

LOCAL MATTERS.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against paying subscriptions or amounts for advertisements to any person on behalf of the STAR, unless said person hold written authority from me to collect and receive the same.

J. E. COLLINS,
Ed. "Star."

Wages Gone Up.

Seamen now are looking for \$45 per month.

Distinguished Fishermen.

Lord Elphinstone, Sir John McNeill and their party are now in the wilds of Miramichi salmon fishing.

Council Meeting.

A meeting of the Municipal Council of Northumberland will be held in New castle the 2nd Tuesday in July.

The Board of Health.

This body has done nothing yet towards ridding us of the cess-pools. Of course they are going to do something.

Today's Feast.

Today was the feast of St. Peter and Paul. High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral at 11 o'clock by Rev. Father McDonald.

Excursion.

There will be an excursion to Redbank on Dominion Day in the "Anderson." Music and refreshments will be supplied on board the boat.

Petitions.

Two petitions have been drawn up, one to the magistrate, another to the Board of Health, asking for the suppression of some of the Chatham cess-pools.

Norwegian Service.

Captain Steen of the Norwegian bark "Nordcap," preached to a number of Norwegian captains and seamen on Sunday evening last in St. Andrew's Sabbath school building.

Lobster Shipments.

Messrs. Bain, Wilson & Co., and J. & R. Young, the last two through their agent here, shipped some 1000 boxes lobsters yesterday per barque "Baltic," for the English market.

Accident.

Mr. James McDonald of the Ballast Ponds had his leg broken, by a piece of timber falling across it, while loading timber on board the barque "Carmel" at Snowballs wharf, to day.

Salmon Sale.

Mr Thomas Williston, our most successful salmon fisher, sold another lot of 17 boxes salmon to Mr Brown of Brown, Seeny & Co., of Boston, at the Chatham Station, netting 20cts. per lb.

The Douglstown Ballast Wharf.

Who is supposed to look after the ballast wharves? Or is nothing to be done to the scandalous wharf at Douglstown. We notice several ships still continue to put their ballast out on this sieve.

Our Columns.

We are thankful to our Bathurst correspondent for the excellent report of the Gloucester Institute doings which is published in another column. Owing to our other lengthy report today, some matter for this issue has been excluded.

Religious Schools.

The statement that religion is banished from the Free Schools is a mistake. Even the religious exercises of denomination are not excluded. For example—Denominational hymns are sung, as singing exercises, during school hours in some of the Chatham schools.

Major Calls Battery.

Major Calls Battery arrived at Camp Sussex on Tuesday. Owing to the Major being unable to mount his horse in consequence of the injuries received when drilling at Newcastle, the Battery will be commanded by Major Underhill of St John.

Razor Conceiving.

Mr. Martin Sullivan's success in conceiving razors has been marked in two ways, first as to the extent of the trade he has worked up, and second as to the first class manner in which the work is performed. Mr. Sullivan uses the emery stone, but his success warranted him in ordering the stones used in the leading U. S. conceiving establishments. Mr. Sullivan's work compares favorably with the best American work, for we have seen both.

Persons.

Mr. William Lawlor was on a visit to Chatham. He arrived here yesterday morning, and returned home last evening.

Hon. Senator Muirhead left here last week for the Upper Provinces, on business connected with some large properties he has in Ontario, and likewise on matters connected with the county. He left Ottawa for here Monday evening, and will arrive here probably to-morrow.

The Marquis of Lorne, the Minister of Finance, the head of the War Department, and others scarce less distinguished are now at Sussex. Kings County and Sussex in particular, are under no small obligation to Major Donville through whom, and solely through whom, the Grand Review has been held here it is.

Photographs of the great jam of logs South West Bridge, for sale at Colpitt's Photograph Gallery, Chatham, N. B.

Small Pox in our Midst.

A SHIP REEKING WITH SMALL POX IS PERMITTED TO REMAIN SEVEN DAYS AT A PUBLIC WHARF.

CRIMINAL OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE.

It is no wonder that people had blanched faces here Sunday morning when it became noised abroad that a ship reeking with small-pox had lain the week before at a public wharf in the most thickly peopled part of the town; had discharged ballast there; had employed several shoremen unloading; and finally that her crew had been ashore, and that parties from town had been on board, among these washerwomen for the clothes of the sailors. It relieved their anxiety little to learn that the ship had just been sent down to quarantine grounds and her sailors sent to hospital. On Monday morning people could be seen running here and there, and among them some of the newly appointed and zealous Board of Health, who have no more to do with the matter officially than the man in the moon. Our reporter was among the number on the alert; and he learnt that the contaminated ship was the Norwegian barque "Professor Schweigard," Captain Halversen, which arrived in this port, from Dover, a week from Monday last. On Friday last one of the seamen, sick with the small pox was sent to the Marine Hospital in Douglstown. On seeing the man, the attending physician, Dr. Thompson, pronounced the case small pox, and on making enquiry learnt that the ship from which he came lay in Chatham at the Canada ballast wharf dock, so he promptly notified the Captain of the ship that there was small pox on board his vessel. On Sunday morning the ship was sent to quarantine. This is the outrage, and we shall now endeavor to find

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

We have already been told several times that the Department of Agriculture is responsible; that the Miramichi had had a regular quarantine officer for fifty years, that the late Dr. Lewin was the last officer and that Mr. Hutchison and Mr. Snowball having a personal spite against the Dr. had him dismissed; that since that time there has been no officer here; that though this is the fifth shipping port in the Dominion, there is no protection afforded the people against any disease of an infectious or contagious nature that may be brought here in ships,—that there is no quarantine officer in the Miramich port's now; that Dr. Thompson's act in notifying the Captain was extra judicial, it being no part of his duty to bother with any matter outside the patients in the hospital, etc., etc.

If these statements be correct then does the responsibility fall

UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

If it were considered necessary to have a Quarantine officer in this port for 50 years, said officer being, we believe, always a medical man, then was it nothing short of criminal in the old government to terminate that office. If Mr. Hutchison and Mr. Snowball had conceived spite for Dr. Lewin, and if their malice was sufficient grounds for the Doctors dismissal, why did not the government appoint a successor to the dismissed officer? We believe the present government have been asked repeatedly to appoint some medical gentleman as a quarantine officer, but they have, it appears, persistently refused, contending that since their predecessors saw fit to terminate the office, they did not feel disposed to fill it.

The dismissal of Dr. Lewin because of the ill-will of an enemy was surely no proof that the action of the government was right, or that the office was unnecessary. But if that matter has been a debatable one, and the Department of Agriculture has resisted the appointment because of the questionable necessity of the office, the debate, and the question is ended now, in the face of what has happened here within the last ten days. There is no longer any grounds on which to refuse the appointment of a quarantine officer here, while the demands are loud and urgent that he should be promptly appointed, and more than this, that the Miramichi be put on the same footing as Halifax, Quebec, St John and Montreal, namely, be created a Quarantine Station. The people are now not in a temper to bandy words about the matter either, after the peril to which they have so recently been exposed: they simply want Mr. Pope, or Dr. Tache to take the matter in hand immediately.

Our attention has been called to the "Regulations relating to Quarantine to be made by vessels arriving in the Dominion of Canada," and under these regulations, there is a form portending to meet such cases as the small pox ore, but the provisions are only a mockery. The XII section of this act is as follows:—

"The Collector of Customs of each and every port of Canada, except the regular Quarantine Stations of Quebec, Halifax and St. John, N. B. . . . is hereby authorized to act as Quarantine officer, under the provisions of these regulations, and shall by virtue of such office be a justice of the peace under the authority and for the purposes of the Act 35 Vic. Cap. 27."

Under this section, every Collector of Customs, in any port not a Quarantine Station, is a quarantine officer, *ex officio*. Section IV says:

"Wherever pilots are employed they shall be supplied by the quarantine officers of the port with copies of these regulations, and it shall be the duty of such pilots to exhibit the same to the master of every ship boarded by them. Any pilot neglecting to perform this duty shall be subject to a fine for every such omission, not exceeding twenty dollars."

And another section, III says:

"Any ship having infectious or contagious disease on board, shall, when within two marine miles of any port of the shores of Canada, hoist a yellow flag at the mast head."

Indeed! Under the same excellent regulations section II:

"Every vessel is, and shall be, liable to Quarantine who has come from any infected port . . . or on board of which there has been or shall be any infectious or contagious disease."

All this looks well on paper, but reduced to practice it is a dangerous fraud. The XII Section gives every port, not otherwise provided for a quarantine officer; the IV section provides that every pilot shall be furnished with a copy of the quarantine regulations, and exhibit or explain the same to the Captain of the ship, on boarding her. Now let us ask if our pilots have had the quarantine regulations this season; had they the regulations last year? Had they them the year before? Had they any till Monday last, after the poisonous ship had lain seven days in the midst of the town? The pilot is liable to a fine of \$20 for not exhibiting the quarantine regulations to the Captain—If he be not provided with these regulations is he liable to the penalty? No. Who is? Why, whether the penalty be specified or not, the source whence the printed regulations should have come, are liable to the penalty. But under the Act, the Quarantine officer should have furnished them. Is it the Quarantine officer, or officers the blame rests with? Yes, if they had the regulations, and neglected to give them. But they had not the regulations up till lately, and then only after repeated applications for them. It is the department at Ottawa therefore that ought to be fined, not the pilots.

HOW HAS IT BEEN HERE?

When the Captain comes to the Custom House, he is asked if he has sickness on board, and what that sickness is. If it be small-pox or yellow fever, or Asiatic cholera, the Collector orders the ship on Quarantine, but before this is done, the town may have been poisoned. Shore-folk may have visited the ship; the washerwoman may have brought the clothes ashore, the breeze may have blown the disease among the people. Such Quarantine therefore is absurd.

WHAT SHOULD BE.

This port is the fifth in the Dominion. Ships arrive here, from every foreign port and we are all the time, while vessels arrive here, in danger of contagious or infectious disease. This port should be declared immediately, a Quarantine station; a medical Quarantine officer, should be immediately appointed for one of our river ports or for the two—to be supplied with the Quarantine regulations, furnishing a copy to every licensed pilot, and then insisting on the fulfillment of the laws. If there is no provision now in the form at the Custom House, which the Captain subscribes at entering, showing the Captain has seen the Quarantine regulation and answered the questions, then the provision should be immediately made. More than this, it would be desirable to have the people here

VACCINATED

for we know not where the disease may be lurking. That pile of ballast thrown out of the contaminated ship may contain disease enough to strike down the city of London. It should be immediately carried outside the bar and dumped there or be covered with lime or some other disinfectant. The sailors clothes brought on shore may have communicated the disease to some; the men unloading the ballast may have got it in their clothes, and the sailors who had lived in the midst of it during the voyage out from Dover, may have left it in more places than one, during the week they were at large through the town. In short where it may break out no one knows. It would be therefore safe to have a general vaccination.

We have devoted a good deal of space to this matter, more perhaps than some may think necessary. Those who may think this, know nothing of what a horror it would be were small-pox to spread here, and the actual danger with which they are now threatened. No case may appear, as no disease may have been communicated outside the ship. We hope not.

HOW WE TAKE THESE THINGS.

Chatham people seem to be wonderfully courageous. Most of them do not know what steps if any have been taken in the small pox matter, nor do they seem to care. Now had this frightful affair happened in any town that we know of, the Mayor, or some other prominent man would have called a public meeting to discuss the matter. At such a meeting would be found the magistrates, the public officials, medical men, boards of health &c., and if some proper steps had not been taken outside, would immediately take steps within themselves, to have some protection thrown round an exposed public. What has been done here in this direction? Nothing. We have M.P.'s, and M. P.'s, and magistrates, and councillors, *et hoc genus omne* here, and not a move have they made. The ship is gone to quarantine, but is this all was necessary? We hope so.

GLoucester County TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Pursuant to notice the members of Gloucester County Teachers' Institute held their Fourth Annual Meeting in Clifton schoolhouse June 23rd 1881.

First Session:—The institute was called to order by the President V. A. Landry and routine business disposed of. Election of officers resulted in the re-election of President and Secretary—Treasurer, Mr. Inesime Blanchard being chosen as Vice-President and Miss Burns and M. J. C. Carruthers as the other members of the Committee of Management.

The President addressed the Institute at length, dwelling upon the following facts: The success of any undertaking depends upon the interest manifested in it by its promoters. The powerful influence for good these Institutes may be made to exert on the teaching profession. To raise the standard of the profession and to elevate the whole character of education should be the aim of every earnest teacher. In the teaching profession above all others there is need of sympathy and mutual support and counsel.

The subject "Color and how to teach it" was taken up by Miss Meahan of Bathurst. She divided the subject into 1st, naming colors; 2nd, composition of colors; by mixing water-colors, crayons, etc; 3rd, harmony of colors. An illustrative lesson on each of the parts was given to a class of children in attendance. The lessons were favorably criticized by Mr. Carruthers and other members of the Institute.

G. W. Mersereau, A. B., of the Grammar School, Bathurst, illustrated his method of teaching Botany, using the members of the Institute as a class. Remarks were made on the subject by Messrs. Cormier, Legere, Carruthers and Landry.

Discussion on School Discipline was, at the request of the President, opened by Mr. Mersereau, who was followed by the President, Messrs. Cormier, Carruthers and Legere, the chief points made being that the Teacher by frequent visitation should make himself acquainted with the circumstances of his pupils and get the sympathy of the parents with him in his work; and that corporal punishment should only be resorted to in cases of moral wrong or persistence in wilful disobedience, and even then with discretion.

Primer reading lesson was illustrated by Miss Ellen Burns to the satisfaction of the members of the Institute; many members never before having seen the "Look and Say" method properly illustrated. The lesson was favorably criticized by Misses Hillcock, Rainey, DesBrisay, Burns, McLean and Messrs. Cormier, Carruthers and Mersereau. Miss McLean gave an object lesson on the sponge, bringing out the facts that a sponge is tough, porous, brown, not impressive, but compressible, soft, elastic, opaque, odourless, medible, etc. Criticism by Mr. Sylvain Cormier and others.

The Institute entered upon the consideration of the course of instruction. Discussion was opened by the President, who informed the members that he had purposely avoided asking for an expression of opinion on this subject last year as he thought it rather premature: but now that they had been working under and he hoped studying it, for at least one year, he exhorted them to give their candid opinions on its merits. Many members of the Institute spoke in favor of the course. Miss Ellen Burns, after a few remarks in which she characterized the course as the charter of the Teacher's liberties, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Institute express its cordial approval of the course of Instruction for Common Schools prescribed by the Board of Education. The resolution was seconded by G. W. Mersereau in a forcible speech in which he maintained that the Teacher without the course was like the mariner without a chart sailing in unknown waters, that it was an epitome of the most advanced thoughts of the best educationists, at whose feet we all might sit and learn for years to come. Mr. John Hornbrook, Trustee of District No. 8, New Bandon, agreed with the last speaker in every particular. Inspector Landry, in the course of his remarks, showed how difficult it would be for the work of inspection to be properly carried on without such an aid as the course, and that opposition to it resulted from misunderstanding, and melted away before his explanations, which confirms the remark in his annual report of 1880. After remarks from Messrs Rainey, Hillcock, Meahan and others, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Fourth Session—Mr. J. C. Carruthers read a carefully written paper on "Elementary Physics" which was well received by the Institute. Favourable comments were made upon it by Messrs. Mersereau and Landry.

Inspector Landry then engaged the attention of the Institute in a lengthy and instructive address on the "Object of Education and Methods." A mere outline of this valuable address is all that can be attempted. Education brings a man into command of his faculties—their order of development—study of mental sciences recommended—irrational methods deprecated—sensational method still sometimes practised—right and wrong methods contradicted—mental picturing in reading lesson. Throughout his address, which occupied an hour in delivering, Mr Landry made frequent use of the blackboard. Mr Daesims Blanchard, in rising to make a few remarks on the above outlined address, said that he had followed with great pleasure and profit the various lessons and addresses, given before the Institute. It was the first time he had met with the Teachers in Council assembled and he could carry home with him the highest opinions of his co-workers in the cause

of Education. He was particularly impressed with the value of right method in reading and arithmetic, illustrated by Inspector Landry. He referred to the disadvantages under which the French Teachers laboured in not having text books in their own tongue, which entailed a great amount of work in translation on the French teacher.

At the conclusion of Mr Blanchard's address, Mr Sylvain Cormier moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. J. C. Carruthers and carried unanimously:—

Whereas;—The French Teacher of this Province is placed at a disadvantage in comparison with his English speaking co-workers inasmuch as he has few text books in his own language, and

Whereas;—we believe that the Board of Education is disposed to deal equitably with the French population of this Province, therefore

Resolved:—That the Institute respectfully urge upon the Board of Education, the expediency of selecting and authorizing French text books in reading, physics, geography and History of Canada etc.

Mr Fitzpatrick, Catechist of Clifton, addressed the Institute in flattering terms.

Invitations to attend the Institute had been tendered to and accepted by Rev. J. R. Doucette, K. F. Burns, Esq., Hon. R. Young, John Sivewright, Esq., Mr. Turgeon and others who were prevented from doing so by stormy weather and bad roads.

After some discussion it was resolved to hold the next meeting of the Institute in the New Bandon school house in June 1882.

A large number of Trustees and others attended the sessions of the Institute and manifested a lively interest in the proceedings.

A KNIGHT ERRANT OF THE SKY.

WHAT ALL THESE THINGS BODE US.

As one passes over in mind, the many signs and wonders of the past year, and remembers the direful prophecy of Mrs. Shipton, he must certainly regard 1881 as an *annus mirabilis*. Following on the prophecy of Mrs. Shipton, about the end of the world, came the republication of a wonderful prophecy made a century ago in one of the West India Islands, announcing that 1881 would usher in the most direful times men have ever seen on the face of the earth. Earthquakes, it said would shiver the earth to her very foundations, direful thunders, and destructive lightnings, and long continued eclipses, and overwhelming floods would deal terror and destruction over the land. The owl in mid day would sit on the chimney top and croak the premonitory song of doom. Then came the predictions of Prof. Grimmer of the conjunction of planets and consequent calamities on the 19th; and before the people have well left their temporary hiding places, a comet breaks loose and threatens to wipe out the earth with its beard.

We suppose our readers have seen this comet. It has been noticeable in the greater portion of the northern hemisphere the past week. We have seen crowds of people in Chatham out looking at it. The comet that can now be seen is what is known as "the comet of 1811," which startled many inhabitants of the earth at that time. Dr. Herschel computed its length to be upwards of a hundred millions of miles, and its greatest breadth 15,000,000 miles. It lit up the whole sky within the vision of those who saw it; but verified the fearful predictions of no one. Its present appearance is less menacing, having reached its greatest brilliancy on the 24th instant. It is therefore moving away in its elliptical path, and on the earth it will not be seen again, probably, for the next 71 years. For most of the comets now are known to move in ellipses, and to return to the earth at uniform times. If this comet therefore appeared in 1811, and not since, 71 years is probably the length it takes to move through its orbit. So that our good pious readers, need not be afraid this time.

If the time, however, is at hand, when the heavens and earth must pass away,—the great *cosmos* be destroyed by fire,—we may well shiver when we see some random world booming through the sky. If the end is to be "by fire," then the comet is as likely an agent of destruction as any other. For the fire in the nature of things will not come of the earth—its centre already being in a mass of fusion, and every year since the first year, gradually cooling down. The sun may blaze out and destroy the world, destroy life without destroying the system upon which the planets and suns wheel round, but should some huge comet impale itself upon our earth, then indeed would a direful conflagration take place, then would the nicely balancing centripetal and centrifugal forces be destroyed, and this earth be loosed from her orbit—And

Let earth unbalanced from her orbit fly Planets and stars run lawless through the sky, Let ruling angels from their spheres be hurled, Being on being wrecked, and world on world, Heavens whole foundation to the centre nod And nature trembles to the Throne of God.

The earth might then rush upon the sun, and draw the moon, and perhaps other planets with her; this in turn might disturb the equilibrium of the sun, and cease him with his attendant worlds flying through space, to deal destruction to some other system.

Such a state of affairs would bring the Conservative Government to an end, a consummation that Mr. Snowball would more devoutly wish, than that the harmony and safety of this wondrous world we see should be preserved.

STAR BRIEFS

Fire-flies.

Good crop weather.

The sailors ill with small pox are improving.

Several thunder storms within the past few days.

The cows still have possession of our beautiful square.

A new sidewalk has been laid down in Henderson Lane.

Our Ex M. P. of Kent, had his Tug Boat out on Sunday towing vessels.

Review of our Chatham business houses unavoidably held over today.

Several rafts of logs passed down the river yesterday to replenish the mills.

The catch of salmon is improving a little and the price in the American markets appear to be advancing.

Carmichael Brothers advertise a large stock of eggs, and garden produce to arrive immediately from Bay du Vin.

The Hickey Brothers are erecting a slightly and substantial fence and paling, around their handsome residences on Duke Street.

Messrs. A. & R. Loggie, Black Brook, advertise a new general stock, which they are opening. See the notice in another column.

Mr. Chas. G. D. Roberts, who is at present in Fredericton, received the M. A. Degree at the last Eccelesial meeting of the University.

The *Island News* recommends sheep raising to the people of Grand Manan. By the way the *Island News* is the spiciest paper that comes to our office.

There are great bargains at Richard Davidson's Auction Sale now going on at Newcastle. People go from all parts there to buy. The sale is not closed yet.

Park & Morrison hold an American order for 100 cases of their handsome packed fish. This is the best preserved lot, being likewise very neatly labelled, that leaves here.

Commissioner Murray will have our best wishes if he put a new platform lengthwise from the Post office to the Canada House, and make crossings at every cross street.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHATHAM.

ARRIVED—June 24—bk Jarenta, 377, Lampe, Kinsale, J. B. Snowball.

CLEARED—June 24—bk Salo, Torntensen, Cardiff, deals, J. B. Snowball.

27—bk New York, Sorsensen, Barcelona, deals, J. B. Snowball. brig. Mary J. Wilbur, Murphy, Ayr, deals, J. B. Snowball.

TALES OF OCEAN.

Capt Strandburg, of the bark "Margaretha," from Sweden, for Newcastle, reports that on the 17th June, in lat. 41 57. lon. 51.21, picked up an open boat containing the Capt. and three men of the fishing sclr. "Emilie Earnestine," of St. Pierre, which vessel was run into on the morning of the 16th June, and sunk during a heavy fog by the bark "Artiste," of Liverpool. Six of her crew were drowned. Capt. Strandburg kindly cared for the men and transferred them to an American fishing schooner on the 20th bound for St. Pierre.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 10th day of September next, in front of the Registry Office, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the Right Title and Interest of William E. Hay, in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the parish of Chatham and County of Northumberland, commencing on the easterly side of the old Napan Road, at the distance of 138 feet 6 inches, from the South West angle of St. Andrew's Church burying ground, thence easterly on a line parallel with the southerly side line of the said burying ground, 89 feet, being the northerly boundary, thence southerly at right angles with the said northerly line, 49 feet to the McGuire road, thence westerly running parallel with the said northerly line or along the said McGuire road 80 feet, thence northerly along the said old Napan road 40 feet or to the place of beginning, being the piece or parcel of land conveyed to Rose Anna Hay, wife of the said William E. Hay by John McGuire, by deed, dated the 28th August A. D. 1875, and being the land and premises on which the said William E. Hay at present resides.

The same having been seized by me under an execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by Richard Davidson, against the said William E. Hay.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN SHERIFF, Newcastle, Sheriff of May 23, 1881. Northumberland Co. May 23 '81.

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