

# The Star,

## And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Tuesday, March 11, 1873.

Number 82.

### MARCH.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	..	..	..	..	..

### NOTICES.

**JAMES HOWARD COLLIS,**  
Dealer and Importer of

**ENGLISH & AMERICAN  
HARDWARE,**

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

**TROUTING GEAR,**

A 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, Manu-  
facturing 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 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 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.

**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,**

**B**EGS 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. Pimton  
& 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 patronage.

**JOBGING**

Done at the Cheapest possible  
Terms.  
Dec. 13. tff

**BLANK  
FORMS**

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

### House of Assembly.

#### OFFICIAL REPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1873.

Hon. Chairman Board Works—Continued.

The Government are proud to be in a position this year also to give similar grants to the different districts. Look at the magnificent road grants voted by the present Government for the past three years; nor could he (C. B. Works) pass over the forcibly remarks, made by the hon. Justice at his own, in his charge to the Jury at Harbor Grace last fall, relative to the improved condition of the road and agricultural progress, which he could not fail to observe, whilst making an overland journey of 65 miles to Harbor Grace. He could not but be agreeably surprised at the great improvement in the postal road and branch roads between the metropolis and Harbor Grace, thus giving a great impetus and encouragement to the advancement of agriculture. For the past quarter of a century numerous public meetings have been held, and attempts have been made for the purpose of procuring, if possible, direct steam with the mother country, which at length terminated in the contract, entered into with the Galway Company, which proved a failure. Last year the Government entered into a contract with the Allan Company for monthly trips for nine months of the year, between Great Britain, St. John's and the United States, and return trips. When the Galway Steam Company failed to carry out the terms of their contract, the Government entered into a new arrangement with the Allan Company for fortnightly instead of monthly trips, between Great Britain, this Port, Halifax, Nova Scotia and the United States and vice versa, and monthly trips to Halifax during the winter season by a large and powerful boat, to be built expressly for the service. It is to be hoped that this arrangement will prove satisfactory, thereby that isolation so much complained of, and promote largely the welfare of our people. He (hon. C. B. W.) would show to the House the advantage gained by the late contracts with the Allan Company for transatlantic and inter-colonial steam communication. The Government were under contract to pay the Gulf Ports Steam Company £6500 currency for fortnightly trips between this Port and Pictou, in the summer season, and Halifax during the winter, to which must be added £1000 paid to the Company last winter in aid to procure the steamer "Tiger," having no winter boat of their own, ready for the service; making £7500 currency, to which must also be added £6480 currency, amount of yearly subsidy to Allan's Company for transatlantic monthly trips during the summer season, making in all £13,980 for both services. Whereas, now under the new contract, the subsidy to Allan's Company for fortnightly trips between Liverpool, this Port and Halifax, and the United States, and return trips during the summer months, and monthly trips during the winter, between this Port and Halifax, for the conveyance of mails, passengers and freight, amounts to £15,000 currency, showing an increase over the two former contracts for both services of £1020 currency, only; but as a set off against that small increase of subsidy, we get in return fortnightly direct steam instead of monthly.

In reference to Coastal Steam, it is admitted by all that the Northern portion of that service was well performed, while, as for the South western the Government did all they possibly could in the matter by advertisements through the local press, as also through that of the neighboring Provinces. When the time arrived for examination of tenders the Government were obliged to accept the best that offered, that of Messrs. Bowring Bros. The "Hawk" was engaged for the service and performed her work well.

Hear, hear, from the Opposition.

Hon. Chairman Board of Works—If that vessel had broken down it was not to be wondered at, as we had but a very short time since seen some of the best and most efficient Ocean steamers compelled to enter our port for the purpose of repairing damages. The "Hawk" certainly broke down, and it had to go into dock to repair damage; but it was folly to say that the owners, Messrs. Bowring Bros. laughed at the Government. On the contrary, they did all in their power towards the fulfillment of their contract.

Mr. Emerson.—Had the hon. gentleman the effrontery to state that he (Mr. E.) had spoken as stated by him?  
Hon. Chairman Board of Works had taken it down.

Mr. Emerson.—He had spoken interrogatively, as he asked, had Messrs. Bowring Bros. laughed at the Government?  
Hon. Chairman Board of Works.—As he before had stated, Messrs. Bowring Bros. had done all in their power.

Mr. Emerson.—Where was the "Ariel"?  
Hon. Chairman Board Works.—The Government had been obliged to fall back

upon the Ariel for the remainder of the winter months but they would not have been justified in yielding to exorbitant charges. It could not be denied that the "Hawk," under her intrepid commander, Capt. A. Jackson, had done her work well. The paragraph in His Excellency's speech states that the Government hope to be in a position in the spring to make a favorable arrangement for the South western steam service. Hon. gentlemen opposite say it is only a hope; but the people knowing that they had already received so many good things at the hands of the present Government, were quite prepared to wait, having every confidence that the hope would be realized, making their past conduct as the best guarantee for the future. Besides steam to the North and West, there had also been steam to the Labrador, and for the convenience of the Judges on Circuit. It had been said that the Osprey broke down but had not the Mastiff engaged on the Northern Circuit, also broken down, and although not so juvenile a boat, the Osprey did her work as well and better on the Labrador service than the Southern Circuit service. The people could not but have their eyes when they beheld the Osprey sailing triumphantly into Harbor Grace.

Mr. Emerson.—They no doubt thought it was the Great Eastern.

Hon. Chairman Board Works.—The Government had therefore acted most liberally as regarded steam, with the appliances at their disposal. The hon. and learned member for Burgeo and LaPoile had nothing to complain of so far as his own district was concerned, his only desire being in his (hon. C. B. W.'s) opinion that less should have been done, that he might have some cause of complaint; but the people of that district had not to thank the hon. and learned gentleman, as they had looked to the hon. Premier for many of those improvements. One of those improvements would be the Light House at Rose Blanche, to be built of native granite; another was the Light at Bear Island, at the Eastward of Burgeo. Exclusive of the expenditure for Light Houses in the district of Burgeo and LaPoile, the government had yesterday paid an amount of £200 on account of the erection of a School Room at Channel. He would ask the hon. and learned gentleman what benefits the people of Burgeo and LaPoile, had received even for years before he had the honor of being its representative? Nothing compared with what they had received from the present government. They had now besides the usual grants for roads and education the special grant of £500, which they used for the purpose of opening up canals, repairing school houses, extending roads and bridges, and for other public improvements.

Mr. Emerson.—Glad to hear it.

Hon. Chairman Board Works.—The hon. and learned gentleman might be glad to hear of those improvements, but he (hon. C. B. W.) feared that they might be the means of unseating him, and he (hon. C. B. W.) should be sorry to see either the hon. and learned gentleman, or the hon. and learned leader of the opposition out of that House, as a vigilant and zealous opposition conducted on constitutional principles always exercised a salutary influence upon the acts of the government of the day. There was one matter, the reference to which in the debate on the Speech of His Excellency and the address in reply, he (hon. C. B. W.) did not consider fair. That Speech and Address, being ministerial documents indicating the policy of the Government, were fair game for attack on the part of hon. members opposite; but that Tom and Dick and Dick and Tom should be again dragged into that debate, he considered as altogether irrelevant to the matters under discussion. What had that House to do with the quarrels of officials connected with the Board of Works. It was however, not the Board but "the Major" that was the object of attack on the part of the hon. members opposite, and the public understood it well, however, much disguised. They said to themselves let us kill out that rascally Major who spoiled our game in the last election, and we will have St. John's West and Placentia and St. Mary's at our mercy. They might however, spare their breath, as it was useless to attempt to injure his position in the estimation of the people. He had before referred to Mr. Dooley the official who had been so ruthlessly assaulted and his life endangered from the consequences, he was moreover a man of large family; and the Board were perfectly justified in not countenancing such attacks upon the part of their officials. Hon. members opposite might simulate friendship for Mr. Geil; but he (hon. C. B. W.) would say that such friendship was more calculated to sacrifice him than benefit his interests, and Neil might well exclaim, save me from my friends. He (hon. C. B. W.) had always been the friend of Mr. Neil, whom he regretted should have placed himself in such a disagreeable position as to assault any man

to such a degree as to place his life in danger, and so far as he (hon. C. B. W.) understood, Mr. Neil was not pleased that the hon. and learned member, Mr. Carter, should bring his name before the Legislature. It had been alleged by the hon. and learned gentleman, in excuse for the assault referred to, that it had occurred because Mr. Neil's superior in that department, had on a previous occasion assaulted an hon. member of that House. Now on the latter assault no person felt more regret than he (hon. C. B. W.) and he had given ample satisfaction for the injury inflicted and which had occurred under great provocation, the hon. Gentleman having refused to make any apology for insults offered by him. The case had been brought before the Supreme Court, and he (hon. C. B. W.) had agreed not to challenge the jury, although entitled to do so, which had he done there would have been no trial, as jurors preferred to pay the fine than sit on such a case, which but for a vindictive feeling would be settled by a Magistrate. The damages he believed were laid at £100, but the Jury gave a verdict for £5. Hon. gentlemen might feel sympathy for Mr. Neil, but they were contrary to his own wish, seeking to make a victim of him. The discussion of such matters, as he (hon. C. B. W.) had before observed, he considered, as most unseemly; and there would be ample time for their discussion should they in due course come before that House. The next thing to which he felt bound to make reference was the very unfair attack recently made by the hon. and learned member, Mr. Carter, upon the official reports of the House. The hon. and learned gentleman had made a very good speech of which he (hon. C. B. W.) had read the published official report. Now he considered that every justice had been done the hon. gentleman, and that he had been most fairly and fully reported in that speech, and consequently had no cause of complaint. It happened, however, that the hon. and learned gentleman had at the opening of last session, also made a similar speech, the report of which unfortunately happened to come out in juxtaposition, with one delivered on the same occasion by him (hon. C. B. W.) and the contrast being rather unfavorable, the hon. and learned gentleman also found fault with the report of his speech upon that occasion. Now he (hon. C. B. W.) considered such fault finding upon the part of the hon. and learned gentleman as most unfair towards the Reporters, who he felt assured were actuated by too high a sense of honor to do injustice to any hon. member and were most anxious to give general satisfaction. If, however, the hon. gentleman, or any hon. member of that House, could at any time bring forward good and substantial reasons to show that the reporters had failed in the honest and faithful performance of their duties, he would receive every satisfaction but in the absence of such proof, he considered such conduct on the part of the hon. members of that House, as manifestly unfair to the Reporters, who from the position which they occupied, were precluded to replying to such imputations. The hon. and learned gentleman had in the course of his observations stated, that since the abolition of the office of Financial Secretary, that there was no check upon the public expenditure; but there was still in that department a most efficient public officer (Mr. Howley) who had been there during the tenure of the office of Financial Secretary by the hon. E. D. Shea, who had remained in that office with a seat in this House, could give no explanation of the public accounts which he audited, being ignorant of the items of expenditure. The hon. and learned gentleman had also referred to expenditure on account of fire and flood in 1870. It was a well known fact that during the summer of that year, a considerable amount of damage had been done throughout several districts of the Colony by a most disastrous fire, and subsequently in the month of September by a gale and floods, which principally destroyed the main roads and bridges, in different parts of the Colony, thereby interrupting communication. If the Government had not extended assistance to the injured districts, and had not done all in their power to repair damage and to re-establish communication, great indeed would have been the fault-finding upon the part of hon. gentlemen opposite against the Government, more especially as they had means to meet the expenditure. When he (hon. C. B. W.) went back to the journals of '62, he found a similar expenditure for a similar purpose in Harbor Grace district. He was then a member of the opposition; but had he or any other member of the opposition found fault with the expenditure then incurred, because monies had not been expended in districts that had not suffered? Why, because they considered that it had been necessary in districts referred to, where damage had been done to roads and bridges by storms. The hon. and learned leader of the opposition had tried to cause the public to believe that the sums charged in 1871 for flood

and fire damage, to be expended in the districts of Placentia, Harbor Main, Ferryland, Brigus, &c. Such was not the case. The main roads and bridges leading from the capital round Conception Bay, also towards Placentia, St. Mary's, and also towards Renew, were destroyed by fire and subsequently by the flood, so much so as to put a stop to mail communication and general traffic. The LaManche bridge, Ferryland district, destroyed by the fire, alone cost over \$2,000 to rebuild it more substantially than at first; and if monies were not expended in other localities, it was simply from the fact of their not having suffered damage by either the fire or flood of that year. He (C. B. Works) had also been most unfairly accused of illegally drawing money for the Volunteer service, and the attempt by some member of the opposition has been made to fasten a charge of dishonesty on him. What are the facts of the case? The Volunteer Act expired with the session of 1870, and escaped the notice of the Government and the opposition, and even the lawyers committee on the consolidation of the laws, Messrs Emerson, White-way, Pimsent, Parsons, and Kent, which sat in 1871, failed to discover it. The monies were drawn by warrant in the usual way, and appropriated towards the maintenance of the organization, and it was only last session that it was discovered in the Legislative Council that the act had died out before the monies were drawn. The audited accounts for the expenditure were before the House, and it was mere clap trap and political dodgery getting up this hue and cry about the Volunteer money, and would by no means accomplish any of the ends the Opposition had in view against him. Where is the Volunteer force now, exclaims the hon. and learned Mr. Cartier. Who broke it up? It is patient to the country that not one of the Volunteers made the same sacrifices of time and money to support the force that did he (hon. C. B. W.); but the petty, would-be aristocratic jealousy against him, when he received his promotion as Major of the Battalion and subsequently Deputy Adjutant General of the force, prevented that feeling of harmony that should exist between the commanding officer and those under his command, consequently the attendance at drill was irregular, and the want of new arms to replace the old ones taken into store by the Imperial Government and sold upon the departure of the troops, led to a complete falling to pieces of the force. He (C. B. W.) however, had the satisfaction of saying, that they could bring no charge against him of unfitness in regard to drill and discipline to fill these high offices conferred upon him by his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The empty title of Major has been sneered at by the hon. Mr. Cartier, but he deemed it equally as dignified as that of Honorable, lately conferred upon him, Mr. Cartier, about which the country don't care three straws. It is well known that titles and dignities have been lavished on men in the Dominion of Canada, who, faithless to the trust reposed in them by the people, betrayed the interests and liberties of their respective provinces, and for which, despite the flimsy honors heaped upon them in reward of such treachery, they will go down to dishonoured graves. He (the Chairman of Board of Works) sought not the title of Major, while it was well known that the honorables lately created here sought theirs. They know that men in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada had had such honors awarded them for performing work of a similar sort to that which they so fortunately and so signally failed to perform here. So they got the title, and much good may it do them. The hon. and learned leader of the opposition has said upon the removal of the Imperial troops it was considered they might be some service. He (C. B. W.) always looked upon the Imperial troops here as principally advantageous because of the amount of money spent by them in the country; twenty-five thousand pounds or so annually. They were not in his estimation, necessary as a protective force for law and order. Now, what was the opinion of the hon. Mr. Cartier on that point. Here it is in black and white, contained in a letter sent by him to the Governor on occasion of the removal of the military to England. The letter was dated Oct. 20, 1869, and contained the following paragraph—"In fact I can truly state from the peculiar composition of this community that without such protection [military] no respectable person who could avoid it, would make this country his domicile, and capital in the trade would be rapidly withdrawn." Such was the ignominious character given to the people of Newfoundland by the hon. and learned member, Mr. Cartier. We have been nearly three years without the military, do we find any decrease of trade, any abstraction of capital as the consequence? On the contrary the peaceful and law-abiding spirit of our people has in a great measure induced the introduction of more trade, more merchandise and more capital, all which are still flowing into the country, thus giving the lie direct to the foul aspersions cast upon us by the hon. Mr. Cartier. Has Mr. Rendell withdrawn his wealth or deceased his trade? Has Mr. Munn done so? Have they not rather speculated and traded more largely than ever? We hear now and then of new steamers being built to prosecute the rich seal-fishery of the Island; even now is there one called the "Vanguard" on her way to the house of Mr. Munn of Harbor Grace, and also a new steamer for the ice to Messrs Job Brothers & Co, which will be the largest in the sealing fleet. Let us examine the character, statistics of crime, and the general conduct of our people and we shall find them to compare favorably with that of neighboring countries. Hon. Mr. Cartier speak of the emoluments of office enjoyed by the members of this Government, and especially by himself the acting Chairman Board of Works. But does he forget the sweet slices of the political

loaf which fell to his, hon. Mr. Cartier's own share, when in office, independent of his large salary. Does he forget how, in 1869, he pocketed £200 stg. of the public money for his trip to Ottawa to try and sell Newfoundland. Oh! would it not have been a glorious thing for the country to have as its Chief Justice Sir Frederick Bowker T. Carter, looking down upon us from the ermine. Talk of the Major putting his hand in the chest—why his doings in that way, even supposing them for a moment unauthorized, are but drops in the bucket when compared to the punchcoons full extracted from the financial reservoir by the hon. Mr. Cartier. Yes, in that trip to which allusion has been made, Messrs Kent, Stabb and Tessier accompanied him, and it cost the country the handsome sum of two thousand three hundred and seven dollars, simply to afford him Mr. Cartier an opportunity of displaying his graceful figure in the marble hall of Ottawa. Did the country sanction that unjust expenditure of money to betray her liberties for offices and emoluments for a few political traitors? But (hon. C. B. W.) was prophetic in language at the time, when he accused the promoters of Confederation, that the people would rise up in their wrath and hurl the rebel majority in the Assembly from the position which they had given them, but which were now so shamefully used as a means of betraying the dearest interests of poor Newfoundland. That tip too was taken at a time when the country could not bear its expense. We have heard of Judas Iscariot, who took money to betray the Saviour, and after returning it, going out and hanging him. It is to be hoped that these delegates will refund that money to the Treasury, and otherwise follow the example of that traitor. Hon. Mr. Cartier accuses him, the Acting Chairman of Board of Works, of frequenting the public offices, when in opposition, for the purpose of gratifying his vanity. Such was not the case, it was to subserve the interests of the people that he did so, and the people recognized his services, even returning him from St. John's West, while absent in Placentia and St. Mary's for which latter district he had the honor also conferred upon him by an immense majority against the great Confederate gun. He (C. B. Works) had not intended to address the House that evening, but as the hon. and learned member Mr. Emerson, had once more exhorted the "People's Budget," he could not let his observations pass unchallenged, and in conclusion he would state, that he hoped the state of the country in the future would be of such a prosperous character, as not to require the introduction of that much abused measure, with which the opposition are now so much enamoured for the good of the country, and to which they were so deadly opposed at the time of its introduction, when it was needed. Mr. Rogerson wished to make a few observations on the question before the chair. Hon. members on his side of the House participate in the feelings of pleasure expressed by the Government at the continued good health of his Excellency the Governor; and believe him to be actuated by a desire to promote the good of the country, and only trust that he will have sufficient influence with his Executive to make them see the propriety of adopting some scheme that will bring us into closer contact with the people of the neighbouring provinces. The sooner such association takes place the better for Newfoundland. Let us review the state of the country for the last few years, and what do we find? Why, one individual merchant has done more for the extension of its commerce and the promotion of general good than the whole Government. Hon. Receiver General—It is not the province or duty of a government to enter into commercial undertakings. It is enough if they pass laws to foster that spirit of progress, erect and maintain light-houses to facilitate commerce, and open up roads for the promotion of agriculture and to facilitate intercourse. Mr. Rogerson—Now with reference to the paragraphs touching on our fisheries and revenue, we found on the opening day of the session that the mover of the select committee for this Address denied the accuracy of the Governor's statement respecting the short fisheries. Now he [Mr. R.] appealed to the masses of the people, and would ask them whether this prosperity set forth in the paragraph now under consideration, was based upon truth or not? Compare the condition of our labouring population, the life-blood of the country, with the operatives in the other Provinces. There skilled operatives could earn from \$2 to \$4 a day, and that for a considerable portion of the year, and labourers from \$1 1/2 to \$2, while here the poor labourer could hardly get 3s. a day. The helpless condition of our working population from mere want of employment was most painful to contemplate. No reference had been made in the speech to anything that could be done to benefit or improve the codfishery. The herring fishery might be made a source of great wealth to the country, but there was no record in the speech of anything that had been done, nor promise of anything to be done towards making this branch of industry more productive and more valuable. There was wealth in our waters sufficient to support double our population, but the people were permitted to drift along from year to year in their present miserable condition, for want of the means of turning these advantages to account. Look at other countries whose people are our competitors in this industry. The Norwegians, who are fast taking the lead from us in foreign markets, are showing us an example which it would be well for us to follow. Their shores are bound by lines of telegraph cables, by which communication is kept up between all parts of the coast, and the fishermen kept continually informed as to where they may find the fish they are in quest of.

HARBOR GRACE, MARCH 11, 1873.

POACHING.—We consider it high time for the authorities to pick up and deal with poachers as provided by the game laws. For the information of all we quote the following from "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Game Laws," passed 23rd April, 1869:—"No Person shall hunt, kill, take, purr chase, sell, barter, or give away, Ptarmigan, Grouse or Partridge, within this Colony or its Dependencies, from the Twenty-fifth Day of January until the First Day of September, in any year." The law in itself is good, and has in view the preservation of game for such seasons as it is found of value. Why, then, we ask, should the wholesale destruction of partridges be allowed, while an act exists for the prevention thereof? No doubt, it is difficult for the police to ascertain the true extent of the default, yet being a matter in which all have an interest, information given them would tend in a great way to obviate the evil, the penalty imposed abating the desire to defy the act as existing. We hope that "lovers of poaching" will beware; if not, let them be made a good example of.

It will be seen by the subjoined extract from the Halifax "Chronicle" of the 11th ult., that our esteemed fellow-countryman, the Rev. Jabez A. Rogers—of whom we are so justly proud—had recently appeared before a large audience of discerning Halifaxians, delivering a lecture that has elicited the eulogium of the press. Nothing, we are sure, can be more gratifying to the friends of the Rev. gentleman in this community than to hear of the success and well-merited appreciation which continue to mark his ministerial career. We have been present at lectures delivered by some of the most talented clergymen of the United States—including Revs. H. W. Beecher, De Witt Talmage, and Mr. Murray; but for persuasive eloquence, sweetness and variety of voice, never have we heard the Rev. Mr. R. excel. His delivery is free from everything fantastic—is elegant, impressive, sincere and practical; and if we add the circumstance of his youth to his other acquired qualifications, few of his contemporaries can pretend to an equal combination of talent. May the Rev. gentleman's future linger to illuminate the inquiring in the true path to eternal light:—"Rev. J. A. Rogers lectured in the Y. M. C. A. course, at Temperance Hall, last evening, to a moderately large audience. His subject was "The Old Lamp and the New Lights." The "Old Lamp" was the Bible, and the "New Lights" were Pantheism, Rationalism, Socialism, Darwinism, Huxleyism, etc. The lecturer was in excellent voice, and spoke with great earnestness and eloquence, conveying to his hearers much information about the new "isms" which probably only a few would have taken the trouble to acquire from books. He maintained that notwithstanding the new lights, which attracted notice rather for their novelty than for their value, the old lamp still burns with undiminished brightness as the only guide for mankind."

MONEY FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED.—The other day, an individual of plausible manner and good "make up" presented himself at a shop in town, handing to one of the employees a bill amounting to \$3, covering freight alleged to have been conveyed from St. John's to this port on account of the firm called upon. In the absence of the manager the money was duly paid, the respectable and gentlemanly appearance of the collector seeming to guarantee it. It appears, however, that no such party had ever freighted for the imposed upon firm, so we would remark that others should be on the look out for the rascal, and getting him in tow, pass him over to our High Constable, who will instil into his mind those principles of honesty which MAKE a man.

LAUNCH.—We are pleased to learn that the brigantine "Sneezer"—hailed up at Spaniards Bay for repairs on the 1st January—was successfully launched on the 28th ult. She was rebuilt under the superintendence of Mr. Jonathan Porter, for the Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly, and in command of Capt. Wm. Porter (son of the former) sailed for the seal fishery on the 8th inst. This, we consider a good example of native talent, the time occupied being very short. We wish the "Sneezer" and her owners every success.

THE brigantine "Penguin," which left this port on the morning of Saturday, for Exeter, was totally wrecked on the Brantides, (Cape St. Francis) on the same evening. She was owned by Messrs. John Munn & Co., and had a full cargo of codfish.

THE "Chronicle" of Friday says:—"We understand that a new Steamship Company called the "Acadia" is about to run a line of steamers between St. John's, Nfld., and the United States, via New Brunswick, the coming summer.

FROM OUR HEARTS CONTENT CORRESPONDENT.] SPIRITUAL VISITATIONS.

A Real Ghost Story.

"I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word would harrow up thy soul; freeze thy young blood; Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres; Thy knotted and combined locks to part, Like quills upon the fretful porcupine." The usual tranquility of this quiet little settlement has for some time past been very much agitated by rumours of a dreadful and portentous nature. Ghosts and hobgoblins seem to be in our midst, and holding their wild orgies at the residence of our respected friend, "Brother P—y." I do not wish to intimidate the readers of the "Star" by a recital of all the fearful murmurs that are in circulation here; but I cannot refrain from giving them a few particulars of what appears to be a well-authenticated ghost story. Without exhausting the patience of your readers by a tedious and perhaps uninteresting preface, I will briefly lay before them a few startling details, showing the probability of this tale being to some extent truthful. I have in my possession a roughly executed sketch of the interior of Mr. P.'s house, and the state of affairs immediately after a visitation, which—as the "Star" is not illustrated—I purpose sending to the "Canadian News." The favorite haunt of this mysterious being is situated near the dock—the best located part of the place—and as we hear of no "horrible legend" connected with the community, I am at a loss to conceive what motive the "poor ghost" can have in disturbing us with his unwelcome presence. It seems that his ghostship arouses the inmates of Mr. P.'s house from their slumbers by giving three terrible raps at the door; these raps are repeated three successive mornings every month. During the last few visits, other unaccountable transactions have taken the place of the rappings. For a long the invisible agent remained outside. Now, it would seem, he has effected an entrance, and while the family are at breakfast, chairs are invisibly taken from the drawing room and placed in the hall, without the least disturbance on the part of the perpetrator. The whole thing is a mystery. I slept down there one night recently, with the intention of trying to investigate the matter. After hearing the usual rapping, I got up and went to the door, but could perceive no person, not even a footprint on the light snow. It is evident that the water pitchers are frequently taken from the stands and placed on the floor, and other things removed from their accustomed places to the front door. These evidences I have been an eyewitness to. There is no room whatever for deception in any sense of the word.

BOREALIS Hearts Content, } March 6, 1873. }

Table with columns: VESSELS CLEARED AT BAY ROBERTS FOR THE SEAL FISHERY, 1873. Includes ship names like Baine, Johnston & Co., and destinations like VESSELS, MASTERS, TONS, MEX.

We understand that the mail arrangements with the Allan Line have been very nearly perfected, and that this colony will be benefited by a reduction in the passenger fares between Liverpool and Halifax and this Port. The rates of passage which have been decided on are these—

Table with columns: FROM LIVERPOOL TO ST. JOHN'S, FROM HALIFAX TO ST. JOHN'S. Includes Cabin Passage, Before Gangway, Intermediate, Steerage.

The "before gangway" passage differs in nothing from the first class, save that the former have berths before the gangway. Both classes of passengers dine at the same table.—Chronicle.

THE incongruity in ladies' dress is showing itself in the furnishing of their rooms. The strangest assortments of contrasts and odds and ends are considered correct to furnish a drawing room with now. Should any lady have a useless cashmere shawl by her, she can turn it over to her upholsterer, and have some chairs or a couch covered with it. Of course, the cost of such a proceeding is immense, but the chairs look splendid, and imitations of them are cropping up everywhere.

Latest Despatches.

Speech of Lord Dufferin at the Opening of the Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA March 9. This afternoon his Excellency Lord Dufferin and staff came to the Senate chamber, which was filled with a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and opened the Session with the following

SPEECH: Honourable President, and Gentlemen of the Senate. Honourable Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

In addressing for the first time the Parliament of Canada, I cannot but express the satisfaction I feel in resorting to your advice and assistance as well as my deep sense of my good fortune in being permitted to associate myself with you in your labors, and aspirations for the welfare of the Dominion. I rejoice to think that my assumption of office should have taken place at a period when the prospects of the country appeared so full of promise. When peace and unity prevailed amongst all neighboring nations, and when so many indications are afforded of the success with which Canada herself is consolidating her political unity and developing her material resources. In accordance with the decision of Parliament, and to carry into effect the Legislation of last Session, I have caused a charter to be granted to a body of Canadian capitalists for the construction of the Pacific Railway. The company now formed has given assurance that this great work will be vigorously prosecuted, and a favorable state of the money market in England affords every hope that a satisfactory arrangement can be made for the required capital. Papers and correspondence relating to this subject will be laid before you.

During the past year the survey for the improvement and extension of our system of canals for which appropriations were made last session have been in active preparation, and I am glad to inform you the plans and specifications for the enlargement of the well and canal, and the construction of Bay Verte, have been completed, and that the works can now be put under contract. Surveys of the St. Lawrence canal, will I am assured, be finished in time to commence the works at the beginning of next year. This will insure the completion of all these great undertakings at the same period. It is gratifying to know that the efforts made to encourage emigration, have met with a great measure of success, and the numbers seeking a home in Canada have been greatly augmented during the past year. I do not doubt your readiness to make ample provisions for the steady increasing stream of settlers that may hereafter be annually expected to add to the population, wealth and strength of the Dominion.

The compilation of the first census of the Dominion approach completion, and this would, therefore, seem a fitting time to provide for a proper system for the accurate collection and scientific arrangements of statistical information. I commend this subject to your attention. It is important that provision should be made for consolidation and amendment of the laws now in force in several Provinces, relating to the representation of the people in Parliament. A measure for this purpose and one for the trial of controverted elections will be submitted for your consideration. Your attention will be invited to measures for the amendment of laws relating to pilots and salvage, and to the Trinity Houses of Montreal and Quebec, as well as for the improvement of the laws generally affecting our merchant shipping. Experience has shown that the duties performed in the offices of Secretary of State, and Secretary for the Provinces may be readjusted with advantage to the public service. A bill on the subject will be laid before you. Among other measures, a bill will be presented to you relating to the criminal law, to weights and measures, and to the amendment and consolidation of the inspection laws. I have given direction that the accounts of the past, and of the first six months of the present year will be laid before you without delay. You will be gratified to learn that the finances of the Dominion are in a prosperous condition, and that there is no reason to doubt that the revenue will be sufficient to meet all contemplated charges upon it. The estimates for the ensuing year which will be submitted to you have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service, and I venture to hope that you will be of opinion that the supplies which my Government will ask you to vote, can be granted without inconvenience to the people.

Honourable Members.

Many of created are of It is with firm and wis to your cons a gracious counsels in mote the h Canada, an at large.

The spee Assembly, factio by tremists. Consoles

THEATRICAL merly stag Brown's, and Provincial and the que C. H. Clarke from Newf British Colo ing since 3 pelled him Durin' whi the old an Clarke will as to eclipsed, for the party of no them with time we le offered a w which some al have p await furth occasion wi If experie both Messrs —Lawrence

A DE-PAT 14, describ snow-torn Eight peop to ge others have where in fo found near sleigh, froz roves. At were frozen three othe railroad lab snow banks ribly, many frostbitten, which has j cribed as b visited that first settlem

Another Northfleet between De that of a m fied. The "Vel suspected of has been ex tigation pro collision with

Wholesale

Table with columns: BREAD—HAR No., FLOUR—CAR No., CORN MEAL—OATMEAL—(C PRAS—21s., BUTTER—CAR Ame, HAMS—9d., PORK—EX. 1 75s., BEEF—37s. 6, MOLASSES—2 SUGAR—Mus ROBE—21s. 6 COFFEE—(GRE TEA—Congoo brok fair t, TORACCO—Is, KEROSENE O LEATHER—AD

Table with columns: COD OIL—23, CODFISH—Lar 24s., W. in

Exchange on Nova Scot United Sta

On Friday Munro, of a d

At Carbone and deserved Noel, at the ad

SH PORT O March 8—Ma bon, fish—J

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate.  
Honourable Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

Many of the subjects I have enumerated are of the greatest importance. It is with full confidence in your patriotism and wisdom that I commend them to your consideration, and I trust that a gracious Providence may guide your counsels in whatever way may best promote the happiness of the people of Canada, and the welfare of the empire at large.

LONDON, 5.

The speech of Thiers in the French Assembly, has been received with satisfaction by all parties, except the extremists.

Consoles 924.

NEWS ITEMS.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. Geo. E. Wilson, formerly stage manager for Bidwell & Brown's, and late of Wilson & Clarke's Provincial Boston Theatre, is now in town, and the guest of his former partner, Mr. C. H. Clarke. Mr. Wilson has just arrived from Newfoundland, one of the oldest of British Colonies, where he has been playing since May last. His health has compelled him to suspend for a while and rest. During which vacancy it is reported that the old and popular firm of Wilson & Clarke will be reorganized in such a style as to eclipse anything heretofore attempted, for the furtherance of which a monied party of no ordinary means will support them with the needful. In the mean time we learn that Mr. Wilson has been offered a complimentary testimonial, in which some prominent Boston professionals have promised to be present. We await further developments, as such an occasion will prove of no ordinary merit. If experience merits success, certainly both Messrs. Wilson & Clarke deserve it. —Lawrence (Mass.) Eagle.

A DISPATCH, dated Minneapolis, January 14, describes the terrible effects of the late snow-storms in the State of Minnesota. Eight people were known to have been frozen to death at Morris, and six or eight others have suffered the same fate elsewhere in the country. Two men were found near St. Peter sitting upright in a sleigh, frozen stiff, and wrapped in buffalo robes. At Washington, two teamsters were frozen to death, and near Sioux City three others shared the same fate. The railroad labourers engaged working in the snow banks are reported as suffering terribly, many of them having been severely frostbitten, but none fatally. The storm which has just past over Minnesota is described as by far the most terrible that has visited that portion of the States since the first settlement.

Another body from the wreck of the Northfleet was washed ashore recently between Dover and Folkstone. It was that of a married woman, not yet identified.

The "Velasquez," one of the vessels suspected of running down the Northfleet, has been examined at Havre. The investigation proves that she has not been in collision with any vessel.

Wholesale Prices Current, St. John's.

BREAD—Hambro' No 1, 32s.; No. 2, 30s.; No. 3, 28s. Local No. 1, 26s.; No. 2, 23s. 6d.; F. C., 22s. 6d.  
FLOUR—Canada Superfine or New York Extra, 41s. to 42s. 6d.; Superfine States, 39s.; No. 2 do., 32s. to 32s. 6d.

CORN MEAL—22s. 6d.  
OATMEAL—(Canada) 31s. 0d.  
PEAS—21s.  
BUTTER—Canada and Nova Scotia, 11d.; American, 10d.

CHEESE—9d. to 10d.  
HAMS—9d. to 10d.  
PORK—Ex. Prime, 67s. 6d.; Prime Mess 75s.; Mess, 80s. to 82s. 6d.

BEEF—37s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.  
MOLASSES—2s. 3d.  
SUGAR—Muscovado 50s. to 55s.  
RICE—21s. to 22s. 6d.  
COFFEE—(Green) 14 3d. to 1s. 6d.

TEA—Congou and Souchong, ordinary broken leaf, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; fair to good, 2s. to 2s. 6d.  
TOBACCO—1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.  
KEROSENE OIL—2s. 3d.

LEATHER—American Sole, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.  
EXPORTS.  
COD OIL—£38; Cod Liver Oil, 4s. 6d.  
CODFISH—Large Merchantable, Medium, 24s.; Small, 23s.; Madeira, 17s.; W. Indies, 17s.—Salmon, 100s.

BANK RATES.  
Exchange on London, 20 1/2. Canada, par. Nova Scotia, 1/4 per cent. discount. United States Gold, par.

BIRTH.

On Friday last, the wife of Mr. Thomas Munro, of a daughter.

DIED.

At Carbonear, on the 8th inst., much and deservedly regretted, Mr. Clement Noel, at the advanced age of 83 years.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF HARBOR GRACE.

CLEARED.  
March 8—Margaret Ridley, Layton, Lisbon, fish—John Munn & Co.

FOR SALE.

Just Received

Via Halifax, per S. S. Tigress,  
A SUPPLY OF THE

'Favorite'  
SHUTTLE  
SEWING MACHINES,

Manufactured by the Kendall Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

THE  
'FAVORITE'  
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES  
Are a wonderful achievement of inventive Genius and Mechanical Skill.

For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty they stand Unrivalled.

Stitch Alike on Both Sides.

They will do all kinds of  
FAMILY SEWING  
With perfect ease, and are equally good for light Manufacturing purposes.

They have a large Shuttle and Bobbin and make the regular

LOCK STITCH,  
the same as made by the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Wood, and all other First Class Machines.

They use a short, straight Needle, and the  
Four Motion Drop Feed,  
Which is considered the best in the World. The Feed being made of one piece, it is impossible for it to get out of order.

THE SHUTTLE CARRIER

Is also made of one piece, and is so constructed that the Shuttle face is always kept close to the race, which prevents the Machine from missing stitches.

Each Machine is furnished with a

- Hemmer,
  - Gatherer,
  - Braider,
  - Self-Sewer,
  - Quilter,
  - 6 Needles,
  - 4 Bobbins,
  - Oiler,
  - Screw Driver,
  - Gauge and Screw,
- Directions and Spools ready for use.

Makers' Price List.

By Hand, on Marble Slab.....\$22.00  
With Plain Walnut Table..... 27.00  
With Quarter Case Walnut Table. . 30.00  
Orders executed by return post, and Machines sent free of expense, ready to commence sewing immediately—with explicit instructions.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE

'FAVORITE'

Shuttle Sewing Machines

OVER ALL OTHERS.

- 1st.—They are simple, perfect, and easily operated.
- 2nd.—They make the celebrated Lock Stitch alike on both sides, that will not rip or ravel.
- 3rd.—They are sold at a price within the reach of every family in the land.
- 4th.—They can be operated by a child.
- 5th.—They are particularly adapted for all Family Sewing and Dress Making.

—ALSO—

No. 2 SINGER

MANUFACTURING MACHINES,

New improved Pattern,

F. W. BOWDEN, St. John's,  
Agent for Newfoundland.

ALEXR. A. PARSONS,  
Sub-Agent, Harbor Grace.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

A quantity of

CAST STEEL CANADIAN

HATCHETS,

(Useful for Joining Cabinet Making, and other purposes)

At Cost and Charges.

HENRY TRAPNELL & Co.  
Feb. 7. 3m.

NOTICE.

I GIVE NOTICE that the Co-partnership existing under the firm of  
Rutherford Brothers,

Between GEORGE C. RUTHERFORD and myself, has been dissolved; that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in the name of such Co-partnership, and that the residue of the said Co-partnership Stock at present undisposed of is subject to my lien for my share of the same.  
ANDREW RUTHERFORD,  
Harbor Grace,  
Feb. 8th, 1873.

MONEY!

PARTIES having MONEY TO LOAN on security of FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situated in Water Street, Harbor Grace, can obtain particulars by application at the Office of this paper.

Harbor Grace,  
Jan. 14, 1873. } 6i.

J. Mellis,

TAILOR & CLOTHIER,

208, Water Street, St. John's,

DEBTS respectfully to inform the public of Conception Bay generally that he has always on hand a complete assortment of

CLOTHING

For all seasons of the year, which can be obtained at the LOWEST remunerative PRICES. All Clothing to order, cut in the most fashionable styles, and forwarded with despatch. Terms moderate. Orders from the outports promptly attended to.

J. M. visits Conception Bay twice a year, of which notice is duly given.  
Dec. 10. 1y†

PIANO TUNING!

Mr. J. CURRIE,

TUNER AND REPAIRER OF

PIANOS.

IN returning thanks for past favours, I beg respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same. All work executed punctually, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CONCERTINAS also repaired.  
Satisfactory references as to ability will be given on enquiry.  
Orders left at No. 170 Water Street will receive immediate attention.  
Dec. 17. t††

G. F. BARNES.

Blacksmith & Farrier,

DEBTS 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.

CAUTION!

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, after this date, I will not be responsible for any Debts contracted in my name, without a Written Order from myself.  
LUCINDA BARTLETT.  
Bay Roberts,  
Nov. 13, 1872. }

SAELER'S

AGREEMENTS

FOR SALE at the Office of this paper.

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Parsons' Purgative Pills.

NOTICES.

HARBOR GRACE MEDICAL HALL,  
W. H. THOMPSON,

PROPRIETOR,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

Drugs, Medicines, Dry Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

And nearly every article in his line that is recommendable

Gallup's Floriline for the Teeth and Breath

Keating's Worm Tablets

" Cough Lozenges

Rowland's Odonto

Oxley's Essence of Ginger

Lamplough's Pyretic Saline

Powel's Balsam Aniseed

Medicamentum (stamped)

British Oil

Balsam of Life

Chlorodyne

Mexican Mustang Liniment

Steer's Opodildoc

Radway's Ready Relief

Arnold's Balsam

Murray's Fluid Magnesia

" Acidulated Syrup

S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer

Rossiter's " "

Ayer's Hair Vigor

" Sarsaparilla

" Cherry Pectoral

Pickles, French Capers, Sauces

Soothing Syrup

Kyte's Coaguline

India Rubber Sponge

Teething Rings

Sponge, Tooth Cloths

Nail, Shoe and Stove Brushes

Widow Welch's Pills

Cockle's " "

Holloway's " "

Norton's " "

Hunt's " "

Morrison's " "

Radway's " "

Parsons' " "

Jaynes' " "

Holloway's Ointment

Adams' Indian Salve

Russia Salve

All the above proprietary articles bear the Government Stamp, without which none are genuine.

Outport Orders will receive careful and prompt attention.  
May 14. t††

LEMESSURIER & KNIGHT,

[LATE EVANS, LEMESSURIER & KNIGHT.]

COMMISSION AGENTS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

DRY & PICKLED FISH

FLOUR, PROVISIONS, WEST INDIA PRODUCE

AND

DRY GOODS.

Consignments solicited.  
St. John's, May 7. t†

FOR SALE.

—BY—

THE SUBSCRIBER,

231 —Water Street— 231

BREAD

Flour, Pork, Beef

Butter, Molasses, Sugar

Tea, Coffee, Cheese,

Ham, Bacon, Pease, Rice

TOBACCO  
KEROSENE OIL, &c., &c.  
CHEAP FOR CASH, FISH  
OR OIL.  
DANIEL FITZGERALD.  
Sept. 13. t†

FOR SALE.

LUMBER!

—BY—

H. W. TRAPNELL.

Now landing, ex "Atalanta," from Port Medway, N. S.:

20 M. Seasoned Prime Pine

BOARD

20 do. Hemlock do.

30 do. No. 2 Pine do.

July 30.

FOR SALE.

—BY—

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

ADAMS'

INDIAN

SALVE.

W. H. THOMPSON.

BLANK

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

FOR SALE.

—BY—

W. H. THOMPSON,

AGENT FOR

Felows' Compound Syrup

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES!

Memory's Garden.

Back on its golden hinges  
The gate of memory swings:  
And my heart goes into the garden  
And walks with the olden things:  
The old-time joys and pleasures,  
The loves that it used to know,  
It meets there in the garden,  
And they wander to and fro.

It heareth a peal of laughter;  
It seeth a face most fair;  
It thrills with a wild, strange rapture  
At the glance of a dark eye there.  
It strayeth under the sunset,  
In the midst of a heavy throng,  
And beats in a tenuous measure  
To the snatch of a floating song.

It heareth a train of music  
Swell on the dreamy air;  
A train that is never sounded,  
Save in the garden there.  
It wanders among the roses,  
And thrills at a long-lost kiss,  
And glows, at the touch of fingers,  
In a tremor of foolish bliss.

But all is not fair in the garden:  
There's a sorrowing sob of pain;  
There are teardrops bitter, scalding;  
And the roses are tempest slain.  
And I shut the gate of the garden,  
And walk in the present ways;  
For its quiet paths are better  
Than the pain of those vanished days.

SELECT STORY.

Bought With a Price.

Chapter I.

A NEW INMATE FOR THE VICARAGE.

"HAT a sluggard I am!" cried Lillian Campbell, as she opened her eyes, some half an hour after her usual time of rising. To think I should have overslept myself on this day beyond all others—the day upon which Estelle is coming! How I long to see her—this wonderful London belle! It will be delightful to have a companion—one who will be always with me. I love my dear old home, dearly; but it is rather dreary to have no one to speak to but dear papa and old Margery. It was not so bad when Neville was at home. Somehow, then, we used to have more visitors calling at the Vicarage. But I am not going to bemoan my loneliness any more. Estelle is coming, and I shall no longer feel lonely and envy other girls who have sisters. I am so happy, I could dance for joy.

But just then, Lilly remembered under what circumstances her cousin Estelle was coming to the vicarage, and a tinge of sadness checked the joy which had been rippling like sunshine over her winsome little face.

How cruel and selfish I am! she half murmured; I am forgetting that Uncle Reginald's death has made papa very sorrowful, and has left Estelle fatherless and homeless. Not the latter, though, I hope, since she has consented to make this vicarage her home. I am so glad papa and his brother were friends before his death, and that he gave Estelle into his charge. He quite forgave papa then for refusing to leave this quiet country living for a fashionable west-end incumbency in London.

Poor Uncle Reginald was very ambitious that all his family should push on their fortunes to the utmost. I remember when he wrote to papa, urging his proposal of his leaving Ashton—where he said his fine talents were not likely to be appreciated—for London, he almost ventured to promise, that with his influence with his political party, his brother should ere long wear the mitre.

I wonder if papa would have become a bishop! Ah, day! fancy me a bishop's daughter!—going to court and wearing fine clothes and jewels! What a transformation it would have been of the little country mouse!

I suppose I am like papa—not ambitious enough to rise, but content to remain buried in a country hole of a vicarage, as Uncle Reginald said of his brother; for I am very glad papa did not go to London. I love a country life much better than I should the noise and bustle of a town one.

Uncle Reginald would not have called our pretty vicarage a country hole, had he seen it as it is now—embowered in jasmine and roses.

I hope Estelle will love it as much as I do. I only wish we were a little richer for her sake. It is rather hard that I was obliged to write and tell her we could not accommodate her maid as well as herself. But even if we had the room, however should we have found the money to pay her wages? Estelle little knows, I suspect, how very small an income papa has. I dare say she has been paying this French maid of hers treble what old Margery has for all her faithful services! Besides it could never have done to have a fine lady's maid in our humble vicarage. Margery would not have put up with her, I am sure. She is not at all pleased at Estelle's coming; not that she is ill-natured—it is all owing to her love for me. She says my cousin is a grand London belle, who has never troubled her head

about papa or me till now; and that most likely she will look down upon our country ways. I hope not—but, anyhow, I must try and make Margery think well of Estelle.

Here Lillian's lengthened soliloquy was brought to an abrupt close, by Margery's voice at her door; who, after rapping, cried out—

Miss Lilly, child, what ails you this morning? Breakfast has been waiting this long time.

Lillian looked rather guilty, for during her mental absorption, her dressing had proceeded but slowly. She, however, threw open her door, and, first kissing the homely dear old face of Margery, who has been her foster-mother ever since her own had died, a few months after her birth, she said—

Don't scold me, Margery, for keeping breakfast waiting. I will not be very long, now. I have been idling this morning—indulging in thoughts of Estelle's coming. But I must hurry, for there are several things I want to do to Estelle's room before she comes.

Scold you, indeed, my darling! I be precious glad to know you are all right. I felt rather scared when I found it was so late. You be generally as blithe as a lark in the mornings. I just hope you are going to rest to-day; for you have been doing nothing but work—work—for this Miss Estelle, ever since you knew she was coming.

Lillian's answer was only a merry laugh. And then as she danced lightly down the stairs in advance of Margery, the old woman continued grumbling, half to herself—

I know how it will be! Miss Lilly will just make a slave of herself to this grand London belle; who will turn up her dainty nose at the lot of us. Why does she not go to some of her fine acquaintances, and not come here to take the little there is from that dear child yonder? I have not patience to think of the way in which my master is imposed on. First, there are the poor people here, who must think he is made of money, by the way in which they come to him for everything. There, now, here is his proud brother, who was above noticing him for years, chooses to die without leaving a penny piece for his daughter; and then, forsooth, she must come to the vicarage, and rob my darling child of the little there was.

It was a very busy little maiden who fitted to and fro in the vicarage all that day. Lilly was determined that everything should look its best that first day of Estelle's coming among them. Her room the daintiest, coziest little nest imaginable, which had cost Lilly both thought and labour, was still found to be capable of yet greater improvements, till at last even Lilly was satisfied.

Lilly had chosen the pleasantest room in the whole vicarage for her cousin, and done her best to combine bed-chamber and boudoir into one.

She had given many a sigh to the fact that there was no spare room at the vicarage which could any way serve the purpose of the latter alone.

Estelle will say I have done my best, I think. Of course it will be different to anything she has been accustomed to.

The new inmate of the vicarage must have been hard to please if that pretty chamber failed to give her pleasure. Lilly had arranged everything with loving care for her unknown cousin. There was no luxurious, expensive furniture in it, yet it pleased the eye with its simple prettiness. Lilly's nimble little fingers had accomplished much, with the aid of some expensive chintz and muslin. The walls were embellished by some water-colour drawings of no mean talent, hitherto prized among Lilly's greatest treasures, as the work of her fondly-loved brother, Neville. Her pet vases, too, had been transferred to Estelle's room, in which Lilly was even now arranging the choicest flowers she could find in their garden. This finished, she paused to look at the whole with evident satisfaction.

Margery, she said, as the faithful servant just then passed the open door, how does the room look? Is it pretty, do you think? Will my cousin like it?

Humph! I should rather think she ought to. But there's no knowing anything about these fine London ladies. I should like to know how your own room looks. Pretty bare, I fancy, now you have stripped it of all your pretty things.

Oh, that is nothing, Margery! I shall do very well. But Estelle has been used to such beautifully arranged rooms; so that the best I can do for her will appear so mean, I am afraid. Dear Margery, do try to be glad she is coming. It will be so delightful to me to have her here. You will soon love her, I feel sure, when you know her. Even papa—who so seldom notices people's good looks—is quite enthusiastic about her beauty. He says, too, she is elegant and accomplished. I hope she will not consider her little country cousin beneath her, and be ashamed of her.

Aslamed of you, Miss Lilly! She may have been a London belle, as folks call her, but I am very sure she has not

a dearer, sweeter face than you have, my darling.

There is no knowing to what bounds Margery's indignation may have led her at the very thoughts of such an insult being offered to her nursing, but just then she was startled by Lillian exclaiming—

They are coming! Hark, Margery! There are wheels coming down the lane. They must have come by an earlier train than they expected. Is everything ready for them, Margery?

Quite, Miss Lilly. Don't you be troubled about that?

All doubt, if there were any were soon at an end. The fly containing the travellers was soon at the vicarage gate, and the vicar's gentle smiling face was seen at the window.

In another moment, Lilly and the new inmate of the vicarage were face to face for the first time.

Lilly for the moment was overwhelmed with surprise.

Never, in all her visions of her cousin, had she realized anything so dazzlingly beautiful. She was near the same age as Lilly, but her more imposing height made her appear much older.

Something of Lilly's thoughts must have been expressed in the girl's face, for Estelle's somewhat supercilious gaze upon the new home to which she was brought suddenly changed as she caught Lillian's rapt look of admiration, and with some show of feeling she kissed her cousin, adding—

You and I shall be friends, I see; what a 'petite' child it is! and yet I think Uncle Frank told me you are as old as I am.

By this time the two girls were in the room which Lilly had occupied so much time in preparing.

Lillian looked anxiously for some token of admiration. She longed for her cousin to approve of what she had done; but when Estelle exclaimed—

What a poky room! However shall I exist in so small a space? These flowers, too, are quite overpowering; pray do call Annette to throw them away, and to get out my things. But what am I thinking of? I forgot that the luxury of a maid is denied me, and that even this home is given me out of charity.

And the young girl threw herself on the nearest chair and sobbed hysterically.

Lilly was dismayed. The room which she had considered so pretty all at once looked poor and mean. She thought, also, that she must be to blame in not being able to afford Estelle her maid. She felt quite a culprit in her cousin's eyes, and it was in a depreciated tone, she implored her not to cry so bitterly, and she, Lilly, would do her best to supply Annette's place. To show her capability for the task, she at once set to work, and ere long Estelle's travelling dress was exchanged by Lillian's deft fingers, and the heavy coils of her abundant hair re-arranged round the proud, graceful little head.

Then, as Lilly worked hard at unpacking her cousin's luggage, whilst Estelle sat lazily watching her, now and then giving her directions, she at last had the grace to thank her cousin for the trouble she was giving.

Nay, Estelle, do not thank me, or I shall be ashamed of how little I can do for you, replied Lilly. I know everything must be very strange to you just now, but I hope you will learn to love us all, and to be contented with our simple country life.

As days and weeks passed, and the new inmate of the vicarage ceased to be a novelty, Lilly was disappointed that Estelle still seemed no nearer to be reconciled with her new life. In truth she appeared strangely out of place in that quiet country home. Her beauty was of a large, showy character; more adapted to grace a palace than a humble vicarage. Then, too, Lilly little knew how unfitted by education her cousin was for their country home.

Estelle Campbell had been reared in a very different school to her cousin Lilly. Her ambitious father had been very proud of his beautiful daughter. From the time that she could understand him, he had never failed to instil into her mind the one fact—That her duty was to make a brilliant marriage.

So when the time came when Estelle burst forth in all her radiant beauty to take captive the world of fashion in her first season, many offers of marriage were laid at her feet. But so ambitious were the father and daughter, that none of these proposals were considered worthy of acceptance.

Her father counselled her to wait. There was no hurry. Her beauty gave promise of being greater day by day, and his diplomatic career would insure her position in society, where she would before long meet with the prize worthy of her acceptance.

But suddenly all these fine schemes came to an end. Mr. Campbell fell seriously ill, and the speculation in which he had invested all his savings—his daughter's proposed fortune—proved a failure.

He died, leaving his child a beggar. His despised brother was the only one

who offered to bestow a home upon the orphan girl.

No wonder if Estelle felt life to be hard on her. Buried in the country vicarage, how was she to accomplish the one wish of her heart—a wealthy marriage?

No, the new inmate of the vicarage was far from becoming contented with her lot.

Chapter II.

NEVILLE COMES HOME.

Then you must be my cousin Neville. And you my cousin Estelle.

Estelle was delightfully animated. This handsome cousin of hers was certainly an acquisition.

He seemed to bring with him, too, a remembrance of her former triumphs. This town-bred man was altogether different from anyone she had yet seen in Ashton.

No wonder Lilly was proud of her brother; but the little simpleton had never told her what a distinguished-looking man he was.

She had listened wholly indifferent to Lilly's praises of him, thinking, in her own mind, that he must be some priggish booby.

Lilly had told her how scruples on some religious doctrine had prevented him entering the church, and that he had chosen the law instead.

The young men of the neighbourhood had, one and all, proved a failure.

They had, at first, been inclined to pay homage to the London bells, who had designed to come among them, but her hauteur had repelled them.

They scarcely appreciated the magnificence of her beauty.

To their eyes, the winsome face of Lilly was more to their taste.

So Estelle had pronounced them country bores, and had scorned to exercise her fascinations among them.

Now this was especially hard on her, for adulation was to Estelle as the very air she breathed.

What, then, was her satisfaction, one morning, as she looked up from a book, which she was trying to become interested in, to see the eyes of this handsome stranger fixed upon her.

That he was astonished, too, at her beauty, was evident.

She was looking particularly charming, as she reclined gracefully beneath a tree in the orchard, with her garden hat thrown aside, and the sun shining upon her golden hair, which was floating in masses over her shoulders.

It had that golden radiance which the Venetian painters raved about, and which seemed to almost dazzle the newcomer.

He looked at her for a moment or two, before she noticed his approach, and had time to note the patrician poise of the little head, with its crowning glory. The short upper lip, curled somewhat too scornfully, and the dark lashes which swept her cheeks, as her eyes were cast down. But when she lifted those glorious blue eyes of hers, the effect was perfect.

It was by a great effort that Neville Campbell recovered presence of mind sufficient to recognize this fairy vision before him.

Unprepared as Estelle was, for Neville's appearance, yet her woman's instinct told her who he must be, even before Neville had apologized for his intrusion, but explaining he had taken a short cut from the station to his father's house.

Estelle's reply had been the exclamation at the heading of our chapter.

All Estelle's 'ennui' was gone. Lilly was absent when her brother so unexpectedly arrived. She had gone into the village to visit some of her old pensioners, and had visited Estelle to accompany her; but her cousin had answered that she hated poor people. She found poverty quite disagreeable enough in her own case, without seeking out others afflicted with the same disease.

Estelle had been so plagued with 'ennui' that, once or twice, she had even tried a little amateur visiting. She even liked the wondering looks of admiration of these unlettered peasants, till she found that with all her beauty she failed to outvie Lilly.

The latter's smiling face was more to these poor people than the magnificence of this London belle. Then this moderate excitement had been given up in disgust.

Lilly was often sorely puzzled how to interest Estelle. She put it down to her own fault that her cousin was unhappy. Never did it once enter her mind that Estelle was selfish and exacting.

Both the vicar and Lilly were slaves to all her whims and caprices. She ruled the house, with the exception of Margery. Between the latter and Estelle there was a smothered animosity. Estelle saw that the devoted servant or friend rather, as she was looked upon at the vicarage, disapproved of her, and that was enough to make the proud girl resent her every action.

For Lilly's sake Margery forbore to come to open hostilities, she saw that her nursing was blinded by her cousin's

beauty and could see no faults in her.

More than ever did Lilly blame herself when she saw how changed Estelle was under Neville's influence.

To her Neville's rare visits had always been the chief delight of her life. She had been petted by him, and made the companion of all his rambles.

But even though, during this present visit, most of this was changed, Lilly did not complain, though Estelle now became his chosen companion. She was so unselfish that she never thought of how much she was neglected for this new-comer. Her delight was that Estelle was happy at last—that she no longer had that listless, 'distract' air with her.

Neville said Lilly, one day, is not Estelle beautiful? I am so glad you have come home, for she was very dull here with only me and papa. She is quite a different creature since you have come home.

What Neville thought of his beautiful cousin will appear hereafter, for he was prevented replying to his sister by Estelle's entrance into the room, ready for one of the numerous delightful strolls through the woods adjoining the vicarage.

Estelle pronounced this visit of Neville's a success. He was handsome, highly bred, and brilliant in conversation. He had been the means of rousing her from the ennui which had oppressed her. Those loiterings in the woods with him were also very charming. She found him worthy of the effort to test her fascination upon. It was a pity he was a poor man, or he would have been a delightful companion for life.

But these solitary rambles were to come to an end, and those delicious readings of her favorite poets by Neville, who never looked handsomer than when reclining at her feet under some sheltering tree, and reading these poems to her. Estelle was very sorry. How should she pass her time when Neville was gone? She was almost frightened at finding how depressing the thought was. Surely she had not been a fool, and given her heart to this poor man! Had she played with edged tools too recklessly? The thought was torture. But no, it could not be so. She would be more circumspect till he was gone, and avoid being too much alone with him. After he was gone, she would school herself to think no more of him. What! give her heart to a poor man!

Chapter III.

LILLY IS TOLD A SECRET.

Estelle, my darling, it seems too great happiness to be realized. Let me hear you say once more you love me.

We must suppose the response to have been given, though only a lover's ears could have heard it. Perhaps that was partly owing to the position occupied by Estelle at that moment; whose face was buried on her lover's shoulder.

That last walk of theirs had been fatal to Estelle's resolve to repress all love for her cousin. It had all seemed very easy in the solitude of her chamber, but then Neville had not been by her side, pouring into her ear the story of his love for her.

But what had become of Estelle's mercenary compact, that was to have been made with some wealthy suitor?

She had found herself forgetting it at times. Neville had never seen that phase of her character. In his presence, it would appear that the girl's nature had become more pure. But still the canker remained.

You little know, my beloved, how I have longed for this hour. I believe I have loved you from the moment I first saw you, under the old pear tree. What a vision of loveliness you were to me! Lilly had written rapturously of your beauty; but I concluded it was merely a young girl's habit of going into ecstasies over a fresh face. I little dreamt of the rare prize that I was one day to secure. You will never repent, will you, darling? I will work so hard for your sake—I must succeed.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

THE STAR

AND CONCEPTION BAY SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Is printed and published by the Proprietors, ALEXANDER A. PARSONS and WILLIAM R. SQUAREY, at their Office, (opposite the premises of Capt. D. Green, Water Street, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

Price of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable half-yearly.

Advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms, viz.—Per square of seven lines, for first insertion, \$1; each continuation 25 cents.

Book and Job Printing executed in a manner calculated to afford the utmost satisfaction.

AGENTS.

- CARBONAR.....Mr. J. Foote.
- BRIGGS....." W. Horwood.
- BAY ROBERTS....." R. Simpson.
- HEART'S CONTENT....." C. Rendell.
- TRINITY HARBOR....." B. Miller.
- NEW HARBOR....." J. Miller.
- CATALINA....." J. Edgecombe.
- BONAVISTA....." A. Vincent.
- St. PIERRE....." H. J. Watts.

Parson

Ar

Volum

S. M.	
2	3
9	10
16	1
23	2
30	3

JAMES

ENGL

H

Picture

Glasswa

TR

n great va

221 WA

One door

N

material,

St. John

RES

Just Re

Fresh C

Spice

P

Strawbe

Syrup

Bramble

A C

CR

Oppos

W. Ross

Sept. 17.

HAT

BOOK &

E. W.

Importer

NEV

PI

Constantly

School and

Prayer and

nomina

Music, Ch

French Ju

Concerting

Albums, I

Tissue and

A large se

M

Lately appoi

PRINTING

Also, Agent

turing Jew

A large selec

CLOCKS

MB

JEWELERY

My 14.