. B., B. C. L.,
Commissioner for Massachusetts.

NOTICE.
NEITHER myself nor Consignee will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the ship "Champion," without a written order from me.
DAVID D. RAITT, Captain.
GEO. McLEOD,
Official Consignee.
Chatham, Sept. 22, 1880.

New Drug Store
(Opposite Hon. William Muirhead's Store and next door to Custom House.)
JUST OPENED:
A Nice Assortment of Sundries,
—COMPRISING—
Hair, Tooth, Cloth, Hat, Nail and SHAVING BRUSHES,
LADIES AND GENTS' SHOULDER BRACES,
FINE TOILET SOAPS
Trusses, Nursing Bottles and Fittings, Hand Mirrors, Shaving Boxes,
LIME JUICE, (in Pts. & Qts.)
Canary, 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.—tf

STOVES! STOVES!!
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
speciality.
R. D. SOUTHWOOD,
Newcastle, Sept 27, 1880—sep27tf

WISDOM & FISH,
Importers and Dealers in
RUBBER & LEATHER BELTING
RUBBER HOSE,
STEAM PACKING,
LUBRICATING OILS.
COTTON WASTE,
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS,
And all other Articles used in the Application of Steam to Machinery.
No. 41 Dock Street,
SMALL'S FLOCK,
ST. JOHN - - N. B.
N. B.—Estimates for Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus furnished on application. All work warranted.
September 15, 1880.—1 y

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING
—IN—
Semi-Weekly Star.

SPACE.	LENGTH OF TIME.	RATES.
A Column, Half do.	One Year	\$100
Quarter do.	"	50
1 inch, 4 inches, 12 inches.	"	25
"	"	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., OCTOBER 9, 1880.

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

Hunting on the Miramichi with a Clergyman.
We had not renewed the old hunting lines which we were to use until the winter was well advanced. One of these extended from Miramichi to Nashwaak lake, generally through a dense forest of black spruce. My reverend partner accompanied me while I was re-blaying this line, carrying only his gun and such things as were necessary for his own comfort and convenience: the provisions and cooking utensils for both I carried. On this line there were on moose signs, those of caribou were abundant. We set on it about seventy-five snare traps as well as a few steel ones for loupceviers, beaver and otter. The best way to make a snare trap is to cut down a small sized fir tree, smooth off the whole of the top of the stump with the exception of one side, where you leave a piece of the wood standing 8 or 10 inches high and about an inch diameter; this is used in supporting the dead fall, the bait house is on the opposite side of the stump, and is formed from a few splits which are driven into the top of the stump. The bait, which is usually a piece of squirrel, hare, partridge or fish, (the latter being the favorite food of the snare) is placed in a figure of four wooden traps on which rests a heavy pole. On the animal seizing the bait, the trap springs and the pole falls upon him crushing him between it and the top of the stump. These traps will last for years, and being high, are not liable to be covered by snow. Sometimes the trap is made in a hollow tree but in such cases the mice frequently steal the bait and the working of the tree often springs them. Our traps were frequently robbed by black cats which is in general the only wild animal which robs the snare traps. Sometimes an owl will tear the game to pieces; this however rarely happens. The moose bird is also a great enemy to the trapper; he will follow the line for miles robbing the trap or picking holes in the game and thereby rendering the fur useless. He often springs the trap while picking at the bait, but being small and too far in, the spring pole falls upon his tail which he frequently leaves behind him. A bird which has lost his tail seldom approaches a trap again. No scent is used for snare traps, but in the case of the loupcevier it is invaluable. Oil of rhodium is the best. If the wind is fair the loupcevier will smell this a quarter of a mile. On this line during the winter we got about five otters and between 30 and 40 snare; we visited our traps on it every week or ten days, we also got a few beavers, mink and loupceviers. We had another short line to Nappadoggan Lake and dead waters which empty themselves into the Nashwaak. On this line we got a good many otter and beavers, some mink and but few snare; this was our chief caribou ground. We had another line which crossed the head waters of Taxis River. This ran through the best hunting country on it. Here we caught 7 black cats in three weeks, the skins of these brought from \$8 to \$10, each; there were also numerous moose yards on this route. We also had other short lines, on all of which we got more or less game.
We had the most difficulty in trapping the otter which is a very wary animal, having remarkably keen scent; so much so, that if you step on his pathway during either summer or winter, any where in the vicinity of the trap he will notice it and immediately turn off. The trap is usually set at the place where the otter leaves the water and lands on the shore; he always makes the shore at the same spot unless disturbed. I generally find where his feet strikes the bank under water, and by careful notice you will find the prints of them at this point unless there may have been a storm shortly before in which case one must use his best judgment. The trap whose springs are very strong is of steel and is set a little to one side of his path, as the legs of the otter project to each side of his body and if the pan of the trap be placed exactly in the centre of his path, he will make over it and escape; he may spring it by the weight of his body, but in such cases escapes capture and you will never find him landing in that spot again. When you are visiting your trap to see whether you have any game in it or not, you should take a large bunch of boughs, dip them into the water and sprinkle thoroughly your tracks. This answers the purpose of a shower of rain and completely washes away the scent. It is much better to visit your other traps in a canoe, which you can do without landing and thus save much unnecessary labor. In order to secure the traps so that the otter may not take it away, a small tree is cut down, the ring of the chain slipped over the butt and secured by a wedge; the tree is then shoved down in an upright position into the mud, the top boughs untrimmed so that it may resemble as nearly as possible a living tree. I frequently make use of wooden traps, which are made in the following manner: in the first place find the otter road, since they have such, which leads from water to water, or from lake to lake, invariably selecting the shortest and easiest route between waters. In any descent their travelling is done by sliding; in these cases their track is as smooth as possible. I try and find some stick that has fallen across the path and which the animal has to climb over. If one cannot be found I get an old one and place it across the road in as careless a manner as possible so as not to attract the animal's attention, handling it also as little as possible. A pole for a dead fall is placed lengthwise on this and secured by two stakes, which are driven into the ground, leaving the path-way about two or three feet wide: the tops of the stakes are secured with spruce roots, or small withs used as strings, which are wound around them. A cross piece is secured to the top of the stakes in the same manner, a small crooked stick is placed over this and reaches to the path-way, connecting with a small stick running across the path: a small loop of withs or roots is passed over the end of the dead fall; the dead fall is then lifted and the loop passed over the crooked stick; you place weights on the dead fall on either side, cover everything up with dry brush as well as possible, placing it as if it had accidentally fallen there, (green boughs will not do) and then drench the whole with water. When the otter comes along he may back up and go around, but if he smells no scent of man's track or work, after a while he advances into the trap: in passing through, his breast strikes the small stick running across his path under the deadfall and he is caught; if he be not killed at once he makes great struggles to effect his escape. I never lost but two; in one case the wood was rotten, the trap being old in the other, the animal had pressed too far through before he was caught.
I may mention a very strange thing which occurred to me. I caught two otters side by side in one trap. They had been probably playing on the road and both attempted to pass at the one

"STAR,"
Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

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

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

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

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

The Canada Pacific Railway.
AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE MINISTERIAL AGREEMENT.

The American Railroad Journal, in its last issue, speaking of the Canada Pacific railway, says:—
The preliminary surveys cost about four millions of dollars, and when we consider that they were practically completed in the space of six years, we cannot over-estimate the zeal, the ability, and the heroic fidelity of the persons who accomplished such results.
With regard to the future of the railway, we are told that the contract for the construction of the line is taken by a syndicate said to be the most powerful in respect to money and influence that has ever taken hold of any American enterprise.
The contracting parties will receive from the Canadian Government a certain number of millions sterling in cash or its equivalent, to be provided for by an issue of Canadian Government bonds, and certain number of millions of acres of land. In consideration of these grants, they undertake to form a company, to be called the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which shall construct and work the line in perpetuity. The Government furthermore gives to the contracting parties, in addition to the surveys already made, the whole of the line already built. Of the immense advantage of the railway, when constructed, to the Dominion of Canada there can be no doubt. Although, on account of sectional jealousy and perplexity in deciding upon routes, progress has been long delayed, the preliminary matters of the railway have been planned and executed with consummate skill and ability.
The line throughout its whole extent will compare favorably in all important particulars with our own trans-continental lines. It will run through the mountain passes by low-lying passages which do not exist in more southern routes. The engineer in chief, lately in charge, has reported a location on which, for fully a thousand miles west of Lake Superior, the easterly ascending gradients can be kept down to half the maximum gradients on the Grand Trunk and other roads in operation in the older provinces, thus insuring to a certain extent cheap transportation. The habitable land of the great undeveloped interior is not confined to a narrow belt along the valley of the Saskatchewan, but recent explorations have shown it to be immense in area and abounding in resources which will now be disclosed and turned to account. The vicinity of the great coal fields of Pennsylvania and Michigan to Lake Erie and Lake Huron will enable Canada to develop her mineral deposits and make them available, and she will now be able to carry her grain and lumber to market. England will send over farmers and artisans, and will confidently expect that what has remained until recently almost a desert, traversed annually by migratory herds of antelope and buffalo, and only available for wild Indians and hardy trappers, will become ere long the seat of populous provinces, and will constitute, if not the most valuable of her colonies, at least one of the great granaries of the world.