

results would be experienced. As the case stands now salmon wardens are, in many instances, the sole fishers of rivers, and knowing the time when the inspector will come round upon his visitation, their nets are removed until he passes on to the next station. Hence these wardens, instead of being protectors are destroyers of a fishery they are paid by the public to guard. He thought the hon. the President was in error in stating that we have not the same hold of the fish markets as formerly. He believed statistics will show that about the same quantity of fish is exported from the colony year by year, and that though in recent times Norway has entered considerably into competition with us, yet the intrinsic value of our fish enables it to hold its own in the markets of the world. Considerable stress has been laid by hon. members upon the extent of pauperism in the colony, but he must give it as his opinion that the cry of pauperism is grossly exaggerated. He did not think that one tenth of the poverty that general report might lead one to believe does actually exist; and that not for many years past was the general condition of the operative classes more exempt from want than at the present time. No doubt a certain amount of destitution does exist, but the government have generously afforded means of relief where want was pressing. We should not, however, take a few isolated districts as an indication of the general condition of the colony. There is, he believed, less actual poverty in Newfoundland than there has been for twenty years past.

Hon. the PRESIDENT—Doubtless the hon. gentleman's information regarding last year's Norwegian and French fisheries is more correct than his (the President's), which was derived from statements in the press. However, the conclusions they both arrived at are pretty much the same. The point he (the President) sought to establish was, that reduced competition with our fish in foreign markets, and consequent enhanced prices, have led to our present improved condition, as compared with that of last year; and that we could not attribute it to elasticity of our resources. The hon. gentleman's statements sustain that conclusion, and when the effect is beneficial to the country, we need not object to the cause.

LOCAL AMUSEMENTS.

The Concert and the Carnival.

THE concert of vocal and instrumental music in the Athenaeum last night in support of the new Agricultural Society was, from an artistic stand-point and as might have been expected from the talents of the singers and instrumentalists, very successful. The attendance, however, was not as large as is usual on such occasions; still the pecuniary assistance was not inconsiderable, and will materially benefit the operations of the society.

THE Parade Rink skating carnival brought together last night an unexpectedly large number of people, despite the inclement nature of the weather; and the number present, though less, wasn't much less than assembled to see the first carnival there. The maskers were as numerous as before and many costumes were new and strikingly original. Thus there was one character who seemed to have stepped out of the thirteenth century, a knight clad in glistening coat of mail; another beside him was also dressed from head to foot in the one material, but it was feathers—a representation of the Great Auk. Sambo, the festive darkey, afforded some fun and would have afforded more if he only surmounted his reserve and spread himself a little. Another individual who dispensed amusement was a rollicking ne'er-do-well, with a very red nose and a whacking shillalah. He undid the tangles of different kinds which occurred now and then on the ice in a humorous way that provoked shouts of laughter. Of the lady characters there were not many novelties. Columbia's bodice of white stars, on a blue background, and skirt of white, barred with red stripes, was effective and pretty, but has been exhibited here before. The Shepherdess, with her crook, gave a pastoral flavor to the procession. Dark-browed Night was again present; so was her blonde sister Aurora, enchanting in a robe of flush-grey on which the paling stars shed their lustre, while from her shoulders floated a cloud-like veil of tulle. Round and round sped the eddying throng; "a thousand hearts beat happily" keeping time with sweet music that enthralled the senses.

OUR-ONE AND ONLY SAILING SEALER.

THE sealing schooner *Kate*, 82 tons, Captain John Sullivan, left for the prosecution of the Gulf seal-fishery on the 1st of March, being the sole survivor of that large fleet of sailing vessels which formerly departed from this port on that voyage. We hope that fortune will give her best hostages to the gallant Captain. As the last of his race, which we believe he now is, he deserves them. The *Kate* has thirty-five in crew.

The Evening Telegram

ST. JOHN'S, MARCH 2, 1888.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

The Discovery of His Body at Saïda.

THE announcement in yesterday's public telegram that "the sarcophagus containing the body of Alexander the Great has been discovered at Saïda" calls a halt in "the onward march of the mind" and constrains us to glance back over the unparalleled career of the world's greatest military hero. More than twenty-three hundred years have elapsed since the invincible Macedonian monarch lived and conquered; but this important discovery at Saïda so "modernizes"—if we may be permitted to use the word—the man and his marvellous achievements, that we forget for the moment that he belonged to the "ante-Christian era," and flourished hundreds of years before the World's Redeemer made His advent among men. Such, however, is the case; and still the many thrilling incidents crowded into the thirty-three years of Alexander's brief life, especially between the battle of Arbela and the death of the conqueror at Babylon, come up before the mind and pass in review with almost as much interest as do the conquests of any of our modern heroes.

Alexander entered upon his career of butchery and subjugation immediately on the death of his father Philip, his attention being first directed to Persia. The latter country had always looked upon European Greece as politically insignificant, for it had scarcely half the territorial extent of one of her satrapies. Her expeditions for compelling its obedience had, however, taught her the military qualities of its people. In her forces were incorporated Greek mercenaries, esteemed the very best of her troops. She did not hesitate sometimes to give the command of her armies to Greek generals, of her fleets to Greek captains. In the political convulsions through which she had passed Greek soldiers had often been used by her contending chiefs. These military operations were attended by a momentous result. They revealed, to the quick eye of these warlike mercenaries, the political weakness of the Empire and the possibility of reaching its centre. After the death of Cyrus on the battle-field of Cunaxa, it was demonstrated, by the immortal retreat of the ten thousand under Xenophon, that a Greek army could force its way to and from the heart of Persia.

The historian tells us that that reverence for the military abilities of Asiatic generals, so profoundly impressed on the Greeks by such engineering exploits as the bridging of the Hellespont, and the cutting of the isthmus at Mount Athos by Xerxes, had been obliterated by Salamis, Plataea, and Mycale. Of the first named battle Byron says, in referring to Xerxes' defeat:—

A king sat on the rocky brow
Which looks o'er sea-born Salamis;
And ships, by thousands, lay below,
And men in nations—all were his!
He counted them at break of day—
And when the sun set, where were they?
And the great poet Æschylus also observes, in speaking of this crushing defeat of the Persian fleet:—

Deep were the greans of Xerxes, when he saw
This havoc; for his seat, a lofty mound
Commanding the wide sea, o'erlook'd the hosts.
With rueful cries he rent his royal robes,
And through his troops embattled on the shore
Gave signal of retreat; then started wild
And fled disorder'd.

To plunder rich Persian provinces had become an irresistible temptation to the Greeks. Such was the expedition of Agesilaus, the Spartan king, whose brilliant successes were, however, checked by the Persian government resorting to its time-proved policy of bribing the neighbors of Sparta to attack her. "I have been conquered by thirty thousand Persian archers," bitterly exclaimed Agesilaus, as he re-embarked, alluding to the Persian coin, the Daric, which was stamped with the image of an archer. Philip of Macedon projected a renewal of these attempts, under a far more formidable organization, and with a grander object. He managed to have himself appointed captain-general of all Greece, not for the purpose of a mere foray into the Asiatic satrapies, but for the overthrow of the Persian dynasty in the very centre of its power. Assassinated while his preparations were incomplete, he was succeeded by his son Alexander, then a youth. A general assembly of Greeks at Corinth had unanimously elected him in his father's stead. He at once commenced his operations. There were some disturbances in Illyria; Alexander had to march his army as far north as the Danube to quell them. During his absence the Thebans with some others conspired against him. On his return he took Thebes by assault. He massacred six thousand of its inhabitants, sold thirty thousand for slaves, and utterly demolished the city. The military wisdom of this severity was apparent in his Asiatic campaign. He was not troubled by any revolt in his rear.

In the spring before Christ 334 Alexander crossed the Hellespont into Asia. His army

consisted of thirty-four thousand foot and four thousand horse. He had with him only seventy talents in money. He marched directly on the Persian army, which, vastly exceeding him in strength, was holding the line of the Granicus. He forced the passage of the river, routed the enemy, and the possession of all Asia Minor, with its treasures, was the fruit of the victory. The remainder of that year he spent in the military organization of the conquered provinces. Meantime Darius, the Persian King, had advanced an army of six hundred thousand men to prevent the passage of the Macedonians into Syria. In a battle that ensued among the mountain-defiles of Issus, the Persians were again overthrown. So great was the slaughter that Alexander, and Ptolemy, one of his generals, crossed over a ravine choked with dead bodies. It was estimated that the Persian loss was not less than ninety thousand foot and ten thousand horse. The royal pavilion fell into the conqueror's hands, and with it the wife and several of the children of Darius. Syria was thus added to the Greek conquests. In Damascus were found many of the concubines of Darius and his chief officers, together with a vast treasure.

(To be Continued.)

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

If there be any fact that would convince us and the public of the incapacity of the present Government to direct the affairs of this colony, it was shown in the editorial published in the *Mercury* last night. We clip the following from that paper to prove our position:—"The mail due on Friday will bring us the full text of the treaty, and we shall then be better able to judge of it as a whole." This is the official announcement of the Thorburn Government that a treaty was passed, signed and assented to nearly a month ago at Washington, which concerns the fisheries—the most vital interests—of Newfoundland; and yet this Government, that sent Attorney General Winter there to look after our interests, informs the public that the Government are waiting the arrival of the American mail to learn what the contents of that treaty are. Of course the editor of the *Mercury* will endeavor to back down from this position. Was the disgrace not sufficient in the inability of a Government of the greatest fishing colony in the world to procure representation at the Washington Commission? Must they add to this calm, impudent assertion, that the mail will inform them of the contents of the treaty? Mr. Winter's mission, which cost the colony £1,000, was only that of a spy—of a detective—and it would be much better for us had we sent sub-inspector Sullivan. We were informed on Mr. Winter's return, by the *Mercury*, that he was looking well; and was that the only result of his mission? It may be very nice for Mr. Winter to look well; but there are men in this colony who would not allow £1,000 to be spent in the attainment of such a result. It was asserted in the Assembly—by Mr. Murphy, we think—that the day Mr. Winter left Washington the public telegram contained the announcement that the business of the Commission had collapsed, and that two days after that date, when he arrived in Halifax, a public telegram came announcing that the work of the Commission had been satisfactorily arranged. By reference to the public telegrams this will be seen to be true. Hence the trap the *Mercury* fell into last night by stating that Government knew naught of the treaty.

MR. BURCHELL'S REPORT.

AN observant correspondent remarks as follows:—"In looking over the official statement of Mr. Burchell, in connection with the Placentia Railway, I find that that gentleman has "shunted" entirely off the track by showing his expenditure to the end of the year 1888. By what rule or method of computation Mr. Burchell has arrived at this conclusion I am at a loss to know. Perhaps Mr. Burchell may be possessed with spiritual intuition, and can therefore see a long way in the dim future. Would it not be wiser for him to present the report, as asked for by the Opposition, for the year 1887? I have carefully looked over the report, such as it is, and, if I am to believe the statements of competent judges, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Burchell's report, to say the least of it, is misleading."

We learn that the Governor of the colony, acting upon Imperial instructions, has prohibited the issue of grants from the Crown Lands Department, on the whole French Shore, within a half mile of the sea. The decision has not yet been communicated to the Assembly. This is one of the attendant disadvantages of the Bait Act. In passing that act the Government have been playing with a two-edged sword which cuts both ways. The French foreign office is in possession of mapped particulars respecting the position of English settlements between Cape Ray and Cape John, which position, it is contended, conflicts with French treaty rights, and the spread of which will be restricted in future.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY NOTES.

Mr. Greene Speaks Like an Honest Man.

'MUGWUMPS' AND 'KICKERS.'

The Reception of Address Committee by the Governor.

THE frequency of the fact renders the expression intelligible that among a band of boodlers you will find a few honest men, and that among a society of total abstainers a few secret drinkers. Mr. Greene has virtue enough to acknowledge the truth, while Mr. Scott has not even the courage to contradict it. Mr. Greene says that he is only half bought yet, and that if the Government would give him his full price he would cross over to the other side. "It is one thing to close my mouth," says the worthy disciple of Blackstone, "but quite another thing to purchase my advocacy." Notwithstanding the fact that the Government's value of Mr. Greene's advocacy and his own may show an appreciable difference, we cannot help admiring him for speaking the truth. Mr. Scott would do well to follow his example.

In the United States a "fence politician" is known as a "mugwump." If the politician sitting astride the fence-rail of his country and waiting for the dubious "clouds to roll by" kick on each side of him against both parties in turn, he is dubbed a "kicker." We mention these facts for the benefit of our subscribers who read American papers, and if for the heroic remnant of the "immortal phalanx of fourteen" our readers would strike out Liberal and substitute "mugwump" before the word party, they would not be far from the truth. The "Mugwump Party," headed by the "Kicker," Mr. P. J. Scott, certainly do not hold an enviable position in this country.

For the first time since the House opened, the Honorable Attorney General and present leader of the Government, on Monday night last, arose to reply, with anger swelling every vein of his handsome face, to the cutting strictures of Mr. Bond, anent the Government Bait Bill. Every one present saw how foolish he looked—what an exhibition he made of himself, and how the Opposition turned every sentence he uttered into ridicule and laughter. There is some place in the Bible in which the convulsions under which a man labors who is being exorcised of an evil spirit are very touchingly described. All our readers remember the old Jewish custom of "casting out devils," and, somehow or other, the grimaces and face-twists under which Mr. Winter delivers his evil thoughts forcibly remind us of a victim of this old custom. The day Mr. Morine made his first speech on the address he purposely absented himself, remembering the skinning he received last year from that gentleman, and, although he is leader of the Government—like the coward that he is—he sneaked out of a reply on the address, and suffered Mr. A. F. Goodridge to do the work that he was paid to do. He would not have replied to Mr. Bond either, were it not for the fact that that gentleman taunted him beyond the bounds of his temper. We do not wonder at this. There is no man in this country whose numerous inconsistencies, whose treachery to every party, and whose betrayal of every principle have laid him more open to reply and attack than Mr. Winter. If he had the ability of Sir A. Shea, whom Mr. P. J. Scott struggles to imitate, as the ass under the skin of the lion, there might be some excuse, some apology, some answer for his conduct.

We shall now make a few comments on the reception tendered the members of the House of Assembly on Tuesday last, by His Excellency, on the occasion of presenting him with the Address of Thanks. The members of the Assembly, headed by "His Honor the Speaker" and the members of the Executive Council, waited on the Governor at his residence, at 12.30 o'clock on Tuesday. The Governor, in state, received them. The Speaker read the address. The Governor said a few words in reply. The Speaker stood waiting for the Governor to shake hands with him and the other members of the Assembly. The Governor made no advance: the Speaker looked at him: the Governor looked at the Speaker. His Honor now began to look foolish, and so did the members of the Executive and members of the Government. They looked around for a glass of wine, but in vain; then for a piece of cake, but the servants had taken the precaution to put the cake and plate in a place of safety. The Speaker at length made a clumsy bow and retired, followed by the members. Mr. R. B. Holden, Clerk of the House of Assembly, said he had been forty-three years going over with addresses, and he never saw a Government meet with such a killing and freezing reception. In the words of Mr. Bond, "His Excellency has penetrated the mask by which they sought to conceal their unconstitutional acts." He knows their unconstitutional acts committed during the brief term of office of his predecessor, and but awaits to-day a repetition of their conduct to send them back to an indignant, over-taxed and betrayed people.

'HIGH LICENSE' AGAIN.

'A.B.C.' Replies to 'Nehemiah McGrath.'

Editor Evening Telegram.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Nehemiah McGrath," publishes an opinion in your issue of to-day, that "high license" is a great success, and says "prohibition" can never be carried. If he means that "high license" actually restricts the consumption of whiskey, diminishes drunkenness and reduces crime, and is therefore a middle ground upon which prohibitionist and liquor-seller can meet, as a prohibitionist, beg permission to dispute his position. Anyone glancing at the present position of the temperance question in the United States, will see that the whiskey manufacturer does not fear high license in the least, but he does mortally dread prohibition. The president of the Willow Springs Distillery of Omaha states, over his own signature: "I believe that high license is one of the grandest laws for the liquor traffic, and for men interested as well as people at large." There is again another president: "High license has not hurt our business. . . . I do not think high license lessens the quantity of liquor sold." At Albany, N.Y., on 6th February, when the proposed high license bill for New York was being discussed, Mr. Max Stern, secretary of the Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association, argued that the liquor dealers who favored high license are mainly the richest and worst men in the business, and that the opposition to it is from poor "men who regard the measure as prohibitory." Henry Clausen, who represented the brewers, said the bill would not decrease drunkenness or elevate the liquor business.

License laws, high or low, only delay the application of the proper remedy; they can never cure the woes caused by drink; they do not even mitigate the evil, since the opportunities for getting liquor under them are not made difficult. The liquor traffic tears at the heart strings of the country, and nothing will satisfy the prohibitionist but its abolition; dress a thief in the habiliments of an angel, but he is a thief still; and put a high license on the permission to sell strong drink, and it is as much strong drink as it ever was.

The national liquor paper of the United States prints the following:—

CAMBRIA, Wis., Dec. 25, 1887.

Editor of the "Champion":

I would like to have your opinion regarding this prohibition movement. (1) Do you think the liquor traffic is in any immediate danger? (Answer.) Yes, unless all parties interested in the liquor traffic in every State, and in every county, city and town rouse themselves from their unaccountable lethargy, unite for self-defence, contribute liberally their time, money and personal services, and fight the cranky, crazy prohibition crusaders from the word go! and, if necessary, until hell freezes over, the liquor traffic is in danger of being totally squelched out of existence.

(Question 2.) From what source do you contemplate the most danger, from the so-called third party or from the anti-saloon republican movement?

(Answer.) Both are dangerous, but not sincere. Neither, by itself, can bring about the suppression of the liquor traffic. In fact they both are political organizations and are used as levers and tools by a few designing, ambitious political bummers who only seek their own individual interests.

(Question 3.) Does the high license system, where tried, lessen the amount of liquor consumed, and has it not a tendency to head off the prohibition craze?

Respectfully yours,
WM. H. ROBERTS.

(Answer.) High license, if it succeeds in crushing out one-half or two-thirds of the saloons, diminishes the consumption of beer, but not of whiskey. Prohibitionists are not satisfied with less than total prohibition.

I trust I have quoted enough to show your correspondent that the liquor men themselves regard high license (as "a restrictive measure") largely with indifference, while they dread the "cranky, crazy prohibition crusaders." I am largely indebted to the New York *Witness* for the above extracts.

Yours truly,
A. B. C.
St. John's, March 1st, 1888.

DIED.

Suddenly, on Thursday evening, of paralysis, Mary, the beloved wife of Simon Kavanagh, aged 84 years; she leaves a husband and six children to mourn their sad loss. Funeral on to-morrow (Saturday) at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence, Hoylestown; friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.—R.I.P.
At Brigus, C.B., on Saturday the 26th of February, after a painful illness, Capt. William Wilcox, aged 69 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.
March 1—Rosevear, Parsons, Swansea, 25 days, 11 Prowse & Sons—228 tons coal. Emulator, Kendrick, Swansea, 45 days, E Duder—236 tons coal.
2—Newfoundland, Mylius, Halifax, 2 days, Shea & Co.—409 tubs butter, 109 lbs raisins, 84 qrs beef, 256 bales hay, 4 pkgs poultry, 105 pkgs tea, 50 lbs sugar, general cargo.
CLEARED.
March 2—Curlew, Delaney, St Pierre, Bowring Bros—237 coils cordage.
LOADING.
March 1—Bella Ross, Europe, A. Goud. Igo & Sons.