

The Star,

And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Friday, November 8, 1872.

Number 51.

NOVEMBER.						
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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.

NOTICES.

J. 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) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

221 WATER STREET,
 St. John's,
 Newfoundland.
 One door East of P. HITCHINS, Esq.
N. B.—FRAMES, any size and material, made to order.
 St. John's, May 10. tff.

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 denominations
 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, Manufacturing Jeweler.

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

BLANK

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

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 DENTISTRY, 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 Method.

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 Premiums 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.

W. H. THOMPSON,
 AGENT FOR

Parsons' Purgative Pills.

W. H. THOMPSON,
 AGENT FOR

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

BANNERMAN & LYON'S
Photographic Rooms,

Corner of Bannerman and Water Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having made suitable arrangements for taking a FIRST-CLASS

PICTURE,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the Public to a CALL AT THEIR ROOMS, which they have gone to a considerable expense in fitting up.

Their Prices are the LOWEST ever afforded to the Public;

And with the addition of a NEW STOCK of INSTRUMENTS, CHEMICALS and other Material in connection with the art, they hope to give entire satisfaction.
ALEXR. BANNERMAN,
E. WILKS LYON.
 Nov. 5. tff

Blacksmith & Farrier,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he is EVER READY to give entire satisfaction in his line of business. All work executed in substantial manner and with despatch.
 Off LeMarchant St., North of Gas House.
 Sept. 17.

W. H. THOMPSON,
 AGENT FOR

Fellows' Compound Syrup

OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

POETRY.

The Line Fence.

Old Farmer Smith
 Came home in a miff
 From his field the other day;
 While his sweet little wife,
 The pride of his life;
 At her wheel was spinning away,

And ever anon
 A gay little song
 With the buzz of her wheel kept time,
 And the wrathful brow
 Is clearing now.
 Under the cheerful rhyme.

"Come, come, little Turk!
 Put away your work,
 And listen to what I say:
 What can I do
 But a quarrel brew
 With the man across the way?"

"I have built my fence,
 But he won't commence
 To lay a single rail:
 His cattle get in,
 And the feed gets thin—
 I am tempted to make a sale."

"Why, John! dear John!
 How you do go on!
 I'm afraid it will be as they say."
 "No, no, little wife,
 I have heard that strife
 In a lawyer's hand don't pay."

"He is picking a flaw
 To drive me to law—
 I have heard that he said he would;
 And you know long ago
 Law wronged me so
 I vowed I never should."

"So what can I do,
 That I will not rue,
 To the man across the way?"
 "If that's what you want,
 I can help you haunt
 That man with a spectre gray."

"Thirty dollars will do
 To carry you through;
 And then you have gained a neighbor.
 It would cost you more
 To peep in the door
 Of a court and so much more labor."

"Just use your good sense:
 Let's build him a fence,
 And shame such thoughts out of the fellow."

They build up his part,
 And sent to his heart
 Love's dart, where the good was mellow."

That very same night,
 By the dim candle-light,
 They opened, with interest a letter,
 Not a word was there;
 But three greenbacks fair
 Said the man was growing better.

EXTRACTS.

What Amadeus Said Concerning Colonial Reform.

The Parliamentary efforts of the Spanish republicans to secure the attention of His Majesty Amadeus to the question of emancipation of the slaves, in a constitutional manner by introducing an amendment having reference thereto in the Congressional address to be presented in reply to the Throne speech—and which efforts has just failed—was caused by the paragraph in the royal utterance which referred to the colonial condition thus:—

"The affairs of the colonies have been looked at by my government with the solicited attention they merit. In Cuba they have dictated measures called for by the unanimous opinion of its inhabitants to surmount the monetary crisis and to restore order in the administration and government of the province. This work will be completed by bills to be presented to you in due time. To make the administration honest, to give vigor and fixedness to the action of the government and to cause justice to be done to all in everything will be procedure necessary to inspire confidence in the country, re-establish calmness in the popular mind and secure the pacification of the island. I trust by these means and counting on the heroism and fidelity of the army and navy, the resolution of the volunteers and the patriotism of the inhabitants the criminal plans of those who seek to rend a portion of our territory from the bosom of the country will be foiled. The war which has been ruining and bleeding that beautiful Spanish province for four years is now only maintained by a scanty number of insurgents. My government will apply itself with decision to suffocate it completely. It is resolved to send there whatever resources and soldiers may be wanting, so that by the force of our

arms our reasoning may prevail and our righteous claims be triumphant. Then the contest over and the honor of Spain saved, there will have arrived for Cuba the longed for hour of liberty and reforms which cannot then be attributed to our feebleness, but which will be the honest and free fulfillment of the solemn promises made in the name of the nation by the Constituent Cortes. These promises have already begun to be fulfilled in the other peaceful Antille, Porto Rico, where the successful trial of a few reforms permits us the hope that we may introduce without danger all others that may be essential to perfect its political and administrative organization.

Are Our Police in League with Thieves.

It was confidently hoped by the people of Jersey City that when Bumsted was sent to the State Prison and the Police Commissioners were sentenced to pay a fine for their malefeasance in office a check was given to what Judge Beedle styled "prostituting public office to private gain." Mr. McWilliams, the Chief of Police, was convicted and sentenced with the Commissioners, as a partner in crime. He was also indicted for complicity in a bond robbery case. He acted as a "go between" for the thieves and demanded from Mr. Noyes, from whom the bonds were stolen, the sum of three thousand dollars, or thereabouts, for the recovery of the stolen property. The money was paid down and the bonds were restored. The Grand Jury thought that McWilliams should have considered it a part of his duty to arrest the thieves with whom he was on terms of such intimacy; but the indictment was quashed on the ground that the payment of the money by Mr. Noyes was voluntary. Four or five other indictments are pending over the chief, in common with the Police Commissioners, for malefeasance in office. But the latest charge against him is the most serious of all. That the head of the Police Department of a large and populous city could actually organize a raid upon a wealthy bank and employ the thieves to execute it, is almost incredible. It has no precedent in this or any other country. The charge is so grave that we shall hesitate to believe it until it is substantiated in a court of justice. Compared with such a crime the King frauds in Jersey City, denounced as they were from the bench, were but trifles. A detective is jointly charged with the crime, but he has this advantage over his alleged fellow conspirator, that he approaches the investigation with better antecedents. Let the Grand Jury do their duty promptly and vigorously in this man, and that incorruptible judiciary which is the boast of New Jersey will do the rest. Attorney General Gilchrist and District Attorney General Garreston have already won laurels in the great work of municipal reform, and they have undertaken this case with the unflinching resolve to suit it to the bottom. It is a case fraught with interest not only to Jersey City, but to every municipality in the Union.—*New York Herald.*

Negro Logic.

In a speech at Raleigh, in North Carolina, a short time since, Mr. Frederic Douglas, the negro agitator, in connection with his early life as a slave, gave an amusing illustration of slave casuistry. Replying to the charge of being a thief, he said: "Well, I confess that I did something that bore that construction years ago, for in fact I stole myself. I was a piece of property. I was owned. I was what they call a chattel to all intents and purposes by a fair construction of the law; and yet in the face of that fact I took possession of myself, put a bundle on my shoulder, and left after the fashion of the pictures in the old-fashioned newspapers . . . But did you never steal while you were a slave? Well, yes, I did. Yes, according to your notions of stealing, but I had conscientious scruples about it. Force of education was very powerful. I had heard the minister tell I must obey my master, and 'Thou shalt not steal,' but I was hungry once, very hungry indeed, and I had a little conference with a brother slave on the subject of helping myself to a turkey that I saw fluttering in one of the outhouses. I told Sandy (for it was Sandy Jenkins) that I was hungry, wanted something to eat, but that I had religious scruples against helping myself to that turkey. I knew that he was a praying man, a God-fearing man, and I wanted his advice on the subject. He told me that it was rather a ticklish question in ethics. There was some risk about it, but so far as the act itself was concerned it was perfectly legitimate. He said, 'You are your masters property?' 'Yes,' I said. 'That turkey is your master's property?' 'Yes.' 'If you put that turkey into you, that turkey does not cease to be the property of your master, but only adds to the value of his property in another form.' So it was simply a question of removal. I said

that it stood to reason, the whole thing was clear to reason, and I helped myself.

A Baby Show.

A Baby Show was recently held in Dundee Cattle Market. Mr. Carswell, the proprietor of Vaughan's auction establishment, was the director of the exhibition. He it was who offered a prize for the heaviest baby, one for the handsomest baby, and one for the best dressed baby, and who thereby caused all the commotion. About a score were selected out of the forty-six entries, and displayed on the platform of his caravan. The cheers of the crowd as "the little dears" were trotted out were hearty in the extreme, and the laughter was not less so. All the children had to be under twelve months old, and it was intimated that they would be judged "in proportion to their age." The winner of "an elegant silver-plated tea and coffee service," which was the prize for the heaviest baby, was Master John Dewar, five months old. Master John weighed 38½ lbs. He was stoutish, and had good bone. The young gentleman who was allotted the enviable position of being the handsomest baby was Master John Minto. His age was stated to be five months, and his weight 36½ lbs. He was not very fat, nor was he very thin. Surely, however, this award was a mistake. Were there no girls—we beg pardon, we forget that vulgar word is now obsolete—were there no "young ladies" among the competitors? In all gallantry one would have thought this prize would have gone to one of them. Evidently, too, Mr. Carswell had intended the prize for "a lady" when he selected "a magnificent silver teapot" as the article. The best dressed baby was declared to be Master Forrest. He had on a scarlet dress, trimmed with black velvet, and for this he was awarded "a splendid silver crucet." His age was also five months, and his weight 34 lbs.

How Coffee was Discovered.

Towards the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was travelling in Abyssinia, and finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with dried-berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveller discovered that these half-burned berries were fragrant. He collected a number of these, and, on crushing them with a stone he found their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this he accidentally let fall the substance into a can which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo! what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was instantly purified. He brought it to his lips; it was fresh and agreeable, and after a moment the traveller had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and, having arrived at Aden, in Arabia, he informed the Mufti of his discovery. That worthy was an inveterate opium-smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of the poisonous drug. He tried an effusion of roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his former vigor that, in gratitude to the tree, he called it *cahna*, which in Arabic signifies "force." And this is the manner in which coffee was discovered.

Figures in Telegrams.

A new rule in regard to figures in telegraphic messages has lately come into operation, to which it is desirable the attention of the public, and especially of business men, should be directed. The transmission of figures by telegraph has always been a difficulty. Despite the regulations of the postal department that "365" should be held as written thus:—"Three hundred and sixty-five," and counted as five words, the public cannot be got to write the figures in words at length. The new rules are in general such that the sender of a message will gain by directing his figures to be sent in words. Thus, the word "first," when so written, must, according to the rule that is accepted as one word, be charged single. But if the sender of a telegram writes it "1st," this is to be counted as two words. In the same way "13th" is to be counted as three, because in that form the telegraph clerks must send it, "one, three, th," and so on. But the sender can write thirteenth, and in this way, we assume, it must pass as one or two words, as the case may be.

"Words, Words, Words!"

The latest editions of Webster's and Webster's Dictionaries contain between one and two hundred thousand words. But fortunately, nine-tenths of these are seldom used. It is remarkable how small a selection satisfies the wants of the best writers and speakers. A contemporary