

The Star,

AND CONCEPTION BAY SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Friday, July 19, 1872.

Number 19.

JULY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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MOON'S PHASES.

NEW MOON.....	5th,	2.51 P. M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	13th,	4.17 P. M.
FULL MOON.....	20th,	10.23 A. M.
LAST QUARTER.....	27th,	3.48 P. M.

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. HUTCHINS, 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 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, Manufactur-
ing Jeweller

A large selection of

CLOCKS, WATCHES

MEERCHAUM 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 outposts.
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 pre-
pared to repeat the same process, which is per-
fectly 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.

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Parsons' Purgative Pills.

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

FOR SIX DAYS!

Commencing on 9th Sept. next,

WILL BE HELD

IN ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

AN EXHIBITION

OF

PICTURES and ILLUMINATIONS

FLOWERS and FRUITS

Ornaments and Curiosities

Ancient and Modern Works of Art

Preserved Animals and Birds

Old Books and Manuscripts

Ladies' Work

Shells, Fossils, &c., &c.;

ALSO OF

A choice and valuable collection from the
Museum of A. Murray, Esq., F.G.S., of the
Canadian Geological Survey, illustrative generally
of the Geology of North America, and particu-
larly of Newfoundland and its mineral
resources.

Mr. Murray will kindly furnish a Geological
map of Canada, and a partial map of New-
foundland, with illustrations; and on the first
day will give explanations.

Ladies are respectfully and earnestly invited
to prepare fancy and other work for sale; and
artisans and others to compete for honorary
prizes.

The greatest care will be taken of all arti-
cles kindly lent for exhibition.

A Brass band will perform daily, and
Ladies will preside occasionally at the Piano.

EDWARD BOTWOOD,
Projector.

St. Mary's Parsonage,
June 29, 1872.

Be Governed Always by the Right.

Oh! let it be my polar star,
And all my walks through life illumine—
The beacon-light seen near and far,
And kept in sight through deepest gloom;
Or with a sky serenely fair,
When reefs and rocks are out of sight,
And hidden dangers everywhere,
Be governed always by the right.

The world is full of sin and wrong,
Temptations lure on every hand
The young and old and weak and strong;
Then let us take the noble stand.
Where safety only can be found—
Let sorrows come, or joys delight,
We will maintain our chosen ground,
Be governed always by the right.

Whatever guise it may put on,
However wide it may extend,
And in its circles millions drawn,
Whoever may its cause defend,
Wherever found, oppose the wrong,
To those in darkness give the light,
Sustain the weak, and guide the strong—
Be governed always by the right.

The motto now is "Will it pay?"
But only in a money view:
The greed of gain is such to-day,
There is no wrong but some will do
But if the world be gained, and lost
The soul, eternity in sight,
Is better yet to risk the cost—
Be always governed by the right.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Danger from Lightning.

In reality, the danger to which we are expos-
ed during thunder storms is far from great,
more especially in towns. It is well that this
should be known, because the effect produced
on persons of nervous temperament, by the
vivid flashes of lightning and the resounding
peals of thunder, are sufficiently painful, with-
out that additional and even more distressing
terror which the apprehension of real danger
commonly produces. Instances have been
known of death being occasioned by the dread
which a thunder storm has excited, when the
seat of danger was in reality several miles
away.

There are, however, persons not otherwise
wanting courage, who experience an oppres-
sive sense of terror, apart from the fear of
danger, when electrical phenomena are in
progress. The Emperor Augustus used to
suffer the most distressing emotions when a
thunder storm was in progress; and he was in
the habit of retiring to a low vaulted chamber
under ground, under the mistaken idea that
lightning never penetrates far below the
earth's surface.

We have said that the danger is small when
a thunder storm is in progress. If we consider
the number of persons exposed during a year
to effects of lightning storms raging in the im-
mediate neighborhood, and compare with that
number the small number of recorded deaths
we shall see that the probability of being
struck by lightning is very small indeed. The
danger we are exposed to in travelling along
the most carefully regulated railway is many
times greater than that to which under ordi-
nary circumstances, when a thunder-storm is
raging round us. Yet, in cases of this sort,
men do not reason according to the doctrine
of chances, nor, indeed, is it desirable that
they should. There are measures of precau-
tion which, small though the danger may be,
it is well to adopt. In a railway carriage, it
would be foolish to let the mind dwell upon
the danger to which we are in reality exposed,
since we can do nothing to diminish it. But it
would be as unreasonable to neglect precau-
tions in the presence of a heavy thunder-
storm, merely because the danger of being
struck is small, as it would be to neglect the
rules which regulate powder-stores, merely
because the instances in which fires have been
caused by carrying cigar-lighters in the coat
pocket, or by wearing iron on the sole of the
boot, are few and far between.

The notion that lightning does not pene-
trate the earth to any considerable depth, was
in ancient times, a wide spread one. It is still
prevalent in China and Japan. The Emperors
of Japan, according to Kempter, retire
during thunder storms into a grotto, over

which a cistern of water has been placed. The
water may be designed to extinguish fire pro-
duced by the lightning; but, more probably
it is intended as an additional protection from
electrical effects. Water is so excellent a con-
ductor of electricity, that, under certain cir-
cumstances, a sheet of water affords almost
complete protection to whatever might be be-
low; but this does not prevent fish from be-
ing killed by lightning, as Arago has pointed
out. In the year 1670 lightning fell on the
lake of Zirkinz, and killed all the fish in it, so
that the inhabitants of the neighborhood were
enabled to fill twenty eight carts with the
dead fish found floating on the surface of the
lake. The more depth is no protection, is
well shown by the fact of those singular vi-
reous tubes called fulgurites, which are known
to be caused by the action of lightning, often
penetrating the ground to a depth of thirty
or forty feet. And instances have been known
in which lightning has ascended from the
ground to the storm-cloud, instead of follow-
ing the reverse course. From what depth
these ascending lightnings spring, it is impos-
sible to say.

Still, we can scarcely doubt that a place un-
der-ground, is somewhat safer than a place
several stories above the ground-floor.

Another remarkable opinion of ancients
was the belief that the skins of seals or of
snakes afford protection against lightning.
The Emperor Augustus before mentioned,
used to wear seal-skin dresses, under the im-
pression that he derived safety from them.
Seal-skin tents were also used by the Romans
as a refuge for timid persons during severe
thunder-storms. In the Cevennes, Arago tells
us, the shepherds are still in the habit of col-
lecting the cast-off skins of snakes. They twist
them round their hats, under the belief that
they thereby secure themselves against the ef-
fects of lightning.

Whether there is any real ground for this
belief in the protecting effects due to seal
skins and snake skins, is not known; but
there can be no doubt that the material
and color are not without their importance.
When the Church of Chateaufeuilles-Moutiers
was struck by lightning during divine service,
two of the officiating priests were severely in-
jured, while a third escaped, who alone wore
vestments ornamented with silk. In the same
explosion, nine persons were killed, and up-
wards of eighty injured. But it is note-
worthy that several dogs were present
in the church, all of which were killed. It
has also been observed that dark colour-
ed animals are more liable to be struck
(other circumstances being the same) than
the light coloured. Nay more; dappled
and piebald animals have been struck;
and it has been noticed that after the stroke
the hair on the lighter parts has come off on
the slightest touch, while the hair on the
darker parts has not been affected at all. It
seems probable, therefore, that silk and felt
clothing, and thick black cloth, afford a sort
of protection, though not a very trustworthy
one, to those who wear them.

The notion has long been prevalent that
metallic articles should not be worn during a
thunder-storm. There can be no doubt that
large metallic masses, on or near the person,
attract danger. Arago cites a noteworthy in-
stance of this. On the 21st of July, 1819,
while a thunder-storm was in progress, there
were assembled twenty prisoners in the great
hall of Biberach Jail. Amongst them stood
their chief, who had been condemned to death
and was chained by the waist. A heavy stroke
of lightning fell on the prison, and the chief
was killed, while his companions escaped.

It is not quite so clear that small metallic
articles are sources of danger. Our opinion
is, that in general, metallic articles belong-
ing to the attire are not likely to have any no-
teworthy influence, but that such influence as
they do exert is unfavorable to safety. We
may agree with Arago, however, that, "it is
hardly worth while to regard the amount of
increased danger occasioned by a watch, a
buckle, a chain, pieces of money, wires, pins,
or other pieces of metal employed in men or
women's apparel."

Franklin recommends persons who are in
houses not protected by lightning conductors,
to avoid the neighborhood of the fire-place;
for the soot within the chimney forms a good
conductor of electricity, and lightning has
been frequently known to enter a house by
the chimney. He also recommends that we
should avoid metals, gildings and mirrors.

TIES.

A good story is told
of a man who used to trap about
the name of Ellis.
Several years ago,
very fashionable for
about the lake in the
of Ellis; and, as the
old pay for them in ad-
vised for one this way
the first snow came, he
and soon came on
all day not overtak-
upon his track that
next morning took up
all that day, with no
previous day. The
ed limbs quite sore;
her start, and ran till
when he came in sight
for a few moments
seeing his pursuer,
speed. The old man
Bruin didn't stop.
to run another step,
energy of despair,
run, but there ain't a
ta ye, for I've sold
pay for it."

FOR GIRLS.—Some-
times advice to girls. It
tion and sentimental-

having want women
of gawgaws, bound
and quavers, sprinkled
in a carmine saucer—
man who expects to
on bread and meat.
ames are well in their
obious and tassels; but
ner of the former, nor
tter—and awful as
to you, both dinner
necessary to domestic
relations as well as
ke all its decorations
and curtains, but
Suppose a man of
se good prospects, to
what chance have you
y cap him, or you
much better to make
catch you! If you
an industrious young
he would be unhappy
render yourself worth
no shrewd mother or
you, and help you to

FAMILY CIRCLE.—
that he cannot be
ations, he will not en-
Man must cultivate,
this great end of his
posom of his wife and
children. Around his
sence of a loving fami-
ther, himself the affec-
household, cannot be
He is there perfectly
without reserve, and
sant occurrence of ton-
herefrom. It is his
oved by every subject
queen of home; none
y; she rules by smiles,
lives in her love, and
re they possess it.

ss.—Honest tea is the

STAR

ON BAY SEMI-
WEEKLY ADVERTISER,

ed by the Proprietors,
ons and WILLIAM A. R.
ice, (opposite the pre-
en) Water Street, Har-
land.

—THREE DOLLARS per

yearly.

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are of seventeen lines,

each continuation,

executed in a man-
the utmost satisfac-

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