

The Evening Telegram.

ST. JOHN'S, JANUARY 18, 1888.

CLAD TO HEAR IT!

We are glad to hear that some of the intelligent members of the Church and congregation with which his reverence of the Mercury still claims connection, are beginning to realize the necessity of doing something to check the wayward old gentleman in his "mad career."

Had "his reverence" taken the advice we so kindly and gratuitously tendered him last spring, and at once severed his connection with the Government and their abusive organ, he would to-day be regarded by all classes of the community as no worse than an ordinary sinner, at all events.

As regards the Rev. Moses' present associate in the editorship of the Mercury—Mr. A. J. W. McNelly—we do not consider him of much importance here or there. He is seldom really rational, and when he is, his "rationality" appears to be of such an erratic nature as to render him an object of pity rather than contempt in the eyes of all parties.

DEATHS FROM EXPOSURE.

Unfortunate Fate of Two Carboniferous Men. "SINCE Christmas," says a correspondent, "two men have died from exposure on the Placentia railroad. The poor fellows belonged to Carboniferous. Others will be sure to meet the same fate unless government provide covering to protect them during this inclement season."

The thermometer marked 4 degrees below zero here on Monday night, and at Twillingate it was 6 degrees below. Ice is rapidly forming up north and our correspondents in that direction seem to think that they are in for a hard winter.

THROWING OFF THE MASK.

Saint Moses, "the Boxing Parson," as Depicted by Himself.

I have often remarked that when a mild, meek-eyed parson gets angry, and takes off his coat, so to speak, opponents had better look out. Under that smooth surface there often slumbers a fount of sacred wrath that sometimes blazes up with surprising results.

We always thought our old friend, the parson, the Rev. Moses Harvey, F.R.G.S., editor of the Mercury newspaper,—we always thought our old friend was a Quaker, or rather, in his own words, that he was "one of those mild men who call themselves Quakers."

The fear of hell's a hangman's whip To head the wretch in error, and which more resembles the frame of mind that leads a man to TRAFFIC in sin than to try and flee from it altogether.

But now, his reverence tells us, he is a "quaker" no longer. He has turned right round and become a maker of "quakes." Tired of fasting for his own sins and flagellating himself into an unprofitable unpopularity, he is going to "storm heaven" on the other tack.

We notice, by the way, that the parson speaks of himself in last night's photograph as "a meek-eyed man," on the authority of Lord Bacon; but we fear the portrait is of domestic manufacture in more ways than one. We have always been under the impression that Moses had eyes of a cold gray color—that kind of steel-gray, so to speak, which, united with a shifty, inconstant expression, are so frequently seen with a class of operators in the old country who are well known to the authorities for the remarkable facility they have for "finding things before they are lost."

We often notice that when the pious hypocrite wants to settle his disputes in the P. R., he usually speaks of himself as a "fount of sacred wrath," and it is so with the parson. "Business is slack in the Mercury office, and circulation is gone; we must do something to 'raise the wind'; why not try the opposite tack and be a blackguard? But we must not call ourselves that—we must be an avenger! a fountain of divine wrath! a holy Quaker, gifted with the divine commission to knock down all the other pilgrims and rob them for my own advantage."

Thus and thus says the parson; and thus he has acted for a long time past. When he lent Mr. Graham—we don't mean the Rev. Mr. Graham, but another gentleman of that name whom our friend "the Quaker" will readily identify—and charged him the rather exorbitant rate of TWENTY PER CENT. interest per annum, we are told that tears actually stood in "the Quaker's" eyes as he thus addressed his unfortunate victim: "I am very sorry to have to charge you this high rate of interest, brother, and only that I am a

Quaker' I should not do so. But you know I devote all my income to charitable purposes, and therefore you, an individual, must be sacrificed for the benefit of the many. I cannot help it: I would like to make the rate of interest lower if I could, but the greatest good of the greatest number is the sacred motto for me."

"What's that you say; you would like to know what is the greatest number?" "Friend Graham! look on me. I have always acted upon the golden rule (quake not!) that the greatest number in this world or any other is the NUMBER ONE!"

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPT. PAUL.

Particulars of the Sad Occurrence.

From the Cambria Daily Leader of December 23, we get the following particulars of the sudden death of Captain Paul at Swansea:—"An inquest was held on Thursday afternoon at the Tunnel Public House, Swansea, on the body of Thomas Paul, who died suddenly at the Great Western Railway Station, on the 21st instant, under circumstances already reported. The evidence showed that the deceased was a master mariner, 46 years of age, of St. John's, Newfoundland, and that he leaves a wife and family to deplore their loss. He was the master of the Emulator, and arrived in Swansea on the 18th instant. He was strictly sober in his habits, and on the voyage was said to have enjoyed the best of health. On the day in question, after breakfast, he went to the High Street Station, intending to pay a visit to his father at Penzance. At the station he made enquiries about the train and seemed to be quite well and in excellent spirits. Presently he sat on a bench on the platform, and in a few minutes was found there in a sitting position, with his head leaning backwards, his eyes and mouth open and breathing, if breathing at all, very feebly. He was hastily carried into the waiting room, life then being extinct. The body was then laid on the table and examined by Doctor J. G. Hall, who found not the least signs of violence, and the expression of the features was calm and placid, and in his opinion deceased died from syncope, which might have been induced by a long walk, after a hearty breakfast. The Jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes."

CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT.

The ice-saw case was again before the Court, and the bird of victory, as on the previous occasion, perched upon the banner of the bold Smithwick, or Smeddick, with three dollars damages. Grouchy, the defendant, unlike his famous namesake, the French marshal, when in conflict was badly beaten on all sides on this occasion.

George Westcott, a hard-working farmer, living on the Cove road, sued Patrick Murray for forty dollars damages for seven sheep, the property of plaintiff, which, he alleges, were destroyed by defendant's dogs sometime last Fall. A postponement was taken on motion of defendant's counsel, to enable him to procure further evidence, but upon the renewal of the hearing, nothing satisfactory was forthcoming to disassociate defendant from liability for damages, and judgment was given to plaintiff in the amount of eighteen dollars, being full value of the loss less two dollars. It was shown that plaintiff had sent some of the muton of the worried and dead sheep to auction, realizing two dollars therefor, which sum was allowed to defendant's credit in fixing the amount of judgment.

Letter from "Paxton Hood."

A LETTER has been received from "Paxton Hood" complaining that some of his sermons have been plagiarized and preached by a certain "eminent divine" here. This is a very grave charge, and one which, if made in the forcible language of Mr. "Hood," might possibly result in unpleasant consequences to the reverend plagiarist referred to. Therefore we should like to see the writer ere we place his letter before the public. It is also stated that the "eminent divine" mentioned has offered two pork-barrels full of old sermons, borrowed and all as they are, to another divine, not yet quite so "eminent," at what the former regards as a very low figure. He says: "I have no further use for them, and it would do the congregation no harm to hear them preached over again. Any way, here they are at a bargain." Take them as a 'job lot' and make what you can out of the transaction." This is how the story goes; but, of course, we do not vouch for its accuracy in every particular.

From Harbor Grace Junction.

SEVERAL CASES OF GREAT HARDSHIP

Inexcusable Conduct of our District Judges.

DEAR SIR,—It is generally understood that complaints of a public nature made through the press, no matter what their importance when made over a *nom de plume*, fall in a great degree to receive notice from the proper authorities. This is true to a great extent, and more especially so in our Island Home. Why such is the case in Newfoundland can, of course, be traced to the abuse made of the privileges allowed them by newspapers, by anonymous writers, for airing complaints—complaints often unjust and possessing no reasonable foundation.

That such a state of affairs exists is a great hardship to the public, as the good effects of this great lever—the press—are to a great extent stultified. Writers who have *bona fide* reasons, often wish to expose some abuse of public officials or institutions and are often prevented by the knowledge that their efforts would prove abortive, unless they could write over their own signatures, which, perhaps, they are prevented from doing by the nature of their situations, or from the fear of adverse influences to the liberty of expression—I had almost said thought—the bane of our country. Still if the proper authorities fall to allow anonymous writers to the press, even when the complaints made are just, to influence them, those writers, when approaching their subject, in a proper manner seldom fail to do good, though it may prove little, and when in just criticisms of the misconduct of public servants, if the latter receive no reproof or correction from their superiors, they are at least less bold in wrong-doing and more careful to shield it from the public gaze.

But now to the subject of my communication; and my complaints having just ground, shall, I hope, receive due attention by the proper authorities; falling in which, a just public will have another subject for reprobation.

Two summonses were served on parties belonging to this settlement to appear at Holyrood Court House on the 6th inst., to answer the accusation of a breach of the License Act, made against them. They, with their witnesses, took the train on that day, but, having arrived at Holyrood, discovered that His Worship of the Central Court had failed to appear. Accordingly they returned here by the afternoon train. Again these parties were notified that the Judge would most certainly be at Holyrood on Thursday, the 12th inst., and to appear on that day, which they did; but still no sign of His Worship, and thus these parties were twice put to expense they could ill afford of having to pay railway fares twice to and from Holyrood for themselves and witnesses, and the daily wages of the latter. But those I mention were not the only parties who suffered disappointment by the Judge's remissness—for the want of a better word; others belonging to Harbor Main District were forced to travel from Collier's to Holyrood to answer summonses or take suit. There were many cases, some of which were not entirely unimportant.

It is not through the importance or otherwise of cases that were for hearing that is the principal question of my communication, but the manifold injustice and cruelty of wantonly putting poor people to expense they could not reasonably afford, and to great hardships, all this only to not appear and satisfy their requirements afterwards. Is this right on the part of the Magistrate, I ask? Is this the idea that he, a stipendiary, possesses of justice? Let him who, instead of being at the Court House at Holyrood on Thursday, as he intimated he would have been, was, perhaps, sitting by a comfortable fire in the parlor of his residence at St. John's, imagine himself in the place of those poor Colliers' men, and what would be his feelings? Suffering under the sense of a double disappointment, they in the evening homeward plod their weary way, footsore and hungry, through the cold and draft, along the bleak, unsheltered roads of Cat's Cove, subjects of pity and commiseration. Ah, he does not wish even to hear of it! No, the picture, even in comparison with the reality of his own state, furnishes too great a contrast; it is too much for his senses to, for a moment, entertain. If a subordinate official were guilty of —; but enough is already said at present: more would but be only disagreeable to a greater extent to the feelings of him of whom I am speaking.

The arrangement made at Holyrood for the dispensing of cheap justice is, I understand, that a magistrate is to visit the place on the first Thursday of each month. This arrangement is not always, in fact it very often is not at all, carried out; but all parties having cases for His Worship's hearing are summoned to be present on those days. Consequently it is nothing uncommon for litigants to have the hardships of a ten or twelve miles walk, only to suffer disappointments. The best way to have an end put to such a state of affairs is to have a resident magistrate in Harbor Main district. It is really entitled to one, being of large population and importance. For a number of years it has had a Court House and jail at Holyrood, its principal Harbor, and, too, for a number of years, the appointment of a resident magistrate has been spoken of, and at times it seemed as if the event would have actually taken place; but it always ended in nothing more substantial than talk. It is very strange that successive governments have voted and still continue to vote large sums to the stipendiaries at St. John's for the purpose of visiting Holyrood, sums that yearly almost approach the actual salary of an outpost magistrate. If such a course has been and is pursued on economical grounds, I think it a great mistake, as it means a false—if at all—economy, and a source of widespread dissatisfaction to the district generally.

I shall now end—and 'tis time for me, you will say; but in extension of the length of my communication, I urge the importance of my complaint; and asking you to confer a favor by publishing it in your independent and highly popular journal, I am, yours truly, COMMISERATION. Hr. Grace Junction, Jan. 16, 1888.

LOCAL VARIETIES.

The brigantine "Plymouth," hence to Boston, has arrived at that port, all well.

THE S.S. Curlew arrived from the Westward between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning.

A SERIOUS marine disaster is reported to have just occurred in the neighborhood of St. Shotts, but particulars are not yet available.

PASSENGERS per S.S. Portia for Halifax—Messrs. George Penney, D. J. Ready, James Taylor, F. Howley, T. Williams, W. Goss, J. Boland.

THE Allan steamer Nova Scotian, from Halifax for this port, passed Cape Race at noon to-day. She will be due here about 7 o'clock.

"WILL the Enforcement of the Bait Bill Benefit the Country?" is the subject for debate by the Methodist Academic Literary Institute this evening.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Observer," "C.T. A.," and "J. B. Stratton"—Your letters will receive due attention to-morrow. "Not So"—Be good enough to let us have your real name.

THE attention of property-holders in St. John's is directed to the notice, in another column, of a meeting to be held in the Home Industries Hall to-morrow (Thursday) evening at 7.30.

THE "Hercules" was obliged to return to port again this morning after setting out for the Northward, a heavy gale of wind from the W.N.W. preventing her making much progress.

THE surface of a skating rink was never so glossy as is the area of the Parade Rink these nights; nor the music of Strauss and of Listz, the adaptations of Godfrey and of Theodore Thomas, ever breathed in such tones of mellowed harmony as by Professor Bennett's full band in the same place. That these rare attractions are appreciated are shown by the large gatherings which nightly throng that popular place of amusement.

THE ladies of the St. Vincent de Paul Society beg to announce that they intend having a children's fancy dress entertainment on Tuesday, 24th inst., in St. Patrick's Hall, in aid of their funds for the relief of the poor; and they trust that the object for which the entertainment is to be given will secure for it the same kindly and generous support which has always been accorded by the benevolent and charitable to their efforts for a like purpose on many previous occasions. Dancing from 5 to 9 o'clock. Admission 50 cents; spectators 50 cents. Children not having fancy costumes can attend in party dresses.

RETRENCHING EXPENSES.

We are informed that several supplying firms at Twillingate and Fogo are retrenching expenses, as a result of last season's poor Labrador fishery, by discharging some of their office and store hands—a step all the more painful since many of the employees have been in their situations for years.

BIRTH. At River-view House, Portugal Cove Road, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Richard Lawlor, farmer, of a son.

MARRIED. On the 8th inst., at Wildes Bay, by the Rev. J. X. Roche, P.P., assisted by the Rev. M. P. O'Driscoll, Mr. Martin Luby, of Toad's Cove, to Essie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jeremiah O'Driscoll, of Bay Bulls. On Saturday last, by the Rev. Archibald Forsyth, Mr. George Alfred Squires (carmen) to Maria, daughter of Mr. Wm. Squires, both of St. John's. At Fortune near Xmas and New Year, Julia Anestry to Benjamin Buritt. Mary A. Kirby to Phillip Lake. Elizabeth Lake to James P. Collier. Caroline J. Lake to William Collier, Jr. Maria J. Thornhill, to George Bonnell. Amelia Burton, to Thomas William Bennett. Jane Hillier, to Thomas E. Poole.

DIED. Last night, Richard Power, aged 82 years; funeral on Friday at half-past 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Quidi Vidl. At noon, to-day, William, infant son of Captain J. and Mary Callaban.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED. 17—Portia, Dawson, Halifax, 3 days, Harvey & Co.—771 bbls flour, 289 bbls pork, 100 bags corn, 28 bxs tobacco, 30 trcs lard, 30 trcs oil, 10 bbls beef, 50 bbls heads, 110 bxs soap, 190 qtrs beef, 415 cases canned meats, 5 cases poultry, 280 bbls extract, 50 bbls onions, general cargo. 18—Curlew, Delaney, St. Pierre, 2 days, Bowring Bros—ballast. CLEARED. 17—Gratia, Noseworthy, Oporto, A Goodridge & Sons—3500 qts fish. 18—Royal Home, Wolfe, Barbados, Job, Bros & Co.—1340 qts fish, 14 bbls, 26 half-bbls salmon, 33 bbls, 1 half-bbl herring. Portia, Dawson, New York, Harvey & Co.—1206 qts fish, 211 bbls, 5 half-bbls herring, 185 bxs lobsters, 115 trcs, 23 bbls salmon.

LOADING. 13—Carpasian, Brazil, J & W Stewart. 14—Sea Lark, Europe, Baine, Johnston & Co. 17—Consuelo, Europe, P & L Tessier. 18—Hebe, Brazil, Baine, Johnston & Co.

WANTED: A GENERAL SERVANT: Liberal wages will be given to a competent person. Apply at No. 60 Victoria Street. Jan 16