

THE STAR

HARBOR GRACE, OCTOBER 1.

For the future the STAR will be regularly issued every Thursday.

We understand a General Election will take place about the first week in November.

A NOTICE appeared in Saturday's "Standard" from the Commercial Society of Conception Bay. We would like to know who are the persons composing that Body.

Parties are enquiring what time do the Road Board intend commencing their harvest in the vicinity of Cochrane Street. We observe the crop on the Side-Walk will soon go to seed.

The following account of the success of the Labrador fishery, we take from the "Standard" of Saturday:—

Table with 2 columns: Name of location and quantity in tons. Includes Adnavick, Raggad Islands, Holton, White Bears, Indian Harbor, etc.

In a short time the people will be again called upon to select men to represent the several districts in the country. When we look at the large amounts of money uselessly spent in this town, one would imagine that the people will be fully alive to the coming contest.

The people have been led by the nose, so to speak, for a number of years, and we think it is high time for them to exercise the full use of their franchise. A large amount of money was expended last fall by the Telegraph Company, to secure men in the Assembly to sustain the present Monopoly, and unhappily for Newfoundland the people were blind to their own interests.

Mr. Bennett remained in power, it is more than likely that the New Cable would now be working successfully in this Bay. Mr. Ambrose Shea stated at a meeting held here last fall that the Direct United States Cable Company was "bogus"; that no such company ever existed, when he well knew the assertion to be false.

What do the people think of such a falsehood coming from the "infallible" Ambo. The people at first refused him, but when the monopolists waved the "bread and butter" sceptre, the pride and spirit of the people were crushed.

We think it well for the benefit of our people to re-publish our remarks on the Telegraph Monopoly from one of our publications of last fall—

As the independent electors of the district of Harbor Grace will soon be called upon to elect two members to represent them in the General Assembly of

this Colony, it may be desirable to bring to public notice some of the prominent subjects which will have to be discussed as soon as the Legislature assembles.

The first and to our mind the most important, is that of exercising the right of pre-emption, and putting an end to the monopoly which now exists in Telegraph Cables, the effect of which will be to give to Newfoundland the control of that important business, and secure for the colony a large amount of revenue, thereby enabling the Government to reduce the duties at present levied on imported goods.

Some persons who have carefully considered the subject, estimate the revenue to be collected from Cable Companies at £40,000 to £60,000. Suppose we calculate on half the lesser amount only—say £20,000—and consider the immense benefit the country would derive from that amount. But the revenue is not the only view to take of the matter.

Independent companies have now their representatives in St. John's, who promise not only to cheerfully pay the impost which the Government may levy, but will reduce the present exorbitant tariff on messages one-half or more, thereby conferring an immense benefit upon the trade and fisheries of the country.

Cheap Telegraphy will enable the merchants, at a moderate outlay, to ascertain the state of the markets for fish and oil throughout the world, and to take advantage of the best time and place to make sales. If good markets can be secured, the price of fish and oil must continue to advance to the profit of all the fishermen in the country, who will participate in the profits of the shippers.

Competition is so keen that no person need sell their fish under its value, and the higher it is in foreign markets the value here will be proportionate. There are other advantages which the abolition of the monopoly will confer upon the country, the limits of our space at present can hardly permit an extended review; but we think sufficient has been shown to induce the electors of this district to inscribe upon their banners—

Down with the Telegraph Monopoly!

To the people of Harbor Grace we would say—Whoever you may elect, pledge him to support the abolition of that monopoly. You will find the employees of the Anglo-American Company among the most active partisans. Distrust the men to whom they give their support. Bear in mind that the money they spend in electioneering is considered by them a good investment and by scattering a few hundred pounds amongst you, they will deprive you of a large amount of at least £30,000 per annum for the next thirty years—for if they succeed in maintaining their monopoly now the colony cannot interfere with them until the expiration of that period of time.

For the present, we think it would be well for our people to take this subject into their serious consideration. Other subjects of importance will receive attention in due time.

Note the effects of Telegraph money, and how

HOW MR. P. EMERSON BENEFITS HIS COUNTRY!

ment protested against it is therefore wholly without foundation.

"From the year 1854, the date of the charter, until 1866 the year of the completion of the enterprise the company, unassisted, had borne the blunt of repeated failures, involving enormous pecuniary losses, without the slightest return. During this time the Colony had derived great benefit from the large expenditure of the Company in building a road and telegraph lines across the island. The dates show that for nearly 13 years the Company had to struggle with obstacles almost unaccountable and has only received any return during the last eight years.

"During the first period the shares of the Company were so worthless in the market that upon one occasion stock to the amount of \$10,000 was sold at public auction in New York for a \$10 greenback. Since the successful laying of the 1866 cable the Colony has derived great advantage from its telegraphic connection with the markets of the world. One of our leading and most intelligent merchants who is also a member of the Legislative Council has computed that the annual value of the exports of the Colony has been increased to the amount of \$500,000. Before the charter was granted we only had, to and from Newfoundland and Great Britain, eighteen mails a year; now owing to instantaneous telegraphic communication our merchants know from hour to hour the price of the produce we export in all the markets with which we have dealings, the consequence being that they are able to ship to places in which they can realize the greatest profit.

"If I am rightly informed England is at this moment in telegraphic communication with France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Germany, the North of Europe, and America, under exclusive rights granted by those various countries. The only cables connecting the United States with Europe and the West Indies have been laid on the same principle. The same is true of the long line of cables uniting Portugal and Brazil and the whole Eastern coast of South America, also of Japan and China. Notwithstanding these concessions the capital for most of the companies has been raised with great difficulty and as your daily quotations show, the shares are selling at a heavy discount.

"While Newfoundland now enjoys all the advantages to which I have referred the Government has been urged to exercise its right of purchase. The language of the charter is not free from considerable obscurity as to what that right of purchase would embrace, and upon this point many conflicting opinions have been given. Regarding the question however, in a light most favourable to Newfoundland, it is open to grave doubt whether that colony is in a position to purchase a property so uncertain in its value. The total revenue of the Colony is barely sufficient to pay its current expenses; and it appears to me that, if the question of purchase comes to be seriously considered, it will have to be by the Imperial Government and not by the Colonial Government.

"The bearing of these facts upon recent Canadian legislation is so obvious that I need not address myself to that branch of the subject.

"PRESCOTT EMERSON, Q. C., Speaker of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland.

The "Times" of the 24th had the following reply:—

"The Direct United States' Cable Company (Limited, 48 and 49 Palmeston buildings, Aug. 21.

"Sir.—With reference to a letter in your article of yesterday, signed by Mr. Prescott Emerson, will you allow me to point out that, however authoritatively Mr. Emerson may write on affairs of Newfoundland, it is quite evident that he is unacquainted with the circumstances under which the cables now stated to be belonging to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company were landed on the shores of Nova Scotia.

"An attempt was made to procure an Act of the Nova Scotia Legislature, granting a monopoly for a term of years, similar to that which was obtained in Newfoundland. The Bill, however, did not become law, owing to the disapproval of the Imperial Government, and the cables were, as far as I am aware, landed without any special rights, and still remain there on sufferance only.

the interests of the Colony than it is to those of this country.

"I have, &c., "H. Merivale, Esq., "I am, Sir, your obedient servant" "G. Von Chauvin, Manager."

[To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.]

The able and conclusive article from the London Standard, which you republished in the Chronicle of Saturday, completely disposes of those objections to the Canadian Act which the Anglo-American people have been so industriously putting forward. As the Standard is one of the most influential organs of the Disraeli Government, it may be safely inferred that the article in question shadows forth their policy in regard to this Act, and that we may expect to hear shortly that the Queen's assent has been given to it. There is no misapprehension standing the tone of the Standard on this subject. It shows most conclusively that the Act interferes with no vested rights in Canada, and therefore that there is no foundation for the statement that it partakes of the nature of ex post facto legislation. That it incidentally affects the monopoly of the Anglo-American Company here, is no sufficient ground for disallowing an Act of the Dominion Legislature, a step which is rarely if ever resorted to now. Should the Colonial Minister venture to veto it, the effect would be to arouse the wrath of Canada, at such an interference with her rights, and to make the people more determined than ever in securing the passing of a similar Act next session. The great merit of the Act lies in killing at a single blow, a monopoly which the British Board of Trade declared to be no less injurious to the interests of the colony than it is to those of this country. It does this effectively and conclusively. The moment it becomes law the business of the Anglo-American Company will be stopped at Sydney, unless they surrender their exclusive rights here. The shores of Canada will be no longer available if they persist in retaining their Newfoundland monopoly. The four cables landed at Sydney will at once become dumb. The Company appear to be fond of injunctions, and they will speedily know the value of one which will stop their Canadian business. It is also a matter of certainty that the United States will pass a law the same in effect as that of Canada, refusing the use of their shores to monopolists. Thus the Anglo-American Company are in the position of a bear surrounded on all sides by the hunters badly wounded, and driven into a corner. It is no wonder they show such bad temper and snap viciously at their pursuers. Nothing dies so hard as a monopoly.

It is needless to say that the sanctioning of the Canadian Act is of vital moment to us, and that its disallowance would be a public injury. Without any delay or any expenditure of money by the colony our shores are at once thrown open to telegraphic enterprise; and every year will see new cables landed here, new telegraphic stations springing up, and money circulated among our people in many shapes. This is not all. The present land-lines of the Anglo-American would become valueless to them, as they are about to work across the isthmus between Trinity and Placentia Bays. We should get them a dead bargain, indeed they might possibly ask us to take them off their hands to save the expense of keeping them up. The colony could then pass an Act similar to that which is now in operation in Britain, and take possession of all land-lines, of course respecting all vested interests, and paying the Anglo people for their property should we wish to hold it for the public interests; and then a small toll on telegraphic messages would secure a revenue of £25,000 or £30,000 per annum to begin with—an income which would admit of indefinite increase. Our true policy therefore is to await the decision of the British Government, regarding the Canadian Act, or tend to keep it any longer in abeyance.

Meantime, as the result of this odious monopoly, we are almost without public telegraphic intelligence. There is not another place, to which telegraphic wires extend, so bad as served as in Newfoundland. Let another cable land here and a different story will be told.

On Tuesday the 8th of September, telegraphic communication between Europe and America suddenly ceased. Strange to say the whole of the cables between St. Pierre and Duxbury, and between Newfoundland and Cape Breton became at once dumb. The cause has not yet been ascertained. The break lasted 30 hours, and the result was a complete paralysis of business on the Exchange of New York and had the interruption continued, serious loss and disaster must have resulted. Here is another illustration of the evil effects of having the communication between the two hemispheres in the hands of a few. Were competition free, numerous cables would span the Atlantic, so that the possibility of public disaster from the failure of a few, as in this instance, would be averted.

OUTIS.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HALT! LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP!!

The Bolting Pills and Creed O Bitters, Or, Helps to Swallow.

The public are informed that the famed Bolting Pills, or Helps to Swallow, which have been so long used with such marked success, are now, by the

help of "steam" brought to great perfection, by the enterprising firm of the Great I AM & Co., of Munnsborough and firms in other places. These Pills were once coated with Meal and Molasses, but they are now coated with Bread and Butter, and being so well known that little is required to be said in their favor. Still, as many self-willed people refuse to be regulated by them, the Proprietors in Munnsborough and elsewhere, in justice to themselves publish a few facts to prove what can be done by their help, backed by the Creed O Bitters.

In 1839, when a mess of a most disgusting appearance, called Canadian Pottage was offered to the people of the country to swallow, more than half those of Munnsborough; assisted by these Pills, partook of the Pottage. The proprietors feel proud to say that in other places "where the Pills were not so well used," the people refused the mixture with scorn.

In 1873 these Pills were used with perfect success in the Borough in conjunction with the Creed O Bitters, a short time before introduced for the sole purpose of assisting the virtues of the Bolting Pills, and to ensure the certainty of a general swallowing of the Canadian Pottage and "division of opinion" among the people. In consequence of the unwillingness of many to take or touch the Pottage, the joint working of Pills and Bitters was positively stated to be quite distinct from and unconnected with this Canadian Pottage; though the individual in whose interest the Pills and Bitters were used, was one who assisted at the manufacture of said Canadian Pottage and in 1869 strove to force the people to swallow it; yet 'then,' in '73, disavowed all connection with it! by virtue of the Pills and Bitters.

In 1873 the virtue of Pills and Bitters surprised the Pottage Company and vendors of Pills and Bitters—"the two being one." Some in 1869 who would become sick at the thought of the Pottage, partook of it with relish cheerfully swallowed the electric Eel Ambo, which was offered to them in '73, and refused—a sufficiency of Pills had not been taken by the objectors, which proves that the Pills have a commanding influence over the Bitters—as that Pills was of a class with which the Bitters do not agree, as they will not mix with water in which such Pills swim. This same Eel is now, by help of the Pills and some say of the Bitters also, about to swallow an Ocean Cable, and with it a Government, at one tremendous gulp.

Persons in Munnsborough have, with the assistance of the Pills, nearly swallowed a Public Warf, and are striving to gulp down the liberties of a people, which they have great hopes of accomplishing by virtue of Pills and Bitters, which are being regularly given in moderate doses. From one to three Pills, with as many drops of the Bitters will enable a man, who before was ignorant of political matters to advise and instruct his neighbors—that is "tell them" what the Proprietors of the Pills "tell him" or rather "order" him in matters of the most vital importance to the working men of the country. A like dose will fit a "block-head" to become a member of a public Board, or to superintend public works of which he knows nothing. Twice this dose will enable a "pledged representative" to desert his party WITH HONOR and sacrifice the interests of his trusting friends to his own personal interests.

These Pills and Bitters may be obtained in almost all Districts of the Island, and are intended to be largely available of the coming fall, to enable the people to swallow a nauseous mixture, known as the "Shea-Carter Government," or "Fred-Ambo's party!"

In consequence of the great disgust the people have to this abominable batch, the Pills are to be used to an unlimited extent in Munnsborough and elsewhere by these means "Fred-Ambo's party" are taken in. The proprietors have no doubt but by the same means the people will be brought to accept the Canadian Pottage, as its most disagreeable ingredient. The "Flim of Taxation" will not be observed till some time after the dose is accepted when no emetic, let it be ever so strong, can ease the people who take the Pottage from the gripping pains caused by the Flavour of Taxation so cunningly hidden therein.

The vendors of these Pills and Bitters add, that many of themselves refused the Pottage at first, but they became partial to it by taking the Pills, coated with promises of titles, places and high pay, which make it most palatable to them. By some assistance they have swallowed the Cable Monopoly which swallows £40,000 a year which the country ought to get for public improvements.

All friends to the proprietors and the Pottage Company, will recommend their friends to take the Pills and Bitters freely as there is another Pill coming into use coated with good sense and PUBLIC SPIRIT, manufactured by

GREENWOOD

public opinion Pottage Co antidote to prevent the to swallow which would on Canadian a great di Company, who decl either Pill In and given the the Pills a foam 'Gri and in oth All the months an tage Comp be. Acc hampered Sept. 21st

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