The Evening Telegram.

ST. JOHN'S, JANUARY 14, 1888

JOURNALISM LICENTIOUS

Vile Attack on a Prominent Citizen.

ALL CLASSES EXPRESS THEIR INDIGNATION

Last evening's issue of the Mercury contains an attack on one of our most prominent and talented citizens-James Murray, Esq.,an attack which, for personal abuse and general malignity, fortunately has no parallel in the history of Newfoundland journalism. The article would seem to be the joint production of the editor of that paper-the Rev. Moses Harvey-and his associate in journalistic tergiversation-Mr. A. J. W. McNeily.

As an excuse for outraging the moral sensibilities of the community with such a vile and slanderous effusion, the precious pair tell us, in effect, that they are "writing in defence of a principle." Exactly what that principle is we leave our readers to determine. Meanwhile they will agree with us, we think, that any principle which requires such a defence as that must be a very poor one indeed. It is just possible, however, that the principle might have been "evolved" by the men. In that event, it is as natural for them to defend it, as it is for a member of the genus Mephitis to defend its unsavory offspring.

But, without further remarks as to the motive by which the Mercury is actuated in making the attack in question, let us briefly glance at the three persons mainly interested. On the one hand we have the supposed attacking parties-the Rev. Moses Harvey, retired pastor of St. Andrew's Church, and Mr. A. J. W. McNeily, Speaker of the House of Assembly; on the other side, Jas. Murray, Esq., merchant and importer.

Now, what are the positions, in other respects, occupied by these parties in this community? The two first named-Messrs. Harvey and McNeily, it is true, claim a certain social standing, because, forsooth, they are " professional" men, and not on account of any other claims they may possess-so far as the public are aware—to favorable consideration. They do not belong to the producing classes, for the simple reason that they produce noth-

One receives a pension of £300 a year from the good people of the Presbyterian Church, because he was once their "active pastor," and for the additional reason that they do not wish that he should ever be compelled to engage in secular employment to earn a living. Their reverence for the sacred desk, perhaps, more than their regard for the man, constrains them to act thus liberally towards him.

The other is in receipt of an enormous income from the treasury of the Commonwealth. What with his salary as Speaker, and his "sops" as Acting Attorney General, Solicitor General, Crown Prosecutor, and so forth, and so forth, we suppose that his pickings, by hook and by crook, for the past year, will not fall far short of FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Both these men, then, can only be regarded as drones in the common hive of industry. Nay, more than that-they are a grievous burden on the community, inasmuch as they cost the taxpaying people more than it would take to support a hundred really deserving paupers. Such men ought to be ashamed to " put on airs" in public at all, much less to abuse those on whom they indirectly depend for everything-the wealth-creating men of the country. It is like biting the hand that feeds them.

So much, then, for the "associate editors' of the Government organ and their abusive joint production of yesterday. Now, let us turn our attention, for a moment or two, to the object of their malevolence-Mr. Murray. There are three very apparent reasons why he has been so vilely attacked by the above mentioned brace of subsidized sinners. 1st-Because he is a native of the colony, and a superior business man. 2ndly-On account of his success in commercial life. 3rdly-For the very evident reason that he is politically opposed to the present profligate Administration. Of course nobody but one blinded by jealousy and spite would attack a gentleman in such a villainous manner for any or all of the reasons just stated. But jealousy and spite are prominent characteristics of Messrs. Harvey and McNeily. Hence the unscrupulous manner in which they apply themselves to their present congenial occupation.

Mr. Murray, however, can well afford to p.m., presaging the present snow storm and high wind, which is from the S.W. treat with the "respectable contempt of silence" all such vilifiers as those who now write for the licentious Mercury. He is a prosperous and enterprising merchant, as we a decided improvement and ensures a more me to have recourse to your columns with this have already said; he imports largely and, therefore, interferes considerably with the interests of a clique of monopolists whose ob and coffee may be had always; and temper- him. Yours truly, CALEDONIARUM. ject it is to charge fancy prices and make ance beverages are also served.

fancy profits on everything they bring into the country. He employs a large number of people at certain seasons of the year and pays them for their labor, thereby scattering a portion of the money made by him in trade among the people generally. There is a marked contrast between Mr. Murray and his traducers in this particular. The former, by his commercial transactions, largely benefits the community in which he resides, while the latter are nothing better than obstacles in the path of progress, by reason of the leakage they are continually causing in the public treasury. The industrious portion of the inhabitants are thus compelled to support those lazy pensionaries on the national purse, at a loss to the colony of much valuable money that might otherwise be profitably expended in giving employment to the people by opening up useful public works throughout the country.

The fishermen of Newfoundland, too, wil know how to appreciate the Mercury's malicious attack on Mr. Murray, especially when we remind them of the fact that he was mainly instrumental in pushing up the price of fish in our local market the past season until it reached a fairly-remunerative figure. A few supplying merchants and some of their tools in the brokerage business bitterly dislike Mr. M on this account. But public sentiment wil give the whole case an impartial hearing, and we are certain he need have no fear as to the popular verdict.

THE CURLING MATCH LAST EVENING. A Decided Victory for the All-Comers

THE curling match between the Scotch and the All-Comers' teams in the Parade Rink did not bring out that degree of interest and enthusiasm or attendance which so notable game should naturally arouse. The occasion was tame and dull, when one expected it would be lively and inspiriting. Anything in sorrier contrast to the splendid sentiment and magnetism which distinguished the play of the oldtime curlers on Quidi Vidi pond long ago, it would be difficult to imagine. How hearty and spontaneous was the uproar of applause when a good shot was played, when in it. the player's stone broke through the guards and by a lucky deflection struck his rival from cheer that roused old Mr. Judge on the Block House to turn his glass to the Lake and discover what the wonder was. Last night there were no cheers; last night there was no appings of the skilful player on the back; everything was common-place and insipid and the curlers played as so many materialized ghosts would play. The All-Comers won, it is stated. by a large majority, but such a victory i nothing to be proud of. Here are the scores

1	ALL-COMERS.	SCOTCHMEN.
	C. R. DUDER, skip. C. J. Harvey Geo. McKay} Joseph Peters}	JOHN SYME, skip. James Jardine Alex. Taylor} Wm. McAndie}
	T. F. WALSH, skip. H. B. Dryer	JAMES FLETCHER, skip. John Jackson Wm. Thorburn} 23
Control of the Contro	F. C. BERTEAU, skip. John Cowan E. T. Treadwell John Rooney	John Martin, skip. R. McIntosh
Control of the Contro	E. C. WATSON, skip. Thomas Winter H. LeMessurier James Hunt	J. C. STRANG, skip. A. Robertson
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A JUBILEE OFFERING TO LEO XIII

WE are pleased to learn that S. H. Parsons. Esq., the Newfoundland artist, has received orders some time ago to prepare a considerable number of views of Roman Catholic Churches, and also some favorite spots of scenery throughout the Island. He has procured the album, which is a massive volume, bound in Russian leather, and heavily surrounded with silver. This is the first time that any offering of the sort has been contemplated in Newfoundland, and we feel confident that the hands in which the work has been placed, will make it a very acceptable offering to His Holiness, the present incumbent of the Papal chair; and at the same time do much to make the country known. It is usual to place an offering, such as this, upon the table of the reception room, so that all visitors, while waiting in audience, may have an opportunity of turning over its pages. We feel fully convinced that the best selection of views obtainable will be made from the immense stock of them which Mr. Parsons has on hand. - Com.

THE coastal boats are both bound this way the Falcon passed Fogo this morning. Both will, of course, lie in harbor till the present storm has passed.

THE lowest temperature last night was 3° below zero, the severest cold, so far, this winter. The barometer fell rapidly in the course of the day from 44° at 8 a.m. to 30.06 at 2

of the northern gallery in the Parade Rink, is course. I hope he won't take it unkindly of even distribution of sound. An excellent final appeal, but happily he may yet take a feature of the refreshment room is that spirits thought and turn round before too late to of all kinds are strictly tabooed, but warm tea avert more serious consequences to us and ably from terror inspired by the work of his

THAT WAYWARD OLD GENTLEMAN. The Present State of Newfoundland Still Pursues His Fatal Course

Editor Evening Telegram. DEAR SIR,-Having read over the various articles and letters that have already appeared in your valuable paper bearing upon the relation of the Christian minister to politics and the press, especially as far as these articles affect the Rev. Moses Harvey, of the Presby-

terian Kirk, in his capacity of editor of the Mercury, I must say that I cannot agree with all that has been advanced therein or concede that they cover the case at issue. That case, as it seems to me, is simply this

-Did Mr. Harvey, when he retired from the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, impliedly agree to abstain from politics or from any position of a political character that would compromise the interests of his congregation? If he did, then he is obviously in a wrong position to be acting as editor of the Mercury. If he did not, then he was acting within his right, and ought not to be looked upon as a guilty

In order to consider this question fully and fairly it is necessary that we should first ask. Is it right that an ordinary minister of the gospel should act as editor of an ordinary political newspaper—a paper that is avowedly engaged in ordinary political warfare and political work? If not, why is it not right?

Few persons will feel much difficulty in an swering this question or in assigning a sufficient reason for their answer. They will no doubt say-No, a minister should not act as editor of an ordinary newspaper.

1st-Because to do his duty as such to those who employ him in a political capacity, such an editor must often act in a way that would be inconsistent with his sacred profession.

2nd—The profession of a clergyman is far removed from political warfare, from strife of all kind, from purely secular pursuits, such as political journalism necessarily is, and therefore, without any disparagement to the latter, an ordinary clerygman may not ergage

3rd-Politics always involve more sides than one. As the members of a clergyman's the T and took his place! Then how besoms flock are not likely to be all of one political were raised high and the welkin rang with a opinion in a country of free institutions, or as, even if they are so at one .ime, they are not likely to continue so always, and as it is not desirable that the differences engendered by plause; last night there were no hearty clap- politics should be introduced among them. therefore their minister should not be the editor of a political paper.

But, sir, apart from all these general reasons, there is the private and particular reason in this case that the Rev. Moses Harvey, now acting as editor of the Mercury, the political and acknowledged organ of the present government, has entered into a special contract with his late congregation, by virtue of the terms of which he has in honor BOUND himself to abstain from political journalism.

What is this special contract? It is the contract by which, in consideration of the payment of £300 for the balance of his life, Mr. Harvey professedly retired from the active service of his late congregation?

Now, sir, I would ask any reasonable man would his congregation have bound such a log around their necks as the perpetual payment of this large pension if we had considered that Mr. Harvey was immediately going to plunge into all the hot warfare and muddy slime of political journalism?

This question answers itself. Mr. Harvey's own erratic conduct proves that the answer is No. His repeated (but, alas! misleading) disclosures that he occupies such a position, in the shape of his successive " personal state ments" or denials, all show that he himself feels and knows he is doing wrong. His friends have also repeatedly remonstrated with him in the same direction, but all to no effect, all clearly proving that both they and he realize and admit the fact that he occupies a false position.

To sum up, then, the gravamen of the whole matter is simply this :-

If Mr. Harvey, as an ordinary clergyman, would be occupying a false position in acting as the ordinary editor of a political organ, and if Mr. Harvey, as a pensioned clergyman, is under peculiar ties and obligations to abstain from this false position, why does he not either give up the position or give up the pension?

As an independent man, which Mr. Harvey undoubtedly is-in circumstances-he has a perfect right to edit a political newspaper if he pleases. As a retired clergyman he has a perfect right to claim and obtain the pension we have pledged to give him. But he has no right to take the consideration while violating the terms of the agreement, and to wreck his

church in order to do so. I am very sorry for the old gentleman in this matter, and have repeatedly remonstrated with him; but all to no purpose, and I dread THE change of the music stand to the centre | the consequences that must follow his fatal St. John's, Jan. 12, 1888.

THE miserable condition of this country. produced by a bad system of trade, of politics, or of both combined, demands a speedy remedy ere total ruin sets in. I have not seen in any of the arguments used against Confederation, or in any of the apologies made in favor of our present system, the shadow of a denial of this fact. So the question is reduced to this, where are we to find the wished for remedy? We must find it at home, or find it abroad. There is no medium. No one as yet has attempted to prove that anything can or will be done here to lighten our burdens and promote our prosperity. To talk of the unexplored and perhaps valuable resources of the country, is folly. With a nearly bankrupt Government and a pauperized population, we are no nearer to prosperity amid our riches (if they exist) than Tantalus was to solace and refreshment amid cool waters and fragrant fruits, " ever at hand but never to be enjoyed." It is an axiom, applicable to every order of things, that the same causes, acting under the same circumstances, will always produce the same effects. The axiom is singularly realized in our present condition, and prophetic of our future prospects, if a radical change be not admitted. If our political system has produced our distress, without being changed it will continue to produce it. The same must be said of our trade system; the same of both combined; for there is no power in this country to hinder or direct the operation of those causes, and there never will be while we remain isolated and irresponsible. There can, therefore, be no fairer or more complete answer to the question, "What substantial benefit can we derive from Confederation," than the retort, "What substantial benefit can we derive from our present system?" Anti-Unionists are bound to prove against Confederation, because their system has been tried and found wanting, and Confederation has not. If they are in possession in point of fact, they are not so in point of right and reason. If we can find a remedy, a real practical one, for our ills at ing Smithwick's hand kept the ice-saw in his home, let some one come forward and point it (G.'s) possession. Smithwick took action for out. The man who cannot do so has no right its recovery yesterday morning; Mr. Fraser, to oppose a change, even if that change be Confederation itself.

CONFEDERATION.

The question of Confederation will again beproposed to the people, but let it be proposed fairly and dispassionately. Whoever would influence them against a change, is bound in honour and truth to point out to them a pathway from the labyrinth of miseries that encircles and deludes them.

But, unfortunately, such has been the degrading influence of a system of things that some would fain preserve and perpetuate, that to a moiety of the people it were vain to appeal on any subject involving intellectual effort. The divine spark of reason is almost extinguished in others. The strain upon the purely animal instincts, the protracted struggle for mere existence, have dulled the higher faculties of the soul, and left many of them barely in appearance men. Who is there among us that has not met with such representatives of misery? Day by day they present themselves to our charity: hungry, worn by a long journey on foot from some distant outharbor, they have merely ideas and language sufficient to ask for bread. Address them on any topic, counsel them to energy and industry, your lessons are responded to by a vacant stare, your efforts to wake even a sense of shame meet with the patience of abject indifference.

There is a German legend that tell how Frankenstein, a philosopher, having worked himself into the belief that man was gifted with the creative power, addressed himself to the task of producing a human being. Accordingly he modelled out of clay a figure with face and limbs corresponding to those of man, and by some mystery of transcendentalism, proper only to German philosophy, he inspired it with life. He had arrived at the object of his ambition. He had become a creator, but, lo! the thing he had called into life was a hideous monster. Day and night it haunted him. Endowed with the power of motion, it was destitute of voice and language. Stolid and starhe sought the haunts of pleasure and dissipa-tion—in the moments of his wildest forgetful-Last evening, after a short illness, George, third son of Thomas and the late Sarah Williams, of Bay Bulls, aged 38 years; leaving a wife and six children to mourn their sad loss. ing it followed him from scene to scene; in vain ness the loathed creature appeared before him, and the light of its cold clammy eyes struck terror into his soul; go where he would, the thing was his companion, his monitor, his spirit's master, though its most abject slave; it acknowledged his dominion, but instead of that unspeakable love and worship which do homage to a creator, its every gesture and attitude bespoke hatred and rage against the author of its existence. The creature became destroyer, and the philosopher perished miser-

(Concluded on Monday.)

"ME AND MY BROTHER, 'AGAIN,

Editor Evening Telegram. DEAR SIR, -Some years ago, you will recollect, my brother attacked the learned and truly pious editor of the Mercury, as now is, in the then Telegraph newspaper, accusing him, amongst other things, of plagiarism, and other crimes and misdemeanors too numerous to mention. I do not wish to mention this at present, as it might have the effect of weakening the force of vesterday's attack on you in the Mercury, but the fact is M. H. wants to secure the publishing of the debates again in his paper and I want to secure the supervisorship; but some of the party demur to having the debates published in a newspaper that is such only in name, having no circulation, as shown by its advertising. We thought (me and my brother) -whose connection with the paper has had rather a depressing influence on the samethat we might get up a little sympathy and stimulate the popularity of the organ somewhat before the session opened. Besides, whether or no, if we could provoke you into taking an action for libel against either it or the government, we (that is, me and my brother) would be sure to pocket a few dollars for defending the same as the defendant's attorney. There is a chum of ours (at least he is so just now) who would be delighted to act as the plaintiff's attorney, so whatever way the thing went it would mean dollars in our pockets. So you see all our interests lie in the same direction, and a very lying direction it is.

INDIA RUBBER MCNEILLY. P.S .- Please don't mention this till after the session is open and the thing fixed, as business is rather slack just now.

I am, your old but sincere friend,

P.P.S .- " Me and my brother," all our friends, and the present sacred editor of the Mercury are all now rowing in the same heavenly political boat.

CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT

LAST year William Smithwick and Philip Grouchy cut ice on contract for a St. John's speculator, the former being the contracting party. Grouchy supposed that Smithwick received £20 for the job, but the latter said no, the amount was £16. This Grouchy took it upon himself to disbelieve and by way of forcwhom he retained, couching his proceeding as one of in detinue—detaining in possession Before taking suit, counsel wrote defendant telling him in plain terms what his conduct amounted to. When defendant's lawyer (Mr. R. J. Parsons) replied before the court, he stormed, in Turkish fashion, that his client should be so stigmatised, holding that he had not received his fair wage and that his only method of recovering was to hold the beast for the damage. With this mode of procedure his Worship disagreed; if Grouchy's claim for underpayment was valid, why did he not sue Smithwick? This was a poser for the defence; and judgment went for plaintiff. The best of the proceeding took place after the adjournment when Smithwick and Grouchy nearly came to blows over both the judgment and the saw, and it took the united efforts of William, Sergeant O'Reilly and Inspector Sullivan to put them both out of doors, where Mr. Sullivan told them they could have their game of seesaw out in any way they pleased.

THERE were no foreign arrivals since yeserday. Several sail are ready for market but are detained by the storm.

THE mail-boat Assyrian need hardly be ooked for till the present storm blows over; she will most likely lie to till the sight of the coast becomes clear. She will be hurriedly despatched after she does arrive, for she is now several days overtime.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, Jan. 15. GOWER-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—At 11 A.M. Rev. J. Parkins; at 6.30 P.M., Rev. G. Boyd. COCHRANE-STREET METHODIST CHURCH .- At .M., Rev. G. Boyd; at 6.30 P.M., Rev. J. Parkins. GEORGE-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—At 11 A.M., Rev. J. E. Manning; at 6.30 p.m., Rev. G. J. Bond, B.A.

Manning.
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.—At 11 A.M. and 6.30 P.M., Rev. W. Graham. QUEEN'S ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—At 11 M. and 6.30 P.M., Rev. T. Hodgkinson. REFORMED CHURCH OF ENGLAND - TRINITY GOSPEL TEMPERANCE SERVICE in Buchanan Street

oolroom every Sunday at 3 P.M. All are cordially Service in Temperance Hall on Sunday evening at 8.15 o'clock, under the auspices of "Young Men's Christian Association." All are invited.

CLEARED 13-Dora, May, Pernambuco, Job, Bros. & Co-8942 qtls fish. Vidonia, Wilson, Pernambuco, Bowring Bros-3928 qtls fish. Fruit Girl, Fogwell, Demerara, Harvey & Co -1702 qtls fish, 150 bris herring, 115 bdls hoops.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

4-Parejero, Thoms, Pernambuco, Baine, Johnston & Co-6177 qtls fish. Dunure, Cave, Pernambuco, P & L Tessier-3291 qtls fish. Crystal Stream, Ray, Barcelona, Baine, Johnston & Co-3500 qtls

Jany 6-Royal Home, West Indies, Job, Bros & Co 10-Gratia, Europe, A Goodridge & Sons. 11-Lavinia, Brazil, J & W Stewart. 13-Carpasian, Brazil, W Grieve & Jo. 14-Sea Lark, Europe, Baine, Johnston

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