

We commended by letter not long ago, to the charity of Christians, to wit—the Propagation of the Faith, the Sacred Childhood of Jesus and the Schools of the East; which, in distant and savage lands, it is our greatest wish and design to establish and advance, that they may be equal to their needs.

Let all others residing anywhere outside the city go, in said interval, to three churches to be designated by the local ordinaries, or their mandate, and themselves being absent by those who have the charge of souls there, twice, or if there be only two churches, three times, or if one, six times; likewise, let them perform the other works mentioned above. We wish that this indulgence may also be applied by way of suffrage to the souls of those who united to God's charity, who departed this life. Moreover we allow local ordinaries in their prudent judgment to reduce to a less number these visits of chapters and congregations of seculars as well as regulars, scholastic confraternities, universities or colleges visiting the churches referred to in procession.

We allow travellers by land or sea, when they have repaired to their domiciles, or other ascertained abode, having visited six times the larger or parochial church and having duly performed the rest of the works prescribed above, to obtain the same indulgence. And we grant and show to regulars of both sexes, even perpetually dwelling in cloisters, as to all other laics or ecclesiastics, seculars or regulars, who are hindered by prison, bodily infirmity or other just cause whatever, from performing the works mentioned or any of them, that their confession may commute to other works of piety, or postpone them to some near time, giving even power of dispensing from communion, children not yet admitted to first communion.

Further we grant the privilege to all and every one of the faithful of Christ to choose in this behalf any approved priests as confessor, secular as well as regular. And that the salutary results, which we have proposed to ourselves, may be more readily and abundantly drawn from this sacred Jubilee, let all strive earnestly to deserve well of the great Mother of God by special devotion and veneration during that time. We submit this Sacred Jubilee, and commend it to the care and protection of St. Joseph, the Blessed Virgin Mary's most chaste spouse, whom Pius IX. P.M., of glorious memory, declared the patron of the whole church, and we desire that his aid be humbly implored every day by all of Christ's faithful. Furthermore we exhort every one to try to make pilgrimages of devotion to the shrines of the heavenly saints, which were wont to be held venerable and holy, by a peculiar devotion in various places, among which in Italy is the holy house of the Virgin Mary of Loretto, which the remembrance of the loftiest mysteries commands.

Wherefore in virtue of holy obedience we order and command all ordinaries and each of them, their vicars and official representatives, or those wanting, those who have the care of souls, when they have received copies, either written or printed, of this letter, they shall take care that it is published within their jurisdiction, and they shall designate, as previously directed, the church or churches which are to be visited by the people, duly prepared as fast as possible, by the preaching of the Word of God.

And that this letter which cannot be carried to every place, may be brought to the knowledge of all, let the same faith precisely be put everywhere in copies taken in writing or printed, subscribed by a notary public, and stamped with the seal of some ecclesiastical dignitary, which would be placed on this present letter, if it were exhibited as shown.

Given in Rome at St. Peter's under the Fisherman's Ring, the 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1881, the fourth of our Pontificate.

LEO PP. XIII.

Most of the following with respect, further to the conditions of the Jubilee we glean from the Ecclesiastical Record.

The Jubilee continues in force throughout Europe, from now till the 1st November 1881; in America and elsewhere from the time of the publication of the Jubilee till 31st December 1881; and the works of the Jubilee may be performed any time within the period specified.

The indulgence may be applied by way of suffrage for the souls in purgatory. Children who have not made their first communion, may by dispensation in this particular, obtain the indulgence of the Jubilee.

In cities with several churches, two visits must be made to each of these churches; if there be not three churches, then three visits each one of two churches, or six visits to one church, chapel, or oratory. The "Oratory" is named because there are thousands of Catholics scattered over the world, who do not live near to chapels or churches. We see Eden defines "Oratory" as "a small apartment usually attached to bed-chambers and intended for the purpose of private devotion."

Travellers who cannot perform the Jubilee in their own diocese may do so in any place they wish.

Sir Charles Tupper has returned from England, and is almost entirely recovered from his illness.

The North Star

CHATHAM, N. B. May 11, 1881.

J. E. COLLINS, EDITOR

TWO PICTURES.

This is what the great Edmund Burke says of the duty of a Representative. We want Mr. Snowball and his friends to read it:—

It is the duty of your parliamentary representative to sacrifice his repose and his pleasures to yours, and those all, TO PREFER IN ALL CASES YOUR INTEREST TO HIS OWN."

THE THEME OF THEMES.

We do not care to weary our readers with too long articles, and this is why we propose to deal with the important subject of Agricultural Education in several numbers of our paper. "Arealia" in three letters to the Star on the subject, has brought forward sound and unassailable argument on the position maintained both by the Star and himself; but we propose to enlarge in future issues upon the points so laid down.

The scope of our argument in our last paper was that the great enemy to farming is education; that proportionate with the taste of the farmer's son for polite literature, for poetry, history, philosophy, the classics, arts, sciences, etc., is his contempt for the ungodly employment of chopping trees, and ploughing, and ploughing the fields, and farming generally; that when he leaves school his aspirations point to a higher plane than he regards the farmer's life; that he looks to getting a position in a store, or an office, or to make some step on the road which leads to the ideal he has set; that in short as education advances, contempt for farming increases.

Those who have any faith in the logic of events, and who have noted the direction in which the sentiment of the rural population is tending, can not but see that at a day not far distant, our rural peoples will have got above their business that the land will lie unfiled, while our towns and cities will be crowded with visionary throngs, not a quarter of whom will be able to obtain employment unless they emigrate.

Well, then, these being the facts, and this being the outlook, what are we to do? Surely if we have within us the power to stop the onward march of this dangerous tendency, and turn it into useful channels, we ought to exercise that power. We contend the power to remedy this, lies within the Legislature; we pointed out the remedy before, but because for the greater part our Legislature is filled with men who can see no further than their noses, no step has been taken yet to apply the remedy. Yes, they have commenced by voting funds to import stock and establish a "Model Farm!"

What we proposed was an Agricultural College, with a Model Farm attached. The college to be comprised of a staff of competent professors, who would teach the theories of agriculture, the culture of the field; the composition of soils, the adaptability of this soil for that grain or vegetable or lentil, or grass or other produce; and how the fertile qualities of soil could be perpetuated, by the proper rotation of crops; how to sow and tend, and save these crops;—then the principle of stock raising; of propagating good breeds, of crossing, etc., etc. To illustrate the theories of the field culture, there should be attached to the College a large acreage of land, the geological formation and the quality of the soils differing as much as possible. Here would be one of the model schools of the College, where the theories taught could be wrought out in practice. Then there should be a large stock of cattle of different breeds; and the principles of crossing, and thorough breeding, fattening, etc., taught in the college, should be illustrated in actual practice among the cattle.

The expense of maintenance would be little, if indeed any, after the institution were once established. There would always be farmers ready to buy the thoroughbreds from the farm,—while the crops etc., raised on the farm would support the cattle. To tend the animals, would to some extent be a part of the studies of the student, so the cost in this direction would be little or nothing either.

Such a College do we propose, as an offset to the tendency of the time. To establish such a college, would be to elevate farming to the dignity of a science, and that which is regarded in the light of science, would not be beneath the dignity of the book proud boys, who coming now from school, see only a bores employment in the tilling of the fields. We shall refer to this again, and invite correspondence upon the subject.

During the month of April, just passed, about 95,000 emigrants passed through Chicago alone, to settle in the Canadian North West. This is what the progressive policy of the Government is doing.

MR. BRUNEL.

We see by the Belleville Daily Ontario that some sections that get the benefit of Mr Brunel's red tape zeal, in the matter of Weights and Measures Regulation, are persecuted out of all reason. It is quite different here. The Weights and Measures regulation here is only a farce. Nobody that we know of pays any attention to it; nobody obliges him to; no officer ever appears upon the scenes even to enquire if the law is carried out. The same old Weights and Measures that the people's fathers used, are used today, and there is no one to say they must not be used.

For all this we see there was paid to Mr Brunel last year for travelling expenses no less than \$428—an outrage upon the tax payers of this country. Mr Brunel is supremely indifferent to what the people think; and so far as we can learn, is the most obnoxious official in the whole of Canada. Besides himself there are two younger Brunels, sons, in the same department. However, we suppose the poor tax payer ought to feel it a compliment to be asked to support such distinguished officials as this nest of Brunels.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

We receive now and again a complaint from our country subscribers about the receipt of their papers. Sometimes they miss an issue, and sometimes the paper is a week old, soiled and dilapidated before they get it. We have made extended enquiry, and the result we allow a subscriber who came into our office this morning to tell.

"Week before last I called for my paper, a few hours after the mail arrived at our district Post Office. I was told there was no paper for me, that the Star had not come. The next week I called two days after the mail arrived. I got my paper, soiled and worn out. It took the postmaster quite a little while before he found it. The whole matter had been reading it; and I then knew what had happened to my other paper."

Now we may inform this and other postmasters that we have no objection to their reading the Star, provided they subscribe to and pay for it like others; but we will not permit them to break the wrappers off our papers, read, soil and tear them before giving them to our subscribers. If we hear of another case, we shall report the matter to the proper quarters, and probably the official who so outrages his trust will come to grief.

SALE OF LANDS.

In another column we publish an advertisement from Mr. Chas Drinkwater, Montreal, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The terms of the Company are easy, and little resemble what Mr. Blake predicted they would be. We do not advise our strong armed young people to leave the employment that pays them here, and go to the Northwest, but we do advise those who possess "a spirit born to roam," to try our own Northwest, in preference to American Territory.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S ATTITUDE.

Archbishop Croke says in a late published letter dealing with the Land Bill:—"Let the Land Bill have its second reading. If it cannot in Committee be brought into such a shape as will commend it to the good sense of the country or into harmony with the views of the leaders of sound public opinion in Ireland, let it be rejected as inadequate to do what it pretends, and therefore unworthy of our approval and support."

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.

Our space is rapidly filling up, and such of our business men as wish to have an announcement of their springs dinged up abroad to the public ought to secure a place in our columns while there is yet time.

Henceforth the Star will be sent to Newcastle in the seven o'clock boat on Wednesdays; but as the boat does not leave here till 8 o'clock on Saturdays, we will on Saturday send the papers by the three o'clock boat.

The Nihilists are endeavouring now to abduct the Czar's son

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS

THE CANADA CONSOLIDATED MINE.

We find the following report in a Leadville newspaper the Circular. It will be seen that Mr. Samuel Adams, late of Burns, Adams & Co., though but absent from here a few months is manager, and deeply interested, in one of the most valuable mining properties in Colorado.

Report on the Canada Consolidated. LEADVILLE, COLORADO, April 28, 1881. Samuel Adams, Esq., Manager of Canada Consolidated Mining Company.

DEAR SIR:—As per instructions we have examined the property belonging to the Canada Consolidated Mining Company. The property consists of six loca-

tions, viz: Little Rose, Little Mand, Kva, Little Lila, Little Belle and Lady Elgin. These claims are 300 feet wide by 1500 feet long with the exception of the Lady Elgin, and cover an area of about 55 acres. They are situated upon the eastern slope of Buckskin mountain, within three miles of the town of Alma, in Park county. The general formation of this locality is lime, sandstone and quartzite, overlying the granite. The ore deposits so far as developed, occur in fissure veins, which have an average dip of 85 degrees west, and strike south from 13 to 41 degrees east. The ores are the same that occur throughout this belt, and are too well known to render a description necessary.

Assays of several samples show an average value of 70 ounces silver, with more or less gold, per ton, with an increase in value as depth is attained.

Passing through the company's grounds are two distinct lines of outcrop. The one from the Lady Elgin strikes south 20 degrees east through the Little Mand locality, and the other from the Avalanche, where it has been developed to some extent, strikes south 24 degrees east, through the Little Rose. Taking into consideration the fact that upon the adjoining claims, both north and south, among which are the Faro, Avalanche and Fanny Barrett mines a large body of ore have already been developed, which strike through the company's ground, it is reasonable to expect that similar deposits will be found within your boundaries. We are confident that the judicious expenditure of a few thousand dollars upon the property will give you a return in paying ores. We would suggest that shafts be started upon the outcrops on the Little Rose and Little Mand claims, and that the veins be followed where they may dip, as this work will give an idea of the extent and character of the deposits, and if found to justify, shafts for the permanent workings of the mines may be sunk in the most convenient locations.

THE LEADVILLE CIRCULAR CO THE FUTURE OF CANADA—CONCLUDED.

Mr. Davin has met the contention of Mr. Clarke that there is a "growing discontent" in Canada, by challenging him to give proof, and establishing that no such discontent exists; and he affirms that once the scheme of Imperial Federation is brought down from Cloud Land, it is at once seen to be impracticable. The question then fore is narrowed down, and the proposition of Independence, confronts the proposition of Annexation.

But some one has said that Independence is out of the question because

- 1. Canada could not maintain her independence.
2. Canada has not the force and colossal energy of the United States.
3. Canada is stranded among the snow and ice of the North West without the historic culture of Europe, or the heroic aspiration of America.
4. Canada has no literature, no national type—America has the beginnings of both.
There is not room for two peoples on the North American Continent.
Four millions of men, says Mr. Davin not able to maintain their independence. In the war of 1812-13 the numbers were relatively more against us than they would be now. Yet with very little assistance from England we drove the invaders from our shores.

2. In answer to this, Mr. Davin says relatively we beat the Americans: The aggregate trade per capita for Canada in 1879 was \$37.42; for America \$23.40. And he shows the same disparity with respects to the imports and exports of both countries. When it comes to our shipping, the comparison, to the American, is odious. "The four millions odd have 884 steamers and 6,587 sailing vessels, as against 519 steamers, and 5,915 sailing vessels for the forty-one millions!"

3. This being an especially absurd contention, Mr. Davin quickly disposes of it. We can scarce be said, Mr. Davin says, to be debarrd from historic culture when our youth are crowding to the Universities, and Universities by the way where "there are no diplomas sold!" Then every man is a politician; the discussions in our parliaments are published fully in all our leading papers. We hear "both sides" on the "stump," we have the "caucus" without its evils—no man indeed, he says can live here without feeling the invigorating breath of our Democratic liberty.

4. This assertion Mr. Davin answers with stating the fact that American as well as Canadian literature is borrowed from Europe; but we have plenty of literary talent among us. "What we need is an audience. Literature does not precede but follows the birth of a nation. To find fault with a new country for not having a literature, is as reasonable as touncing a boy for not growing a moustache."

5. This silly contention Mr. Davin soon overrules. There is plenty of room for the second nation. Mr. Davin then briefly recounts just the quantity of nation material we do possess. Our lands, our climate, and our harbors, he points out are unsurpassd; the area of the Dominion is over two and a half millions of square miles; the area of the United States is less than three millions; while the whole of Europe is only something over three million square miles.

Mr. Davin has high hopes for the future of this country; he thinks its possibilities are great, and her sons madd of the right kind of stuff. We fancy he does not disclose just all his hopes; but his argument leads logically up, leads up with a wealth of thought and fact, with a worth of emotion and admiration for

our infant land, to his conception of the FUTURE OF CANADA.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Parnell's amendment, opposing the second reading of the Land Bill, declares that the Bill in its present state would fail to secure to tenant farmers such a reduction of rents as would afford adequate protection to their property in holdings, and would leave evicted or rack-rented tenants in a defenceless position, that it offers no guarantee of the creation of a sufficient number of occupying owners to check monopoly in land, or make available for the laboring population any of the large areas of cleared land from which former occupiers were unjustly evicted.

The Corvion Act still continues to be enforced with considerable vigor in Ireland. On Friday four farmers, members of the Land League, were arrested at Glendale, Leitrim. The arrests were accomplished quietly, and without open remonstrance on the part of the people. Cork, Kilkenny, and Queens counties have also been proclaimed under the Act. But the arrests do not discomfit the leaders of the Land League. At a conference on Friday, Mr. Parnell presiding, arrangements were made to supply the places of any officers arrested; so that it seems now as if England will really want a very large prison if she meant to arrest all the officers of the League. We believe ultimate justice will come to Ireland through the instrumentality of the League; and should that unhappy land never get more than the imperfect measure of justice set forth in the proposed Land Act, the founding and continuance of the League will have been amply justified.

It has been reported that there is disunion among the members of the League. This is not true. There is the most perfect harmony, though the smarts of the injustice received by so many at the hands of the Landlord system, might lead them to prefer much bolder, and less lawful measures than these which are the policy of the League.

THE DEFENDANT.

This is an action brought by a man named Duffin against Dr. Dow of Feedricton, to recover damages for ill-treatment of his eyes, while the plaintiff was under the defendant's care. Dr. Dow swore Duffin was blind before he ever saw Duffin, but this was proved by two witnesses to have been false. It is now the duty of the authorities to proceed against Dow for perjury. But this by the way. Throughout, all the evidence was in favor of the plaintiff, whose case was conducted by Ex Mayor Gregory. The jury at the close we see, gave a verdict of \$200 for Duffin, which with the expenses of the court will ease Dow of about \$700 or \$800. The verdict was an acknowledgment by the jury that Dow was guilty of mal-practice. But in their august judgment are a man's eyes worth only \$200 to him? The returns that some juries make almost persuade one sometimes to question the wisdom of the much vaunted "trial by jury."

OTTAWA NEWS.

There is abundance of news at Ottawa now. The latest is that the number of Knights to be made is much larger than was first supposed, and in addition to the names of Hon. Mr. Langevin and Prof. Lawson, already published, the names of Chief Justice Ritchie, Chief Justice Haggerty, Hon. D. L. MacPherson and Hon. D. M. Donald are mentioned as those of prospective K. C. M. G.'s. It is also stated that the title of C. M. G. will be conferred on Mr. A. Todd, Librarian of Parliament, and Lt. Col. Dennis, deputy Minister of the Interior.

It seems to be a settled matter that Hon. James McDonald Minister of Justice, is to be made Chief Justice in the room of Sir William Young. This would confirm our anticipations in last issue.

Hon. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries is suffering from cerebral affection, and will it is said resign his portfolio in consequence. We do not believe, however, Mr. Pope will resign, till his case becomes much worse than it is at present.

PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES.

As there is more truth than poetry in the following from the Moncton Times we republish it:—

The Provincial Secretary advertises in the Royal Gazette [where nobody will see it] that tenders will be received at his office, Fredericton, up to noon of Friday, the 20th inst., for the purchase of provincial five per cent. debentures. The issue will be between \$30,000 and \$40,000 in debentures of \$600 each.

Every J. P. in the country gets a Gazette—By the way that reminds us why ought the genius of the Times office complain that "nobody will see it?" Is he not a "squire?"

THE NIHILISTS.

A St. Petersburg dispatch announces that the arrest of the Grand Duke Constantine is likely to be followed by a Nihilist movement by the sailors of the Russian fleet, who are said to have an understanding with other Nihilists at Odessa. The text of the Nihilist appeal to the Russian army, which has been widely circulated in St. Petersburg, is published in Paris. The autocratic principle is compared to a decrepit, despised and abandoned creature. The proclamation ends by calling on the army to rise and strike down the tyrant.

WOLFSALE and REPAIR. M'EWEN & BUCK.

THOMAS J. M'EWEN. WALTER H. BUCK, Newcastle, May 8, 1881. 1m

New Advertisements. A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

Beg to announce that they have now open for inspection one of the Largest and Best Stock of

DRY GOODS.

ever offered in this Town, which will be sold at bottom prices for Cash.

Coloured Scotch Dress Stuff, various makes. Coloured French Dress Goods, in the newest fabrics. BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE, Black French Merinos, Black French Laines, Black Persian and Princess Cords, Black Colours and English Merinos, Black Brocade Lestre, Black Brillantes.

Samuel Courtauld & Co's celebrated Black Crapes, Black and Coloured Silk Dresses and Satins.

New Galtons, New Prints, New Cambrics, New Shirtings, New Oatmeal Cloths.

New Cretons, New Peques, 1st choice Josephine French Kid Gloves, Every pair Warranted. English Scotch and Canadian TWEEDS, and Cloths.

NEW LACE GOODS in great variety— Nottingham Lace Curtains, and Lamquins coloured Linen and Woollen Table covers, Grey and White cottons Saeting and Swans Down, Grass Cloths and Hollands Diapers, Fronting Linens, White and Coloured Table Linen Napkins, Towels of every description, Coloured and white Bed Quilts. Carriage wrappers &c., &c.

Wool Carpets, Union Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, Hemp Carpets, and an M. L. ing, Felt Squares.

Hearth Rugs, Thread mats, Stair Linen.

Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets.

Silk and Linen Kerchiefs, Silk Braided Fichues, Lace Squares, Lace Scarfs, Silk Scarfs, Toilet Sets, Toilet Covers, Soft Cushions, Tea Cosies, Real Lace Anties, Boys Linen and Dumty Collars; Ladies Linen and Lace Collars; Frilling; Cash's Cambrie Frilling; Child's Pelises, Highland Pinafiores, Ladies Skirts, Ladies wraps, Childs Christening Robes, Buttons of every descriptions, Stamped Yokes, Shams and Sheet Borders.

Umbrellas and Sun Shades.

Straw and Tape Hats and Bonnets, Feathers Flowers, Winged Birds, Ornaments, Beaded Net Crowns, Laces, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Fans, Real laces, Embroideries, Edgings, and all the small wares that are to be found in a first class Dry Goods Store.

Ready-made Clothing in Mens Suits, Youths Suits, Boys Suits.

This Stock is the Largest and most complete that we have ever shown yet, ranging all prices. Underclothing, white and Coloured shirts, Neckwear Handkerchiefs &c., &c. Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Tweed Hats, Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Baskets.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO. Chatham, May 12, 1881. 2ms

New Store!!

NEW GOODS!!!

The Subscribers have opened out a stock of New Goods in the premises of C. Watt Esq., and will show a full assortment in the following lines

Choice Family Groceries, Provisionals, Hardware, Crockeryware, Glassware.

Nothing can compare with our Granite and China Tea Sets,

Canadian and Home Light Oil. The latter has no smell and produces a brilliant light; look at our illuminations at night for proof.

A Large Stock of Glass which we will cut any shape or size.

Paint Oils, Paint, Putty, Paint Brushes and Dusters, Varnishes, and Knotting.

Farming Implements of all KINDS,

Milk Pans, Butter and Cream Crocks, Bean Pots, Jugs, Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Bacon, Pork and Hams.

Country Store Keepers will find it to their advantage to give us a Call. We will give them our every attention.

We are doing a CASH business and sell low, and only ONE Price.

Remember our STAND near the head of Commercial Wharf.

WOLFSALE and REPAIR. M'EWEN & BUCK. THOMAS J. M'EWEN. WALTER H. BUCK, Newcastle, May 8, 1881. 1m

Photographs

BY ELECTRICITY!

No more trouble in getting children's pictures taken. I am now working in connection with my Camera, an ingeniously constructed apparatus, worked by Electricity, enabling me to produce a beautiful picture of any child in one second of time—All we need now is a wink from the little folks, and we have a facsimile of them securely made.

In thanking the people of Miramichi for their very liberal patronage during my stay in Chatham, I can assure them in future of getting even better work done by me than in the past. For the greater the facilities, greater will be the results. I have just procured at a great expense the very latest improvements in apparatus. I keep on hand a large stock of pictures, such as Oil paintings, Chromos, and Motives. Also a very large stock of Picture frames and mouldings. Pictures framed in any style desired, with short notice and prices to suit the times. I do not wish as I am the only photographer here to exact unreasonably high prices. Oil faded likenesses and pictures that have been taken by inexperienced workmen, can be renewed by me, enlarged and finished in Ink, Oil, Water Colors or Crayon. Rooms—opposite Masonic Hall.

T. R. COLLIPS, Chatham, May 6, 1881—3m Proprietor.