

The Evening Telegram.

ST. JOHN'S, JANUARY 7, 1888.

THANKS, FRIEND "TIMES."

WE desire to heartily thank our whole-souled friend of the *Times* for the very pleasing "review" of our Christmas Number which appears in his issue of this morning. With one exception—the *Royal Gazette*—the *Times* is the oldest paper in the colony, and for that reason, as well as for others which we need not here express, we are very grateful to our Water Street contemporary.

After the mental wear and tear of the old year, and in view of the duties and responsibilities of the new, such kindly sentiments as the *Times* greets us with to-day are very touching, and awaken feelings of gratitude too intense for interpretation in the ordinary journalistic way. We can assure our contemporary, however, that his generous sentiments will be locked in memory's treasury and he himself shall keep the key.

There are, after all, times and seasons when acts of kindness deeply affect even the sternest nature, and it is right that it should be so. Otherwise, man would lack one of his noblest characteristics—that of gratitude. Then, again, there's the disposition to render kindly offices—a disposition that makes the possessor thereof not only "popular" in the general acceptance of the term, but positively a blessing to the community in which he resides. As Jeremy Bentham says:—"The seeds of courtesy and kindness which we may scatter around us at so little expense, will inevitably fall on good ground, and grow up into benevolence in the minds of others; and all of them will bear fruit of happiness in the bosom whence they spring. Once blest are all the virtues; twice blest sometimes."

HAPPY IN THEIR NEW HOMES.

THE parents and friends of the servant-girls who went west by the *Nova Scotian* last week will be pleased to hear that they arrived in Halifax on Saturday night, all well, and that they were there met and accompanied to Truro by the gentleman who had so kindly interested himself in securing them situations, only one remaining in Halifax, where she will serve the family of the Rev. Dr. Allison, Superintendent of Education.

It may be interesting to explain that situations for the thirty-four girls to whom reference is now made, and also for twenty who went six weeks before, were obtained by a gentleman lately resident in St. John's, but now a citizen of Truro, Nova Scotia, who took to the latter place a servant for his own family, and whose friends and acquaintances were thereby led to ask whether they, too, could not obtain general servants here, it being almost impossible to procure them there. This gentleman wrote to a friend here a full description of each family which sent for a servant, and the kind of girl it wished, paid the passages in Halifax, and sent money for expenses incurred here, the money being paid to him in advance by the persons sending for servants.

An advertisement was inserted in this paper, suitable girls selected from the applicants, and two lots, fifty-four in all, shipped to Halifax, where they were met by the gentleman referred to, and accompanied to Truro. All the girls, with the exception mentioned, went to work in towns beyond Halifax; that is, to Truro, Amherst, Sackville and Moncton. Some evil-minded persons here have stated that the girls were taken to Halifax for other than the purposes mentioned; but this is a foul slander upon those who went and those who sent, and its publication and repetition is in the highest degree libellous.

Care was taken in selecting both homes and girls, and every family to which a girl was sent was known to be highly respectable, among which may be named Senator Botford's, Sackville, and that of Dr. Calkins, Principal of the Normal School, Truro. It is pleasing to add that the girls of the first lot have stated to their friends here their perfect satisfaction with their situations, and that, with one exception, their mistresses have been equally pleased with them, an experience almost certain to be duplicated by and with the second lot. Four dollars per month and all expenses were offered here, but in several cases this has been voluntarily increased by the employers.

HIS RECKLESS AND REMORSELESS WAY.

THE reverend editor of the *Mercury* goes on in his reckless and remorseless way, nominating candidates for various Government offices, pastor of St. So-and-So's Church, delegate to the Washington Convention, and other positions of trust, honor, or profit that occur to him as needing aid from Prescott Street intellect in order to be properly cared for; and he will probably continue making these nominations until he has been laid in the cold, cold ground, or somebody, in a moment of forgetfulness, nominates the editor of the *Mercury* for something or other.

FAREWELL TO 1887.

Some Prominent Features of the Closing Year.

ARTICLE VII.

THE election of M. Carnot with so much unanimity as President of the French Republic affords a substantial assurance that the peace will be maintained during the year as far as that country is concerned. This assurance is further confirmed by the fact that France is about to hold a great industrial exposition in 1889, and as our neighbors are intensely commercial, they don't want a row in the shop just now. Moreover, it is quite evident that M. Carnot was chosen because of the man's known pacific character, an instance that the world sometimes endorses that dictum of the church, "Blessed are the peacemakers."

An important railway connection has just been made in Canada, which shortens the journey to Europe 500 or 600 miles to the residents in North West America by bringing Minneapolis (the great wheat state), three hundred miles nearer the sea. This will divert a large share of the through freight between the granaries of the Western States and its consumers in the Eastern hemisphere in Montreal, the growing capital of Canadian commerce.

Lord Loftus, very lately a British Governor of one of our most important stations, appears in the bankruptcy court, because altho' blessed with a pension of some £3,000 a year, on which he had borrowed various large sums of money, he could not manage to make both ends meet. The chivalrous nobleman repudiated his "borrowings" when in the insolvency court, on the ground that he could not legally impound his pension. Fortunately for British republic we have but few Governors of the Loftus type.

The poet Burns was a man of no pretension and neither of gentle birth nor lineage. His literary range was not large, like the bard of Avon, nor could he sport a little like Lord Byron or the truly illustrious Sir Walter Scott. Yet none of these great heroes of the literary world can boast the posthumous honors bestowed upon Burns. Twenty thousand pilgrims from all parts of the world annually visit his shrine, the humble cottage near Ayr where Robin first saw the light. Neither Stratford nor Abbotsford can "hold a candle" to the number of pilgrims who thus pay mute homage to the ploughman bard and testify that the heart and not the head is, after all, the seat of the affections. The vast majority of these visitors are from the United States and Canada.

A sugar combination has been formed in the United States for the purpose of regulating the price of that necessary article. A commission on the same subject also, holding its sessions in Great Britain has resolved to recommend to the respective governments the total abolition of sugar bounties. The excessive import duty exacted here on this item of food has already formed the subject of protest in these columns, the worst feature of which is that the high rate is levied on the adulterated qualities imported here which do not usually contain more than 75 per cent. of pure sugar.

In the face of a lower level of prices all round, a considerable advance has taken place in several of the leading metals, iron, copper and tin. The November trade returns show a large increase in the volume of business transacted in Britain. There is a shortage in the beet sugar crop of 300,000 tons or about one-eighth of the annual supply. The loss of the gunboat *Wasp* in eastern waters recalls a somewhat similar disaster of three years ago. The re-appearance of the so-called Star of Bethlehem in the constellation Cassiopeia marks an interval of 308 years. The import duties on grain in Germany are proposed to be doubled.

A proposal has been extensively agitated during the past year to refer all national disputes to peaceful arbitration. However good in theory, we fear such peaceful agreements would only bind the peaceful party in an angry dispute, and, like our treaties, be rent asunder when the other side got mad enough to go to war.

Another sentimental proposal has been made of a like kind, to establish a "commercial union" between the Canadian federation and the United States. Commercial unions are like the proverbial pie-crust—made only to be broken; competition and not union being the natural conditions of trade between rival nations.

The great desideratum in Newfoundland just now is industry, or to be precise, *enlightened* industry. We have abundance of crude material, in the shape of both people and possessions, but both are dead and comparatively valueless. This country is not, and never has been, fit for representative government; and the possession of "the machine" without the capacity to use it has ground the illiterate workmen between its wheels. Had one-tenth of our taxes been devoted to educating the people during the last half-century of

responsible government, the latter would not now be a "machine" and the former a spoke in it. Our merchants are so engrossed in their commercial duties that they have neither the capacity nor the inclination to look beyond them. Our legislators are unable to ask any question higher or wider than "Will this do for the present?" Our clergymen are occupied in keeping up their denominational fences and aiding the faithful to die within them. The kind of education our people now want religion cannot supply and other interests will not. The people cry for "progress" without knowing what they mean or where it is to come from. In the intervals of their "cries" they seek refuge from their ignorance in flight. The scale of living is taxed to that of the highest type of civilized life, while the realised mean is that of the lowest.

GOOD NEWS IF TRUE.

What Mr. Whiteley Says About British Columbia.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch of the 2nd ult., published in the *Victoria* (British Columbia) *Colonist* of December 8, says:—"J. H. Whiteley, who was sent to the Pacific coast in July last by fishermen and smack owners in Newfoundland to examine the possible advantages that might ensue to people whom he represented, by emigrating from their homes in Newfoundland and Labrador to the Pacific coast, has returned to the city from British Columbia. Having completed his examination, he states: 'I visited Victoria, Vancouver Island, and thence went to every point of advantage by steamer and sailing craft. The points which I have selected for the location of future villages are on Queen Charlotte Islands. The group consists of Graham, Moresby and Prevost Islands. Their coast line extends about two degrees of latitude, and as there are numerous inlets that afford shelter I consider the group a splendid place for our men. The main point that engaged my attention was the fishing prospects. I was fairly astounded at the quantity of fish. The waters fairly teem with them, and although my investigations were confined to the east side of Queen Charlotte Islands, I am informed that on their west coast fish are just as abundant.'

A LEAK IN THE COMMISSION.

THAT there's a leak in President Cleveland's Fisheries Commission appears very evident from private as well as newspaper advices recently received here, and that the said leak threatens to "wreck" the Convention and send the delegates home without accomplishing anything, seems all but morally certain. Although it may be said that there is no official source for this information, yet the drift of the discussion is known to interested parties. No conclusion has been reached, we are told, because Canada's Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, insists on having everything his own way in favor of Canada. He asks for all the privileges granted under the reciprocity treaty of 1854. The hitch, so our American contemporaries inform us, is due to the persistence of the Canadian Commissioner on this point. "What," says the *Denver Republican's* Washington correspondent, "the position of the United States Commissioners is cannot be accurately stated, but there is reason to believe that our Commissioners desire to secure more favorable terms if the principle of reciprocity is to be recognized, and that a request has been made that the Canadian Commissioners shall consent to permit the free entry into Canada of certain grades of imported articles which are the surplus production of the United States and which alone Canada would be disposed to buy. But at this point it is understood the British Commissioner asserted himself and declared that Great Britain would not approve of any treaty provision which should give to the United States the right to enter manufactured articles duty free when some articles of British manufacture would be required to pay duty. Persons who are near to the commission have suggested that such an act on the part of Canada would be little less than annexation to the United States and that commercial union of that sort could not be approved by Great Britain."

The genial presence of Mr. J. E. Hamilton of the Halifax Boot and Shoe Company beams on our business thoroughfares, and cheers our head shopmen at the elaborate problem of ordering selections to meet the wants of the fisherman and the dude. Mr. Hamilton states that the factory he represents is located in the city named; employs 160 hands; and turns out 4,000 pairs of boots and shoes weekly. The people of the provinces, he adds, all manifest a preference to wear their own manufacture; they've got into the use of that kind of leatherware and will not forsake it even for the English make, despite the latter's recommendations in point of durability and good finish. It's satisfactory to find that Terra Nova offers a good field for Mr. Hamilton's merchandise, as it does for the sale of large quantities of English and Canadian goods besides absorbing all that our own St. John's Boot & Shoe Factory can turn out.

NEWFOUNDLAND: Her Fisheries and Fishermen.

BY REV. R. HOWLEY, D.D.

(Continued.)

IT is no wonder that England regards this land, with its fisheries and fishermen, not alone as a valuable colonial possession, but as a possession of Imperial importance. The island commands, as a naval strategic point, the whole North Atlantic. No nation can navigate or operate in those latitudes against the will of the power that holds Newfoundland. Those seas are the very highway of marine industry and commerce. With such a body of men resident in the island, to form a marine, ready trained and incomparable as seamen, nothing is required but their enrolment in a few powerful ships sheltered in the bold harbors of the island and ready to pounce out at a moment's notice, to reach the high seas immediately, and scour the avenue of trade between the two continents. Years ago (in 1855) Hon. Chandler White, Member of United States Congress, in a letter to the *New York Courier*, calls attention to this valuable possession and vantage-ground of England in those graphic and forcible words:—

"It has been, and ever shall be, that the possessor of Newfoundland and its fisheries will rule the empire of the Northern Atlantic. Not less than forty thousand of the hardiest seamen in the world, the very breath of whose nostrils is defiance to a rigorous climate and a boisterous sea, are engaged in that calling which of all others is best calculated to perfect them. Newfoundland alone has forty thousand of her stalwart sons whose home for many months is annually amongst the Arctic ice in pursuit of seals, or along the coast and bays, fishing for cod. Then, inspect the chart with regard to the position of Newfoundland. This great outpost of the American continent, towards the shores of which the Arctic current on the one voyage, and the Gulf Stream on the other, impel the whole European and North American trade to within striking distance, is of vital importance. In the war of 1812, nearly one hundred of our vessels were captured in that vicinity, and I have now before me a list of nearly thirty American bottoms condemned by the prize courts of St. John's. The port of St. John's (and Bay of Bulls, Broyle's Harbor, Ferryland, and others equally available), with its almost perpendicular hills of five hundred and seven hundred feet high, entirely protecting and commanding a harbor where, in running a distance of only one thousand yards, a ship of any size can, from the broad Atlantic, place herself in safety. Two thousand men garrisoned on Signal Hill or Southside could defy twenty thousand; and with a fleet of six fast steam frigates scarcely a vessel on the outward or home passage could escape capture. England knows this well, and here she will make her stand. Newfoundland will be the last place, on this side of the Atlantic, where the cross of St. George will be lowered."

As to the Newfoundlander, he does not pause to consider his country from the international or strategic point of view. He rightly looks upon Newfoundland as his very own, for pretty much the same good reasons that the cod regards the banks as his proper realm, viz., because it is his race resort, his feeding ground, and his home. If this does not give man or fish a right to his rendezvous and its resources, one would like to know what else does! The Newfoundlander will never be induced to turn away his thoughts, his hopes, and enterprises from the sea. By fish and fishermen the colony must stand or fall. The people feel this. They love the broad ocean that has been true to them, pleasant and plentiful to them, through storm and sunshine, from father to son. Their treasure is, and ever shall be, stored in its generous depths. Where their treasure is, there is their heart also.

R. HOWLEY.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE attendance at the Parade Rink, both in the afternoon and evening of yesterday, was uncommonly large; the holiday character of the day sending an immense number of people in search of amusement.

THE clipper schooner *Marian*, Captain Robt. White, with a full cargo of breadstuffs and provisions, took advantage of to-day's favorable change of wind to leave for Trinity this afternoon and will likely be home to-night. Her passengers are Edwin Ryan, E. H. Maidment and Henry Hunt.

MR. DOUDOT, the intelligent and obliging official who transacts the business and correspondence of the Post Office which require to be done in foreign languages, and who also disposes of the obligations between the Post Office and Revenue Departments, states that the duties on postal parcels the past year amounted to fourteen hundred (\$1,400) dollars.

By Telegraph

HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 7.

Details of the Chinese flood show that ten thousand square miles and three thousand villages have been entirely destroyed. One-eighth of the entire area of the garden of China becomes a raging sea.

The exhibition of the Pope's jubilee presents opened at the Vatican yesterday.

Eight Nihilists were hanged in St. Petersburg on Monday.

Two freight trains on the Canada Pacific collided on a trestle ninety feet high, near Lake Superior. Both fell, killing engineers, brakemen and stokers.

Sir Charles Tupper is unable to attend the Fisheries Commission to-day, owing to snow-blockade in Manitoba.

(Special to the Evening Telegram.)

CAPE RACE, This Evening. Wind north, blowing a fresh breeze and weather fine and clear. The schooner "City Point" passed west at noon.

THE BARNES LANE SHOOTING CASE.

A MAGISTERIAL examination was held this morning into the circumstances connected with the discharge of a revolver in the hands of John Arkins, by which an elderly woman named Jane Lacey, was wounded in the face as reported yesterday, with the result that the whole affair was accidental, having been done in the course of some harmless by-play. Arkins, who was arrested last night, was accordingly released on bail. The weapon—or the barrel part of it—was in the hands of the sergeant who had charge of the case. It is a cheap weapon, a seven-shooter, having cost only seven shillings and sixpence; five cartridges remained in the chambers, all of which had been emptied except one. The metal was pounded and battered, the parties having tried to break it up after the damage was done, and it was with some difficulty the Sergeant managed to pick the remains of it out of a stove into which they had thrown it.

As respects the condition of the woman she is not so far particularly bad, but the case is regarded as a pretty serious one. The bullet is lodged internally in the orbit of the right eye, the sight of which is destroyed. No operation has yet been performed to extract it, the physicians preferring "to watch and wait" just yet. The danger is in inflammation arising and affecting the brain. The woman's age is 60 years.

LOCAL VARIETIES.

THE schooner *Lottie*, with general cargo from Boston, was the only arrival since yesterday.

MESSRS. BOWRING's vessels the *May Cory* and the *Adamantine* arrived on Thursday at New York from Brazil.

THE barquentine *Dora*, in ballast from Oporto, to Messrs. Job, Bros. & Co., was the only arrival here yesterday.

WE are requested to state that the Crib in St. Patrick's Church, Riverhead, will remain up until the Octave of the Epiphany.

THE steamer *Hercules* went out this morning on a freight trip north, but was obliged to return to port a few hours afterwards, her boiler being incapable of working the engine.

THOSE ladies who had kindly promised to send contributions to the Church of England Cathedral Band of Hope Tea on Wednesday next, are requested not to do so until further notice, as it has been found necessary to postpone the tea.

THE Annual Sermons in connection with missions will be preached in Gower and Cochrane Street Churches to-morrow at 11 a.m. At 6.30 p.m. the Annual Missionary Meeting will be held in Gower Street Church, when addresses will be given by Revs. Messrs. Dove, Goodison, Hodgkinson and Bond, and Hon. C. R. Ayre. Collections at each service on behalf of missions. There will be no evening service in Cochrane Street Church.

WE have to thank the Rev. Dr. Howley, Prefect Apostolic of the West Coast, for an advance-copy of his "Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland." It is a neatly and substantially bound volume of 426 pages, the letter-press and mechanical work generally doing ample credit to the enterprising publishers, Doyle & Whittle, of Boston. The engravings—twenty-four in number—are pre-eminently appropriate, and show to the best possible advantage on the finely-toned paper on which the book is printed. We have not yet had time to peruse the contents, but hope to do so during the coming week with a good deal of interest.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, JAN. 8.
GOWER-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—At 11 A.M. Rev. John Goodison; at 6.30 P.M., Missionary Meeting.
COCHRANE-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—At 11 A.M., Rev. Jas. Dove; at 6.30 P.M., no service.
GEORGE-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—At 11 A.M., Rev. J. E. Manning; at 6.30 P.M., Rev. G. J. Bond, B.A.
ALEXANDER-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—At 11 A.M., Rev. Geo. J. Bond, B.A.; at 6.30 P.M., Rev. J. E. Manning.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At 11 A.M., Rev. Geo. Boyd; and 6.30 P.M., Rev. W. Graham.
QUEEN'S ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—At 11 A.M., Rev. T. Hodgkinson; and 6.30 P.M., Rev. J. Parkins.
REFORMED CHURCH OF ENGLAND—TRINITY CHURCH.—At 11 A.M. and at 6.30 P.M., Rev. A. N. Suckling.
GOSPEL TEMPERANCE SERVICE in Buchanan Street Schoolroom every Sunday at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

Service in Temperance Hall on Sunday evening at 8.15 o'clock, under the auspices of "Young Men's Christian Association." All are invited.

DIED.
Yesterday morning, James John Milley, aged 28 yrs. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday), at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, South-West Street; friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

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