

# 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) WHOLE-  
SALE 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. ttf.

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. ttf

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

NOTICES.

PAINLESS!  
PAINLESS!!  
T E E T H

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 a  
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.

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 Wa-  
ter 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.  
ALEX. BANNERMAN,  
E. WILKS LYON.  
Nov. 5. ttf

Blacksmith & Farrier,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint his num-  
erous patrons and the public gener-  
ally, 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 Concern-  
ing Colonial Reform.

The Parliamentary efforts of the Span-  
ish republicans to secure the attention of  
His Majesty Amadeus to the question of  
emancipation of the slaves, in a constitu-  
tional manner by introducing an amend-  
ment having reference thereto in the Con-  
gressional address to be presented in re-  
ply to the Throne speech—and which ef-  
forts 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  
solicitous 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 ad-  
ministration 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 neces-  
sary 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 prom-  
ises 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 per-  
mits us the hope that we may introduce  
without danger all others that may be  
essential to perfect its political and ad-  
ministrative 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 pri-  
vate 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 de-  
manded 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 in-  
timacy; 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 of-  
fice. 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 sub-  
stantiated in a court of justice. Compar-  
ed 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 in-  
vestigation with better antecedents. Let  
the Grand Jury do their duty promptly  
and vigorously in this man, and that in-  
corruptible 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 re-  
form, 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 Caro-  
lina, a short time since, Mr. Frederic  
Douglass, 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, ac-  
cording 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 San-  
dy 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 per-  
fectly 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 Dun-  
dee Cattle Market. Mr. Carswell, the  
proprietor of Vaughan's auction establish-  
ment, 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 commo-  
tion. 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 jud-  
ged "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, trim-  
med with black velvet, and for this he  
was awarded "a splendid silver cruet." His  
age was also five months, and his  
weight 34 lbs.

How Coffee was Discovered.

Towards the middle of the fifteenth cen-  
tury a poor Arab was travelling in Aby-  
ssinia, 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 be-  
ing cooked and eaten, the traveller dis-  
covered 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 ac-  
cidentally let fall the substance into a can  
which contained his scanty supply of wa-  
ter. 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 trav-  
eller 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 ar-  
rived 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 ef-  
fusion of roasted berries, and was so de-  
lighted at the recovery of his former vi-  
gour that, in gratitude to the tree, he cal-  
led it *cahuah*, 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 tele-  
graphic 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 re-  
gulations 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 in Johnson's Dictionary is to be  
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 tele-  
graph clerks must send it, "one, three,  
th," and so on. But the sender can  
write thirteenth, and in this way, we as-  
sume, 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