

The Star,

And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Friday, March 7, 1873.

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MARCH.

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NOTICES.

JAMES HOWARD COLLIS,
Dealer and Importer of

**ENGLISH & AMERICAN
HARDWARE,**

Picture Moulding, Glass
Looking Glass, Pictures
Glassware, &c., &c.

TROUTING GEAR,

In great variety and best quality, WHOLE-
SALE and RETAIL.

**221 WATER STREET,
St. John's,
Newfoundland.**

One door East of P. HUGHES, Esq.
N.B.—FRAMES, any size
material, made to order.
St. John's, May 10.

FOR SALE,

RESERVES & GROCERIES!

Just Received and For Sale by
the Subscriber—

Fresh Cove OYSTERS
Spiced do.

**PINE APPLES
PEACHES**

Strawberries—preserved in
Syrup
Brambleberries do.

—ALWAYS ON HAND—

**A Choice Selection of
GROCERIES.**
T. M. CAIRNS.

Opposite the Premises of Messrs. C.
W. Ross & Co.
Sept. 17.

HARBOR GRACE

BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT,

E. W. LYON, Proprietor.

Importer of British and American

NEWSPAPERS

—AND—

PERIODICALS.

Constantly on hand, a varied selection of
School and Account Books
Prayer and Hymn Books for different de-
nominations

Music, Charts, Log Books, Playing Cards
French Writing Paper, Violins
Concertinas, French Musical Boxes
Albums, Initial Note Paper & Envelopes
Tissue and Drawing Paper
A large selection of Dime & Half Dime

MUSIC, &c., &c.,

Lately appointed Agent for the OTTAWA
PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH COMPANY
Also, Agent for J. LINDBERG, Manufac-
turing Jeweler.

A large selection of
CLOCKS, WATCHES
MEERCHAUM PIPES,
PLATED WARE, and
JEWELRY of every description & style
May 14.

THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Parsons' Purgative Pills.

NOTICES.

**PAINLESS!
PAINLESS!!
TEETH**

Positively Extracted without
Pain
BY THE USE OF
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

**A NEW AND PERFECTLY SAFE
METHOD.**

Dr. LOVEJOY & SON,

**OLD PRACTITIONERS OF DENTIS-
TRY,** would respectfully offer their
services to the Citizens of St. John's, and
the outports.

They can be found from 9 a.m. to 5
p.m., at the old residence of Dr. George
W. Lovejoy, No. 9, Cathedral Hill, where
they are prepared to perform all Dental
Operations in the most

Scientific and Approved Me-
thod.

Dr. L. & Son would state that they
were among the first to introduce the
Anaesthetic (Nitrous Oxide Gas), and
have extracted many thousand Teeth by
its use

Without producing pain,

with perfect satisfaction. They are still
prepared to repeat the same process,
which is perfectly safe even to Children.
They are also prepared to insert the best
Artificial Teeth from one to a whole Set
in the latest and most approved style,
using none but the best, such as
received the highest Prem-
iums at the world's Fair
in London and Paris.

Teeth filled with great care and in the
most lasting manner. Especial attention
given to regulating children's Teeth.
St. John's, July 9.

GEORGE BOWDEN,

Repairer of Umbrellas and
Parasols,

No. 1, LION SQUARE,

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in tendering
thanks to his friends for the liberal
patronage hitherto extended to him, begs
to state that he may still be found at
his residence, No. 1, Lion Square,
where he is prepared to execute all
work in the above line at the shortest
notice, and at moderate rates.

All work positively finished by the
time promised.

Outport orders punctually at-
tended to.

St. John's, Jan. 4.

172 WATER STREET, 172

JAMES FALLON,

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-

IRON WORKER,

BEGS respectfully to inform
the inhabitants of Harbor Grace
and outports that he has com-
menced business in the Shop No.
172 Water Street, Harbor Grace,
opposite the premises of Messrs. Puntin
& Munn, and is prepared to fill all orders
in the above lines, with neatness and
despatch, hoping by strict attention to
business to merit a share of public pa-
tronage.

JOBGING

Done at the Cheapest possible
Terms.

Dec. 13.

**BLANK
FORMS**

Executed with NEATNESS
and DESPATCH at the Office
of this Paper.

House of Assembly.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1873.

Mr. Emerson—Continued.

Her captain had given every satisfaction,
and no man could be better qualified to
fill his position, or more desirous of doing
it well; but he certainly could not pre-
vent accidents. Could not the contrac-
tors have done something to prevent the
public from suffering by the consequence
of the inconvenience of the accidents
which occurred? The contract, he (Mr.
E.) presumed, was of such a character as
to protect the public interest from the
consequences of any such accident. He
(Mr. E.) would like to be informed why
another steamer was not put upon the
Western route when the Hawk broke
down? It was the duty of the Govern-
ment to have one provided. As to the
reason for this default the public could
only draw inferences, and it could only be
presumed that the Government had left
themselves in such a position as to be un-
able to compel the contractors to carry
out the service. It must be presumed
that the terms of the contract were not
sufficiently binding, and if so, whose fault
was it but that of the Government. It
was their duty as Trustees for the public
to see the service performed, and not per-
mit the contractors to set them at defiance.
The greatest loss and inconvenience
had been the result of this irregular-
ity. Suits, who were here for the
Supreme Court, were compelled to wait
for weeks after their business was over.
Witnesses were kept here at great expense
and the whole business of important
mercantile houses on the Western shore,
who contributed largely to the revenue,
had been disarranged and injured by their
employees being detained in St. John's
unable to get back to their places of busi-
ness. All that could be said of such a
state of affairs was either that the Govern-
ment had left themselves at the mercy of
private individuals, to be laughed at by
them, or else that they simply rested on
their oars and treated the whole matter
with absolute indifference. Such a con-
dition of affairs would not be permitted
upon the Northern Service. If the Tig-
ers were to break down, the commands of the
members representing the Northern dis-
tricts would go forth to supply immedi-
ately another steamer, and the Govern-
ment dare not disregard them. The
blame of this mismanagement must rest
somewhere, and until the Government
cleared themselves in some way, it must
rest upon them. The next paragraph, in
relation to the reduction of Postal charg-
es, was like Johnny Skage's item simply
unintelligible, and until it was translated
into language that could be understood,
he (Mr. E.) would not venture to say any-
thing upon it. With relation to the im-
portant subject of the French Shore ques-
tion. His Excellency congratulates the
House upon what is supposed to be a new
feature of the question, and the House is
expected dutifully to reciprocate the con-
gratulation. This was nothing more than
a mere empty obsequious formula kept
up between His Excellency and the
House. It could only be compared to the
servile and fawning antics performed in
the course of an interview between a
King of Siam and his chief minister, in
course of which the minister as he ap-
proaches abjectly kisses the dust repeat-
edly as he approaches his royal master,
who in return is supposed to acknowledge
the service by a gracious movement of his
head. We had, as usual, been bowing
and scraping to Her Majesty, and we are
assured, as usual of a most gracious bow
from Her Majesty in return. What was
there now upon which we could congratu-
late ourselves more than there was fifty
years ago? Last year the address upon
this question, now referred to, was brought
in at the tail end of the session, and
driven through without affording any time
for deliberation or attention. He (Mr.
E.) then foretold what would be the re-
sult of hurrying this paper pellet of the
hon. Premier across the Atlantic to Her
Majesty. The result was the same invari-
ably, upon which all the charges had
been wrung. "Earliest attention," "a
gracious consideration" and soon constituted
the stile of diplomatic clap trap, which had
from year to year continually been the re-
sult of our representations. Their mean-
ing amounted to the same as "yours
truly," "yours sincerely," and "your ob-
edient servant," at the foot of a letter, and
nothing more. It was simply so much
paper and so much time of the clerks of
the House wasted. The time, however,
was coming when this question would de-
mand a solution, and when it would be-
come necessary to deal with it in a man-
ner more statesmanlike than the sending
of a mere paper missive, as we had been
doing from year to year. As to the open-
ing up of roads and the promotion of agri-
culture thereby, it was of course satisfac-
tory to be assured of the fact, and for the

present it must be assumed to be true.
But the House required something more
than the mere assertion of the mini-
ster, and it was to be hoped that satisfactory
returns would be forthcoming, showing
where and how this progress had been
made, with full particulars in details. For
the present he (Mr. E.) must confess that
he was not aware of any such improve-
ments in this branch of industry as had
been stated, and he would like to have
the proofs forthcoming. As to the Fog
Whistle for Cape Race, he (Mr. E.) would
agree with the suggestion lately put forth
in one of the local papers, that for the
present it should be applied to the vicin-
ity of the Board of Works department,
the affairs of which were said just now to
be in a very misty and obscure condition.
The next section, referring to the erection
of Harbor Lights, required examination,
for it was very doubtful how far the facts
would warrant the degree of praise which
was taken by the Government to them-
selves in relation to this matter. He (Mr.
E.) wished that he could say the vessel
owners of his district were pleased con-
cerning the matters contained in this
paragraph of the Address. We had been
promised two light houses one at Boar
Island and one at Rose Blanche, impera-
tive necessities to the constituency which
he represented. The cost, too in the
vicinity of the designated localities is
fraught with danger to the mariner; nei-
ther the Harbors can be well made
during the darkness of the night. Light
is wanted there. It is now two years since
the money for such purpose was granted,
notwithstanding which the completion of
the work was as far off as ever. What
were the terms of the contract, were those
who undertook to construct the light
houses thus permitted to trifle with the
time and the interests of the people? He
could not speak of Boar Island, but he
believed that some excavations had been
made at Rose Blanche. Why, then, was
the work not completed? Were the con-
tractors to bide their own time to take
one, two, three or six weeks in the per-
formance of the work? Is it possible that
the Government did not bind them to the
completion of the erection in a given
time? He felt sore about these Light
houses. They ought to have been put up
before that on Puffin Island. There is
great fault and blame to attach some-
where, and unless the government can of-
fer some satisfactory explanation upon
them it must rest. The district of Burgeo
and LaPoile which he had the honor to
represent had been paying light dues to-
gether with all other taxes, for the last
forty years, and was it not shameful that
they never saw the light for which they
paid?

Hon. the Premier—That was the fault
of preceding governments.
Mr. Emerson would grant that but the
misconduct of the past is no excuse for
the present. A good deal has been done
in Channel. A good and substantial goal
has been erected there by which a great
want has been supplied.

Hon. Mr. Carter said that the building
referred to, was rather an eye sore to the
people of Channel, than a benefit. It has
not had an inmate since its erection.

Mr. Emerson agreed with the hon.
member for Burin to the extent that such
an establishment was not necessary for
the peaceful and law-abiding people of the
locality, but when in busy seasons stran-
gers were wont to resort to the Harbor,
the fact that a public goal was situated
there might tend to exercise a very bene-
ficial influence generally. He would just
touch on another subject and that was the
question of Representation. He would
have been pleased to have seen that mat-
ter brought prominently before the House
by the members who prepared this ad-
dress. Mr. Tessier, the mover of this ad-
dress, cannot but be sensible of the dis-
crepancies existing in the Representation
Act. Although in 1870 the government
pledged themselves to deal with it, and
placed a motion to that effect upon the
Records of the Assembly, they had failed
to redeem their promise. They did not
do so in 1870, for they were then intoxi-
cated with power, and besides, had their
hands full in the Supreme Court. In
1871 there was still no attempt to legis-
late on this important matter; '72 passed
by and naught was done, and now we have
begun the session of 1873, and there is
not the slightest intimation of any serious
intention on the part of the Government
to deal with this question in such a man-
ner as would rectify the abuses of the pre-
sent act, and do justice to the various con-
stituencies. Take one instance of in-
equality, and is it not shameful to allow
such injustice to continue? There is the
district of Twillingate and Fogo with a
population of 13,000, with only two mem-
bers, while that of Ferryland, with 5,500,
rejoices in two also. Why have the Gov-
ernment not kept their pledge? He was
aware, indeed of the motion made by Mr.
McKay, but that is not binding, and may
be withdrawn at any time. If the rectifi-
cation of the Act was to take place during
the session, why was there not mention
made of it in the Governor's speech?

Why not introduce it into the Address in
reply. But there is a power within the
Government too strong to permit the hon.
Premier to treat this question as he would
wish. How will members face their con-
stituencies with this glaring injustice un-
remedied? What will Bay de Verds,
Twillingate and Fogo, Brigus and Port de
Grave, and Harbor Grace say to their mem-
bers presenting themselves for re election
with such an unequal law unamended?
Does the hon. Premier forget the warm-
th with which he advocated a third
member for Twillingate and Fogo in 1854,
almost jeopardizing the passing of the
measure in consequence of his strenuous
opposition, and yet he sees the wrong still
perpetuated, and suggests no measure by
which the districts of this Colony may be
fairly represented. He felt assured that
Mr. McKay's ideas, had he the power to
carry them out, are both honest and just.
This is no clap trap. It is based on infor-
mation had from the census. At the
time that the census ought to have
been taken the government could
not do so because of the impoverished
condition of the people and the conse-
quent economic measures necessary to
preserve the public credit and supply the
wants of a starving country. But when
the public credit was once more on a
satisfactory footing, when the trade of
the country was again becoming prosper-
ous, then sir, was the census taken, then
it became known that the Representation
of the several districts was founded
upon a false basis. But it is found ex-
pedient to shirk this imperative duty, and
so it is shirked. If he recollected aright
the hon. Premier was not one who advo-
cated the doctrine of expediency, but now
when a great question, one that affected
greater interests than did the Burin affair
in which the Premier repudiated expediency,
was put by the government, the Premier, de-
parting from the rule laid down by him-
self, accepted expediency as his guide and
follows it. And thus are the rights and the
liberties of the people to be sacrificed.

Hon. Chairman Board of Works said he
was not in the house when the hon. and
learned member, Mr. Emerson, had com-
menced his speech; but thought the loss
was of as little importance to him (C. B.
Works) as it was to the country at large,
who cared very little indeed for all the
clap-trap and bombast which characteriz-
ed the lengthy speech of the hon. and
learned member this evening. He (C. B.
Works) was entering the house just as the
hon. and learned member was attacking
and exhibiting to the House the "People's
Budget," which he (C. B. Works) intro-
duced when a member of the opposition,
in the Session of 1869, and introduced
solely as an ameliorative measure, to meet
the necessitous condition of the country
at that period. It would appear, then,
that the "Budget" was a very troubled
spirit, that had haunted both by day and
by night, the hon. and learned member
and those of the opposition during the
past three years. It was time, however,
for the spirit to be allayed, which it in
reality was, by the general prosperity
that has overshadowed the land since the
present government came into power.
That "Budget" was introduced when it
was found that after four years of power
of the late Government, taxes were be-
ing piled upon taxes upon the necessities
of life of our working classes. Not for
public works or improvements, that would
give employment to the people, and a
return of a portion of the taxes, but for
their demoralization and pauperization,
to enable members of the then Govern-
ment to trade in the miseries of the people,
the better to accomplish their nefarious
design of betraying them into Confedera-
tion. Therefore, all the enterprise of the
late government, consisted in establish-
ing a huge iniquitous system of meal and
molasses. Given out under the pretence
of want, without any discrimination,
making paupers of our hardy population,
destroying their moral and physical
status, as also that of their children. No
honest employment. No beneficial la-
bor. No cash payments for them. The
hon. and learned member again comes to
the charge of increased taxation by the
present government, and fails either wil-
fully or ignorantly to see that there has
been no increase, but a decrease of taxa-
tion to the amount of £20,000 in the
prime articles of necessities to the fisher-
man, and consequently an increased re-
venue, which has enabled the government
to pay off \$38,000 of a floating debt due
to the Union Bank; one of the legacies
left them by their reckless and extrava-
gant predecessors. With the increased
revenue the government have been en-
abled to considerably increase the grants
for roads and bridges throughout the
colony, erect light houses, place our public
buildings in good repair, give special
grants of \$2000 to each district for ad-
ditional improvements, and to meet fur-
ther requirements, provide fortnightly
steam communication with the Mother
Country, Nova Scotia, and the United
States, which has been signed for the past