

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 above all, to prefer in all cases your interest to his own."

OUR COLUMNS.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the general condition of our columns. The STAR contains more original news, the same made up mostly of industrial notes, in one issue, than any other paper in the province, in one issue. We do not edit our paper with a scissors, cutting out two or three columns of drear stupid stuff; but we endeavour to give a little of everything, rather than a dose of one thing, and nothing at all of another. We have a large staff of contributors, who, as our readers can see, keep us informed of everything of note that transpires within the area of our circulation; and this is the reason why scarce a day passes that we do not add half a dozen subscribers to our list. The paper that interests itself in the affairs of the people and chronicles the events passing among and around them, and notes every effort made in the way of improvement or industry, is the paper the people will buy. We do not care about sounding our own trumpet, as we are of the opinion that dead-wood sounds louder than words; but we would just call the attention of our readers to our local columns to date. They are literally filled with short interesting news items, gleaned from Chatham, Newcastle and suburbs from our river, from our coast, from the fishing places, and all the industrial points. It is because the STAR is so brimful of home news, and full of things, in few words, that our circulation is increasing so rapidly, while we have not a canvasser in the field.

In a few days an employe of the STAR will go out upon a summer's work of canvassing for our paper. He will first visit all parts of Northumberland, then he will go to Gloucester and when he has finished there he will proceed to Westigoche—local agent will be appointed for Kent. Already we have a very large circulation. We began here with our full Fredericton STAR list; and those readers have not deserted us. Since coming here, we have been marvelously successful in getting subscribers; so that to day there is no paper in the province, outside some of the dailies, that comes anywhere near the circulation of the two issues of the NORTH STAR.

We call the attention of businessmen to the above facts.

A LABEL ON NORTHUMBERLAND.

Thursdays Telegraph contained a large dose of homeopathic literature. From what quarter it drew its inspiration does not appear, but in a reckless manner it first libels our county, and then seeks to hide the libel by fulsome praise. It mixes up Messrs. Blake, Snowball and Sir Boyle Roche in a confused jumble, and leaves us in doubt whether Mr. Blake's proposed visit to New Brunswick is to be for the benefit of his health or to revivify Mr. Snowball's fast waning popularity.

The people of Northumberland without regard to party will give Mr. Blake a cordial welcome. His undoubted ability, his high position as leader of a great party, the pride which our people feel in our public men, will secure him from the County of Northumberland a hearty reception. We trust that he will come, and we know that the Conservatives of the county will join with their Liberal friends in welcoming in a becoming manner the elegant leader of the Liberal party of Canada.

We hope, also, that some of the leading members of the Conservative party will find time this summer to visit us. The principles and policy of the Conservatives have been so successful, and beneficial, and are so popular, that it only requires a fair public discussion of them on their merits to enlarge the present and suited Conservative majority in this county. Our people would like to hear and see the leading men of both sides from the other Provinces, and show them the extent and possibilities of our Province as an important part of the Union. We bespeak for them all, Conservative and Liberal a warm welcome—and it does not require the Telegraph or any other organ to inspire hospitality in the hearts of the people of Northumberland.

As for Mr. Snowball's position in the county we need not say much. He may be as clever, as hospitable and as popular as Sir Boyle Roche, but he will hardly be the next representative of our county. In 1878,

when the Liberal party met their Waterloo at the polls, he headed down the Liberal flag, and posted himself as an "Independent." This proves that he is not a "clear Grit," and we do not think that the Liberal party of our county will select him for their candidate in 1883. But that is their lookout not ours. The Conservatives will be satisfied to have Mr. Snowball as an opponent in the next general election, for they feel sure they can beat him more easily than any other possible candidate that the liberals could bring out.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

On Easter Sunday His Lordship the Metropolitan of Canada took for his text in the Cathedral, "Because thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt thou suffer thy Holy One to see corruption."

In the course of the sermon His Lordship touched upon the fact of the soul after death. We take a few words from Captain Cropley's report, which appears in the C. Pilot:—

"One observation must have struck a good many of the congregation. During the lesson of Purgatory as being rejected by the Church of England, the Bishop yet claimed that there is an intermediate state between the grave and heaven." This he calls "Purgatory"—a "purifying stage."

Now a rose by any other name would be just as sweet, and a rose, though you called it a lichen; and "Purgatory" though you call it "paradise," or "Limbo," or "Hell," provided you grant it to be a "purifying stage," is purgatory all the same. Catholics call it Purgatory, meaning by the term a place where souls are purged or purified. The Metropolitan admits a purifying place—which is equally as much as ever the Church of Rome believed, or as the Scriptures teach.

In the morning according to the same paper the Most Reverend the Metropolitan carried his magnificent silver crozier—the gift of the Anglican clergy of Canada—a the services during the day. It is in the shape of a large cross; and the Rev. Sub-Dean Alexander also wore a very beautiful white silk stole, elegantly worked in gold embroidery, at the morning service—for the first time.

A CLEVER DODGE.

Charles Cunningham Boycott, the real original only Boycott, whose name has added to the English vocabulary a new and expressive word has arrived in the United States. With him came his wife and brother and nephew "Boycott" all yet on their journey they were not known as Boycotts. Oh no! but simply as Cunninghams. They, important personages, were travelling incognito; but the irrefragable reporters found them out, and interviewed them, before they reached the shore. Boycott of course represented himself as a much injured man, as a vulnerable lamb who had got into a flock of wolves; as a hero, who was without fear, except, of course, of and for his wife.

But the best part of the joke came afterwards. The Boycott party put up at a hotel kept by an Englishman in New York, and known as Earle's Hotel. Now Earle the proprietor is a shrewd man, and has an eye to business, so he thought he would get a little gratuitous advertising. He, with the instinct of genius, wrote himself a letter signed "Free-Trade" advising himself to get rid of the Boycotts quickly, as "the shorter they stay in your house the better for your business." Earle on receiving his own letter was so indignant that he ordered a porter to hoist the English flag on the hotel. He offers a reward of \$25 for information in regard to the author of the letter, and says that his hotel is for the travelling public and that he does not bar any sect or nationality.

The but took and Earle's hotel is getting a good deal of cheap advertising. Well done Earle!

FREE PLANTING AND PRESERVATION.

We would be much obliged to some of our correspondents if they would measure the diameter of some of the pine, white birch and other trees which have grown on land which has been burnt over within their manor or within the manor of some of their friends, giving us at the same time a description of the character of the soil on which the trees grow. We would also call the attention of our correspondents subscribers in country districts to the great annual increase in value of second growth woods especially where the trees have been burnt out so that the air and rays of the sun can have free access to them. The tree derives much of its substance from the air; hence the necessity for thinning out becomes apparent.

It would not be much trouble for one to plant out pine and other forest trees on sandy lands which are worthless for other purposes. These trees once set out would require no further attention. A neat grove planted on some waste spot on the farm becomes in a short time a great ornament; while after the lapse of 15 or

20 years it possesses a real money value. If any one at the expiration of 30 or 40 years elevated the forest on the labor invested in this way the amount would be something enormous.

If we obtain any reliable statistics of the growth of trees from any of our subscribers, we shall publish them so that the public may see what can be done easily and cheaply in this direction.

PRESERVERANCE.

Do months had to put people in his mouth to over an impudently in speech, and he used to declaim on the sea shore till his voice and world could be heard above the roar of the breakers. The story of Bruce's spider is a fine instance likewise of what perseverance will do. Bruce's spider furnishes a modern example. His maiden speech in the Commons was an utter failure, but this much young Disraeli did say on that occasion, and it is worth perpetuating:—

"I have begun several things many times and I have often succeeded at last; I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me."

And the time did come. One of the last things Bruce's spider did during his illness was to correct the speech he made in the Commons on the "Czar" assassination. "I will not go down to posterity," he said, "talking bad grammar."

One of the last sayings of Lord Beaconsfield was, "I would rather live, but I am not afraid of death."

We hope in due time to give our Newcastle readers the STAR with in an hour after its publication.

A train broke through a bridge in Iowa Thursday. Eight persons were killed and many wounded.

Mr. D.S. Kerr has run a long time. He is to be punished, we are glad to say, for contempt of court.

Business men would do well to consider that everybody reads the STAR.

"Four through Ireland" published elsewhere, is interesting reading.

Communications and other matter are unavoidably left out this issue.

It is thought by the census takers Toronto has 9,000 people!

EDITORIAL CLEANING.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT IRISH AFFAIRS.

The amount of ignorance concerning Irish affairs that exists generally is surprising. A few facts, briefly stated, will, we think do more to give our readers an accurate idea of the scope and nature of the "Irish troubles" than extracts from letters of interested parties in Ireland, or newspaper clippings from rabid and bigoted papers. We therefore ask the attention of our readers to the following statement of facts which will plainly show the causes of Irish discontent:

1. It is often stated that there are too many people in Ireland, and the Irish Bishops are often condemned because they oppose the emigration of the people. Is Ireland over populated? Ireland had at one time nearly double the population it has now, and though they were cruelly oppressed then, and every form of commercial and manufacturing industry repressed, yet still those additional four millions of people managed to exist and the whole population were no worse off than they are now.

2. Belgium and Holland have naturally a poorer soil than Ireland and are not as favorably situated for carrying on any branch of trade or commerce as Ireland is, yet they have in proportion to their area at least double the population of Ireland.

3. There are over four millions of waste land in Ireland, to something over five millions acres that are under cultivation for crops or for grazing. This is not because the people of Ireland visit it or will it, but because the cruel landlord system of Ireland compels it. In five one-half of the whole land area of Ireland is thrown out to waste, while the people might and would improve and cultivate it, but are not permitted to do so.

4. Under the landlord system of Ireland hundreds of thousands of industrious tenants have been evicted, turned out to starve and the best lands in the poor-houses, or compelled to emigrate; their farms being turned into grazing estates, because the landlords deemed raising cattle more important than the lives of human beings.

The income of the landlords, instead of being expended in Ireland is sent to England or on the continent, and this constant impoverishing of the Irish people has been carried on for centuries and is still carried on.

5. Under the unquixotic system of tenant-at-will, the improvement of the land is in every way discouraged and repressed. If a tenant ditches it, drains it, manures it, plants a hedge, or builds a fence, or a house, the improvement goes to the benefit of the landlord. Thus all motive to improve the land, or expend anything on it is effectually taken away from the tenants of the land.

6. If, however, a tenant should improve his holding, he is compelled to pay an increased rent for what has cost him landlord nothing, or else he is turned out from the place on which he has expended his labor, skill, and money.

7. Although England has systemati-

cally discouraged every form of industry in Ireland, yet the Irish people have to pay nearly double as much taxes as are imposed in England. The Irishman out of five dollars has to pay the Government seventy nine cents where the Englishman pays forty-one cents.

These eight facts cannot be gainsaid, and will we think suffice to enable our readers to understand why there is discontent in Ireland. We may further state a few particulars concerning any of the above facts. About three five million dollars are sent annually from Ireland to England in payment of rent and interest on mortgages. A holding that a few years ago paid a rent of \$150 now pays \$1,400; another paid \$120 now \$600, another \$210 now \$132. These enormous additions to the rental were made because the land had been improved and rendered more productive, not by any outlay of the landlord but by the outlay of labor, skill and money by the tenants themselves. The above facts, which indicate the oppressive nature of the legislation which has in past years caused so much misery in Ireland, may now be considered in connection with the new "Land Bill." Our readers from the short synopsis of the provisions of the "Bill" that we have been enabled to give, can compare the remedies contained in it with the grievances mentioned above, and see for themselves how far they are radical. The "Land Bill" is only an instalment of justice, and can only be called a large instalment inasmuch as it is the first attempt to grapple with the giant evils of landlordism and social monopoly. A great deal remains to be done yet for Irish freedom, and we trust the agitation will be kept up, till the debt of justice is paid even to the "Irish farming."

FROM "LE CANADIEN"—QUEBEC.

The *Canada* of the 18th inst., after quoting the resolutions lately passed by the Legislature of P. E. Island about the distribution of the Fishery award says:—

"The Hon. Mr. Fortin has the true idea for the practical solution of this question. His suggestion is that a special fund be formed, the interest of which should be devoted to the conservation of the fisheries, as if some steps are not soon taken these important sources of our riches will soon be exhausted."

We, too, are of the opinion that the award properly belongs to the Provinces interested in our deep sea fisheries, and would like to see Hon. Mr. Fortin's suggestion carried out.

The *Canadian* of the same date contains the pastoral letter of H. Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, concerning the jubilee of 1881, and some interesting correspondence from Rimouski concerning the disastrous fire that destroyed the Seminary of that place on the 5th inst. It contains the resolutions passed by the citizens, and also an appeal for aid. The loss by the fire is placed at \$100,000. Already a number of liberal subscriptions have been made, and no doubt a generous response will be given to the appeal. The Catholics of Chatham from their own experience can readily sympathize with the people of Rimouski in their loss.

LUMBERING ON THE MIRAMICHI.

A Newcastle correspondent of the *News* estimates the amount cut this year on the North West and South West Branches and the Lower Miramichi at 112,000,000 feet of lumber—13,000,000 feet less than the estimate already published. The quantity of logs cut on the South West Branch this year our correspondent places at 52,000,000, which is 8,000,000 or so more than was cut in the winter of 1879-80. On the North West he thinks 17,500,000 feet of spruce was cut—or 2,500,000 more than the previous year's harvest. On the main Miramichi he places the quantity at 25,000,000—which would be an increase of 5,000,000 feet.

By the way—those who wish to have the St. John and foreign news daily, in the morning, ought to get the *News*. It is incomparably a better paper than the other publication which appears in St. John also as an evening paper. The *News* we believe now comes through Mr. F. F. Gillespie, M. P. P.

BEACONSFIELD'S DRESS, ETC.

This is a pen picture of Disraeli's dress by Jeffrey:

"His ringlets of silken black hair, his flashing eyes, his effeminate and hisping voice, his dress coat of black velvet lined with white satin, his white kid gloves, with his wrists encircled by a long hanging fringe of black silk, and his liver, or waistcoat, of the same material, were all, as he himself said, 'the result of a long and hard struggle with the elements of the best style, and they felt his personal vanity was a suffering homage to the gods of fashion.'"

THE TICHBORNE CASE AGAIN.

The case of the Tichborne case is not yet. Mr. Edmund Ciber writes to the *London* papers as follows:—"Strong evidence, not only of the claimant's identity, but that he is the victim of a widespread conspiracy, has been accumulating every week, and will shortly be laid before the House of Commons and the country. That evidence could not be laid before the House of Lords, because such an appeal is only allowable on points of law."

EXTRACT FROM BEACONSFIELD'S WILL.

"I desire and direct I may be buried in the same vault in the church-yard in Highgate, in which the remains of my late dear wife, Mary Anne Disraeli created by her own right Viscountess Beaconsfield, were placed, and that my funeral be conducted with the same simplicity as hers."

APPOINTMENT.

Queen Victoria has appointed General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., G. C. B., to the office of Constable of the

Power. In the Crimean war this officer gained much distinction as the defender of Ker.

THE "MAIL" VS. ANGLIN.

The *Toronto Mail* speaking of Mr. Anglin, very cruelly says that "fortune may again make the job-printer of the House of Commons its Speaker also."

OYSTER CULTURE.

Hon. J. C. Pope is getting the latest and best information on oyster culture. We hope our oyster beds will not be neglected.

GOOD ENOUGH!

Mr. James Gooden Bennett, they say, is a suitor for the hand of the Princess Beatrice.

The *News* says a Mrs. Margaret Crowley of St. John, committed suicide yesterday by taking arsenic of copper, while in a fit of temporary insanity.

WANTED.

Wanted immediately, two Servant girls to do general house work—good wages given. Apply at *Star* office, Chatham.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Receiving today 125 barrels choice "White Star," 25 barrels choice "Welcomes," 125 barrels Corn-meal. To be sold by E. A. STRANG.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Receiving today Half Choice Best Oatmeal. To be sold by E. A. STRANG.

JAMES CLOWERY

Duke St., Chatham, N B

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

AND LIQUORS,

Wholesale and Retail

Glass and Groceries

Ready made Clothing

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

TO LET.

The house and premises situate on Henderson Lane and formerly occupied by A. S. Leighton, Esq. The house is large and well adapted for a boarding house. Good yard room, stabling, etc., on the premises. For particulars apply to JOHN HARRINGTON, Chatham, March 16, 1881.

TRAVEL TO QUEBEC!

The subscriber intends travelling this fine young course across the "Conqueror" for the coming season through the Province, this autumn is of the old "CONQUEROR" stock, which is well known in this country. Now is the time for the farmers to renew the old "Conqueror" stock.

RUGER FLANAGAN, Chatham, April 4, 1881

F. O. Peterson.

MERCHANT TAILOR

CHATHAM N B

I have now on hand a large stock of excellent cloth for men and youths' wear which I will make up at as reasonable a figure as any in the trade. All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction warranted.

W.M. CONWAY.

St. John's Street Chatham.

This house will be thoroughly suited for the accommodation of travellers. The barroom is always supplied with the best liquors. Good stabling on the premises. Terms as moderate. Chatham, April 14th 1881.

A CURE FOR SORE THROAT SHOULD BE STOPPED.

August frequently results in an incurable Sore Throat or Consumption. BROWN'S BROWN'S BROWN'S do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Catarrh, and the throat troubles which singers and public Speakers are subject to. For thirty years a Sore Throat, a Croup, or any other disease recommended by physicians, and always gives prompt relief. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly a century, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at all druggists and chemists.

\$5

Engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish everything, and a way up stairs is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making good money at the business. Success made as much as you wish. No one who is willing to work fast to make more money every day than can be made at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to success. Address: J. H. BROWN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

NOTICE!

I have stored in a quantity of ice sufficient to last two months, and is coming season. Any party or parties wishing to buy should come to my store and have the ice cut and shipped, I will attend and do the work promptly and on reasonable terms.

JAMES BRANSFIELD, Escomineau, April 12 1881—61

Law and Collection Office

—OF—

ADAMS & LAWLER,

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY, COLLECTORS,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC., ETC.

REAL ESTATE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

Claims collected in all parts of the Dominion.

OFFICES,

NEW CASTLE & BATHURST,

M. ADAMS & R. A. LAWLER.

NOTICE.

The business carried on under the name and style of A. H. Gillis & Co. in the store owned by George M. Johnson, opposite the Commercial Building, has this day been closed, and all stock on hand will be collected by Mr. W. S. Loggie.

A. H. GILLIS

W. S. LOGGIE.

Chatham, 2nd April, 1881.

I take this opportunity of thanking my friends for the liberal patronage extended me in the past and beg to announce that I am engaged with Mr. W. S. Loggie as partner in his Custom Tailoring Department in the upper end of the Commercial Building where I will be glad to see my friends and solicit a continuance of their patronage.

A. H. GILLIS, Chatham, 2nd April, 1881—Im.

Custom Tailoring

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishings.

The Subscriber has moved to his premises in the upper end of the Commercial Building, opposite the Commercial Building, where he intends carrying on the above branches of his business.

For the Custom Tailoring I have engaged as cutter, Mr. A. H. Gillis, who is well known as a first class man. I can confidently guarantee a satisfactory fit in all cases. I will show in a few days about

200 PIECES TWEED,

of choice patterns and colours, bought at close prices in the best market. Also—

BROAD CLOTH, Black and Blue

Do's, Worsted coating.

BLUE SERGE for SUMMER SUITS.

These goods I will make up at short notice and at prices I cannot beat by any firm for the same class of work. Also—

\$300 Worth of

READY MADE CLOTHING

which is made up by first class Clothing manufacturers in Montreal and is marked at a smaller margin of profit than ever before.

The Stock consists of

Mens, Boys, Youths & Childrens Garments

and ranges from

CHEAP GOODS TO FINE WORSTEDS

Also—A Complete Stock of Gents' Furnishings, comprising

White and Coloured Shirts, Hats,

Caps, Ties, Collars, and

Underclothing, &c.

Inspection Respectfully solicited.

W. S. LOGGIE

Chatham, 2nd April, 1881—Im

MASONRY.

The Subscriber begs to inform the Public in Town and Country that he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted him in this line, at reasonable rates.

He keeps constantly on hand,

BRICK,

LIME

and SAND,

Satisfaction guaranteed

ANTHONY FOREST.

Cor. Duke & Henderson Street,

Chatham, April 13, 1881—14

EAST END

FACTORY.

T. E. USORER

Having Established a Factory and Planing Mill in the East End of the Town he is now prepared to furnish to the public,

At St. John Prices

DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULD-

INGS, BRACKETS, STAIR

RAILS, BIRCH AND WAL-

NUT, BANNISTERS OR

ALL SIZES, NOWEL

POSTS, etc., etc.

Attention given to Planing and Butting

CLAPBOARDS, ETC.

FACE PLANING, etc., etc.

Orders solicited—Satisfaction Guaranteed.

GEORGE CASSEDY,

Chatham, April 16, 1881—14

S.Y. MITCHELL,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES