Board of Works office

The Star.

VOLUME III. CHATHAM, N. B., MAY 25, 1881. NO. 88.

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
0 "	Weekly	"		7
15 "	"	"		4

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING
—IN—
Semi-Weekly Star.

SPACE.	LENGTH OF TIME.	RATES.
A Column,	One Year	$100
Half do.	"	50
Quarter do.	"	25
4 Inches,	"	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.

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

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☞ Special arrangement 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 this office.

The North Star

CHATHAM, N. B, May 25, 1881

J E. COLLINS.....EDITOR

THE TUNIS CAMPAIGN.

A sketch of the marching and fighting.

The first part of the campaign, which was directed solely against the border tribes, may now be said to be finally closed. The attack was made in three columns, advancing from bases on the eastern frontier of Algiers. The mud and rain were the chief obstacles to the advance; but bands of Kroumirs appeared, and, lurking behind rocks and brushwood, somewhat harassed the French with a not very effectual fire. The *Temps'* correspondent, who was with the left wing of the expeditionary party, describes the Kroumir country as marked by deep ravines and forests of oaks, with but few patches of cultivated land. On reaching the Feikalat crest which commands it, Gen. Vincendon and his staff were received with musketry fire from 200 to 300 Kroumirs posted behind brushwood and rocks—a reception which was a significant commentary on the Bey's announcement that they had submitted and were ready to make reparation. The French replied and had one man wounded. The Galland column, while marching toward Feikalat by another route and by bad paths, were exposed to a warm fire, but they effected a junction with Gen Vincendon. On continuing their march the French had one man killed and five wounded. The Kroumirs allowed them to approach within fifty yards, then fired and fled through the brush wood. A Kroumir who shot a lieutenant in the leg, and was immediately shot down dead by a private next him, was a robust youth of eighteen. His only garment was a shirt with a cord round the waist. He had a cutlass and a knapsack containing powder and cartridges, but his musket could not be found. In a hut in a ravine were discovered a woman and child and five old men, and also some hens; the women were taken care of and the hut set on fire. The French, on nearing the coast and within sight of Tabarca and the French ships, found some Kroumirs posted behind a mass of rocks. They made a flank movement, and on approaching within 500 yards fired on the rocks and brushwood. The Kroumirs fled; the French who had one man killed, encamped on the spot. They had marched twenty-five or thirty kilometres in a region where they had sometimes to climb up by the help of bushes, and not a single man had lagged behind, though half of them were conscripts of only five months' standing, who at the outset were rather diffident, but after being fired at recovered their nerve.

HEAT AND THIRST.

"There can be little doubt," says the *Standard* correspondent, "that the most formidable obstacles to be surmounted in this campaign are not the military force either of the Kroumirs, Duchetetas, or Tunisians, but the scarcity of water and the heat. Both are terrible enemies, against which discipline is almost powerless. Our column, which left the Wild Fowl Lake at four o'clock in the morning, after quitting the plains entered a mountain district, and at about 8 a m. crossed a stream at only a short distance past Boradz Bou Redium, at about twelve miles from the place of starting. The sun had been scorching, and some of the men were evidently suffering severely. I was riding by the side of General Vincendon at the head of the column, when we reached a bridge spanning a small streem. Seeing the state of his troops he posted a company of the Ninety-sixth of the Line on the banks of the rivulet to prevent the men of that regiment from going down to drink. This was no easy task, but it was accomplished, and the regiment passed without a single man having moistened his lips. It appears cruel, but in fact it was an act of humanity and good generalship. The General having orders to give at the head of the column now rode off, leaving on aide-de-camp to transmit orders to the colonel of the Fortieth of the Line that no man was to be allowed to drink. When this regiment came up the Colonel thought fit to disregard the General's orders, and the soldiers rushed down to the fresh waters and revelled in the immense luxury of a long draught. A very few minutes after the last man had regained the road a halt of twenty minutes was sounded. General Vincendon, to whom the Colonal's disobedience had been reported, sent for him immediately, and, taking away his sword, condemned him to a fortnight's arrest.

A FIGHT IN THE RAVINES.

The correspondent then goes on to describe the most important engagement of the campaign. "At 2 o'clock," he says, "the vanguard of this column had carried the Rechid Macouris peak, at the summit of which the general had decided to pitch his tent. The whole affair was executed with consummate skill, and the young soldiers who entered the army only five months ago acted splendidly. However, beginning from the moment we left the camp at three, the vanguard had already started forth on the work, and at four o'clock the general and his staff were at the head of his brigade advancing to Fedj Kalah, a pass in the Takuida Tharr. Here the first attempt at resistance was encountered. A band of fifty Kroumirs had posted themselves behind rocks, and when the French arrived they opened fire upon them. A skirmish took place, in which fourteen were wounded. Then the enemy took to flight and rushed into the ravine below, where they kept up an intermittent fire but without any effect. It is doubtful, too, whether the return fire was very effective, for the Kroumirs fight as it was expected they would. They crawled almost up to the foe, hiding themselves behind the trees and rocks, and taking advantage of every inequality of ground, they then fired at their adversary point blank. The enemy driven from this vantage ground, the column continued its march to the top of the Djebel Tekkek ridge, which forms the frontier line, till it reached the first of the Rechid el Gukaroura peaks. Then again resistance was offered, but it was very soon overcome. I must not, however, omit to mention that General Vincendon was detained from eight to eleven o'clock on the Takintia ridge, a little northward of where the first skirmish took place, by the non-arrival of Palan's brigade, two companies of which had been cut off from the main force, and were separated from it by a deep ravine, occupied by the Kroumirs. The enemy was, however, at twelve o'clock driven out of his positions and the forward movement continued. Skirmishing has been kept up all day by the Kroumirs, who show great bravery in attempting to cope with the force brought against them. From where I am sitting on a rock I can see Tararca, which is in flames. The success is complete."

THE COTTON "OUTRAGE."

(*Mail.*)

When we are told that the people are paying $2,000,000 of taxation "on cottons" we are, of course, prepared to be shocked. And when we read that the $2,000,000 goes to the "cotton lords" we feel the stirrings of communism within us. But when in moments of coolness we give up our minds to reflection, we relax our frowns and lower the tone of our indignation. A comparison of the value of the importation of cotton and other articles between 1878 and 1880 suggests various reflections to the well regulated mind. Taking the items of cotton importation as nearly as they can be compared for the two years, we find the figures to be as follows:

1878—Value,	$4,056,197
1880—Value,	1,373,655
Decrease,	$2,672,542

Again, taking in the same way the items of blankets and flannels in wool goods imported, we make a comparison as follows:

1878—Value,	$554,016
1880—Value,	297,827
Decrease,	$256,189

Again, taking the total importation of wool goods imported for the two years, the figures run up as follows:

1878—Value,	$8,835,690
1880—Value,	6,394,768
Decrease,	$2,530,928

Again, taking the items of imports of cabinet ware and furniture as another example, we find the following result:

1878—Value,	$399,330
1880—Value,	92,049
Decrease,	$307,281

We have taken these simple obvious cases of goods that are in daily consumption. They show that there is less imported, and less duty (or "taxation," as the Opposition insist) paid than in 1878, and yet the prices have not increased. The money paid for the goods produced at home goes, we are told, into the pockets of the cotton lords, wool lords, and furniture lords, not to speak of the sugar lords, who are the worst of all. This is a favourite theory with the Opposition. But the fact is, and every intelligent man knows it, that the money goes into buildings for extending business, and wages of men for building them; into wages for the increased number of hands employed; into freight for raw material carried; into insurance on stock and buildings; into machinery, some, or much, of which is now being made at home; and the reasonable balance, less municipal taxation and repairs, goes as profit on the investment of capital. The money paid in wages circulates all through the country in many ways, which all intelligent persons understand. The "lords" pocket but a reasonable profit on their investments. The great mass of the money which was formerly paid for the labour of English and American artizans is now paid to our own citizens and labourers. These latter are fully aware of the fact, however the Opposition may try to conceal it.

INCIDENTS OF THE WESTERN FLOOD.

A Dakota despatch says the flood in that section was sudden coming, owing to the formation of the huge ice gorges that came in huge waves; six feet or more high. People sleeping peacefully were roused to fright and action by the deafening clash of tons of ice dashed against their houses, and stepped from their bed into water already so deep that haste was needful to reach the upper story if there was one, the roof if there not, or the shelter of a barn or stack of greater height than the dwelling. Wave succeeded wave, and frames were crushed in, timber strained and bent, and roofs uplifted, until incohate ruin took the place of orderly comfort. One woman left alone with her young child was awakened by the crashing in of one end of her house. The waters pursued her in the second story, and even into the loft, so she beat a hole through the roof with her hands, clambered on the ridge of the roof with her infant, and there remained four days, until help came. One woman was confined during the commencement of the flood, and as the waters rose her bed was raised on boards laid across the uppermost rafter in the apex of the house. There she remained nine days, and now she and the child are doing well. Two old ladies left alone found their house gradually leaning to its fall, and rushing out into the night through water above their waists gained safety in the top of their barn near by, there remaining for more than a week. Little children with naught to cover them save the scantiest night attire, withstood exposure that would make a strong man shudder to imagine, and are today all well save sundry frost-bitten members. All these have been rescued, too. These poor people have such accommodations only as a generous people themselves little less than destitute, could give them.

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 yeras Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recomended by physicians, and always gives 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 tge. Sold at 25 cts a box everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it, there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, ane give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, oporating like magic. It is perfectly safe in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle

A Sense of Weariness

is often felt by persons who cannot locate any particular disease. If they work, it becomes labor; if they walk they soon tire: mental efforts become a burden, and even joys are dimmed by the shadow of this weakness which is cast over their lives. Recourse is had sometimes to stimulants of a dangerous character. The advice of pysicians to refrain from active labor produce no happy results. Why? The system is debilitated and needs to be built up properly. PERUVIAN SYRUP will do this very thing. Like the electric current it permeates the entire system, and harmonizing brings the color to the cheek again, and hope to the despondent. It does its work promptly and well.

Sold by all druggists.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do no improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co, Portland, Maine. oct30 s&wly

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions 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 work. Women are as successful as the men. Boys and Girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Addres True & Co, Augusta Maine. oct30 s&wly

TO LET

The Shop adjoining the Residence of Mrs. James Maher. For further particulars apply on the premises.

Chatham N.B. April 30, 1881—6i

SEEDS!

1881 1881

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

NEW DRUG STORE,

Direct from the most Reliable Growers in Canada Our Stock of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We guarantee them FRESH and Suitable for this climate being grown in Canada.

Orders by mail promptly attended to, and SEEDS sent free of postage to any part of the country

ALSO—a choice assortment of

FLOWER SEEDS

daily expected.

MACKENZIE & CO.

Chatham N B April 2

Harness. Harness.

Having commenced business in my new factory, I am now prepared to manufacture Harness of all descriptions.

Collars a speciality. A few of those celebrated

VICTOR HUGO COLLARS

always in stock. Carriage trimmings neatly executed. Orders from abroad punctually attended to and shipped with care.

A. H. PALLEN.
Opp Ullock's Stables

Chatham Feb16—3 mos

JOHN HAVILAND,

Harness and Collar Maker,

would announce to his former customers and the public, that he may be found at his old stand opposite the Masonic Hall, where he is prepared to manufacture Harness of every description,

Collar Making.

Having a practical experience of this branch of the Trade for THIRTY-THREE YEARS, he is prepared to turn out COLLARS which cannot be excelled in the Dominion.

The most difficult horse satisfactorily fitted.

Chatham, April 29th, 1881—3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the residents of Chatham and vicinity, that they have entered into a co-Partnership under the name and style of Mersereau & Thomson, for the purpose of carrying on a Picture Framing and Photographic business.

J. Y. MERSEREAU,
E. H. THOMSON.

Chatham, N. B., APRIL 28, 1881.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

In reference to the above we would say that we have bought out the Photographic business lately conducted by Mr J P Stevens, in the Studio on Duke street nearly opposite the Canada House, where we are prepared to take

Photographs and Tinty es,

at the lowest rates.

PICTURE FRAMING.

We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Picture Frame & Mouldings, and are prepared to make up any style of Frames to order, at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

☞ Don't forget the place, nearly opposite the Canada House, Duke street.

MERSEREAU & THOMSON.
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

SEWING MACHINES.

I respectfully inform my friends and patrons, that I have by no means given up handling the celebrated

WANZER SEWING MACHINES

and may be found at the Studio above named where all orders shall receive prompt attention. Repairing attended to as usual.

J. Y. MERSEREAU.

Chatham, April 30, '81 3 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.

"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 yer annum in advance. Sent to any address post-paid for above figures.

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

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

THOS. FLANAGAN

Has on hand and is Selling Low A

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing

ETC., ETC.

Also—A Full Assortment of

Boots and Shoes.

A FULL STOCK OF

LIQUORS, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

Always on hand.

Call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS FLANAGAN,
Cunard St., Chatham.

April 20, 1881. 3m

HOTEL DUFFERIN

CHARLOTTE STREET,

SAINT JOHN, - - - - - - N. B.

GEO. W. SWETT, PROPRIETOR.

Formerly Manager of the Victoria Hotel.

November 1st—tf

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

Receiving today
125 barrels choice "White Star."
125 barrels choice "Welcome."
125 barrels Cornmeal.
To be sold low by
mar16 E. A STRANG

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., B, C. L.,
Commissioner for Massachusetts

D. DESMOND,

DIRECT IMPORTER OF

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

LOWER WATER ST., CHATHAM.

Good Stabling on the premises.

Barroom constantly supplied with the best of liquors and cigars.

(The Great American Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

Prepared from the finest Red Spruce Gum. (Delicious Flavor.) Balsamic, Soothing, Expectorant and Tonic. Superior to any medicine offered for all the above complaints. A scientific combination of the Gum which exudes from the Red Spruce tree—without doubt the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

Every one has heard of the wonderful effects of the Spruces and the Pines in cases of Lung Disease.

In France the physicians regularly send their consumptive patients to the pine woods and order them to drink a tea made from the Spruce tops.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

In this preparation the Gum never separates, and all its anti-spasmodic, expectorant, tonic, and balsamic properties are preserved. This Syrup, carefully prepared at a low temperature, contains a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution.

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

Sold by all respectable chemists. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

The words "Syrup of Red Spruce Gum" constitute our Registered Trade Mark, and our wrapper and labels are also registered.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
Montreal.