## EVENING TELEGRAM, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

fishery, whose opinion is that the measure new proposed would not prove beneficial to the interests of the seal fishery, and that the law of all the seals they could find upon the ocean last session should be allowed a trial for a few The idea that appeared to prevail in the minds years before being condemned. He felt con- of those interested in steamers is that it will strained to vote against the measure upon the suffice if the seal-fishery will last their day: grounds : firstly, that the law passed last ses- come easy, go easy, deuce take the hindmost sion having come into force after the sealing voyage was entered upon, has had no trial; destruction of this staple industry of the and, secondly, that it would work with mani- colony. He must express his surprise that fest unfairness against the chances of success representatives of the morthern districts ever of the smaller power vessels.

Hon. C. R. Ayre was in favor of giving the law passed last year a fair trial, and he believed that, if repealed by this bill, the litigation which that law was designed to lessen would continue as heretofore. Those who lent their aid in framing the present law, which had received great consideration in both branches, believed it to be a measure needed to regulate the prosecution of the important industry it has relation to, by placing it on a more satisfactory basis. There can be no question that the practice of indiscriminate panning of seals has caused an immense loss of valuable property to the country. Some springs enormous numbers of seals have been killed and panned and never reduced into the possession of those who killed them, or of any others, thus creating a direct loss, and also a future loss by diminution of the stock of those animals. He thought that if the practice of panning could be done away with altogether. the better for the country and for all concerned in the business. The law of last year has a tendency in that direction, because when masters of ships know that panning and flagging seals alone do not constitute a right of the time no probability of the steamers securing property, and that they may be taken by these seals the whole Spring. Next morning others if not guarded, they will be more careful about sending their men long distances from their ships for that purpose. To pass a law one session, and repeal it the next without being tested, appeared to him a rather trifling of the whole lot, according to the custom proceeding. If, as he said, a law could be then in force. From sixty thousand to a enacted to absolutely prohibit panning and secure the observance of the Divine injunction not to desecrate the Sabbath, as is too frequently done in the prosecution of this fishery, it would be better for the country generally. Hon. M. MONROE said, as he had the honor

ters of sealing steamers, wanting simply to be possessed of unlimited power to kill and pan regardless of the interests of others and of the gave their sanction to the measure now before

us, which must, if in operation, work highly prejudicially to the interests of their constituents. We, in this chamber, are taunted with want of experience in the subject; we are told that none of us were ever at the seal-fishery : that, therefore, we know nothing about it. But where is there in the country a man who has not many a time and oft heard sealing masters kill their voyages over again, and any one who spends a little time in their company will take part in the slaughter of as many seals as have been brought into the country for twenty years. Like the ancient warrior. they delight in recounting how fields were won. The charge of want of knowledge falls, therefore, without force. To continue the practice of indiscriminate panning must work injuriously to the future interests of the seal-fishery. because every year large numbers of seals are killed, panned, and never recovered. He thought the question of danger to the men was a sentimental idea rather than a real hardship, and merely put forward by the promoters of the bill, as a cloak for other objects. A few years ago six or seve large steamers were jammed for some time in the ice in the common custom for a crew to travel some twenty miles, kill, pan and flag a lot of seals and return to their vessels, while there was at another crew would go out, take down the flags placed as marks on the pans by the preceding crew, and so on until the last crew arriving on the scene and doing the same thing and substituting their flags, claimed ownership hundred thousand seal pelts were lost that year to the colony, whereas had the crews remained in their ships, the probabilities were that they would subsequently get amongst those seals and secure them. No person will deny that the sealfishery is a risky business, but at the same time it is a manly one, and we should do all we can to

foster in our men that spirit of daring which has been much diminished by the introduction of steam in its pursuit. He should like, therefore, to of introducing the bill, which became law last see greater encouragement given to the weaker session, personal feeling may be imputed to crafts, so that in the near future there may be a him with regard to the action he intended to reasonable chance of a large fleet of sailing vessels once more taking part in this industry with a prospect of profit. There is now being built in the colony a superior class of vessels for the prosecution of the Bank fishery, and there is no reason why they should not take a venture in the sealing voyage without prejudice to their fishery on the Banks; and he trusted the day is not far distant when such will be the case. The measure passed last year received the deliberate and protracted consideration of both branches. It was sent hence to the lower house, referred to a select committee, and conference and discussion upon it were had between the most intelligent members of both branches, with the result now shown by the law on the Statute Book. Yet in the face of that well-considered and deliberate action of both branches, we are now asked to reverse it untested by adopting a measure rushed through the other branch at railroad speed under suspended rules, and passed finally at twelve o'clock in the night, when members were fatigued after a long debate on the address. He would simply ask, is that the way legislation should be carried on; was such indecent duction of the thin edge of the wedge for the haste, to which by assenting to the Bill this chamber would be a party, becoming to us in our capa-city as deliberative bodies? He thought not. The exdeclining industry. Now, it is safe to assert isting law should be allowed a fair trial, and if, that if the whole country were polled from end after one or two years' operation, it should be found to work injuriously, he should be the first to move that it be amended. For these reasons he could not vote for the motion before the house. HON. G. T. RENDELL.-The question before the house is a somewhat peculiar one, as it involves a proposal to deal now with legislation of last session which, though law, has never come into ope ration. Under ordinary circumstances such course as is now proposed should be avoided, but the features of this case are of an unusual character; and hence the propriety of giving it serious consideration. He was not aware of the procedure that took place with reference to last year's Bill, but it would seem to be considered by those practically interested that it needs attention now before the sealing voyage is commenced, inasmuch as those persons believe it never can work beneficially to the interests of those concerned in the voyage. Knowing by whom it was introduced in the other branch, and that many persons holding seats there. having large experience and interest in the prosecution of the sealfishery have approved of the measure, these facts should carry great weight with us in deliberating upon it, as their decision was entitled to great attention. On the face of it, the law of last year appeared to be wisely designed to check indiscriminate panning, and obviate, to a large extent, the confusion and litigation of past years. But, as he was informed, it will not have that effect, that panning will be practiced as largely as before that law was passed, with the serious additional risk of compelling men to watch their seals in all sorts of weather at the peril of their of responsibility for the safety of their crews. lives. This appeared to be a serious objection, as he was given to understand the danger of exposure is often very great, and there would be sometimes a possibility of the men losing their vessel altogether. He thought, therefore, the old plan of flagging the panned seals was preferable to endangering the lives of the men. He considered also that the operation of last year's Act, though he had no doubt it was well considered at the time, would open the way to conflict between crews; because should a crew be obliged to leave for a time their panned seals, another crew coming up might take possession of them, thus leading to collision; and bad as litigation on shore is, of the two evils it would be less reprehensible than quarreling on the ice, which might also involve loss of life. He did on board their own ship, they will generally not profess to have any knowledge of the sealfishfind others in the neighborhood where they ness, but the opinion of those of many years pracwill obtain shelter. If masters be made to tical experience, who are fully conversant with all its surroundings, should have effect in influencing our action upon a matter of this sort. The Bill comes to us endorsed by competent authority, and he therefore should give it his support. The motion for the second reading of the Bill

te Evening Telegram DR. HOWLEY'S HISTORY. ST. JOHN'S, MARCH 3, 1888. MISTAKEN AGAIN The "Mercury" Thinks We Tried to be Funny.

And so the Mercury thinks we tried to be fanny in our remarks of Thursday last on that celebrated " defence " of the Government by the Honorable Augustus Frederick Goodridge. Strange that our astute contemporary should fall so readily into such an "error of judgment." Why, we were never more in earnest in all our editorial life. How could we be otherwise than serious, in presence of the terrible fact that, only the night before, the Honorable Augustus Frederick had been letting his flail fly in the Assembly Chamber and " literally sweeping the Opposition from the field." Oh ! 'tis an awful sight to see the Honorable Augustus Frederick really angry. We have seen the storm arise, like a giant in his wrath "-as the little song graphically puts it; but the storm-giant is only a pigmy compared with the Honorable Augustus Frederick, when the latter has his war-paint on and his "besom of destruction" ready for active operations.

The Honorable Augustus Frederick Goodneighborhood of Twillingat., and it was a ridge, if our memory serves us right, once before appeared in the people's House, clad in all the awe-inspiring "panoply of war." He was then in opposition ; and, ye gods and little bait fishes! didn't he make the Government fear and tremble !! His attack was so severe and unexpected that, for a time, the power of the Administration was completely paralyzed, and he strutted up and down the Assembly Chamber, challenging the " Conscript Fathers" on the Government benches to tread on his coat-tails; but in vain. They durst not venture near him.

Up rose Augustus like a flash of light, Nor less his change of form appall'd the sight: Up rose Augustus—not in "fish-flake" garb, But like a warrior bounding on his barb, Dash'd his tall hat, and brushed his beard away— Shone his broad chest, and flash'd his eye's fierce ray! Sweeps his long tongue-that "weapon's" whir sway, Sheds fast atonement for its first delay. Completes his fury what their fear begun,

And makes the many basely quail to one. We have invoked the Muse to aid us in describing "the fury of that moment;" but even Apollo seems unable to adequately describe the scene. Imagination must, therefore, make up the deficiency. Does the reader wish to know the result of the Honorable Augustus facts: 1. That Dr. Fleming had a strong Frederick's "angry paroxysm" on that oceasion? Well, listen: He was brought before the bar of the House next day and severely censured. Do you ask what effect that had on him. Listen again: It only made him more terrible than before. From that eventful session he has been known throughout the country, and in foreign lands, too, it is said, as the "Rupert of Debate;" and even the boys on Water Street sometimes point with awe at him, as he passes to and from his place of business, and whisper to each other, in trembling under-tones : " There goes the ' Rupert of Debate.' Isn't he fierce looking?" Talk about being " funny," indeed. Why, we wouldn't be "funny" with such a dreadful man as the Honorable Augustus Frederick, for all the money in the public treasury. Fact is, there's no inducement to be "funny," when the risk of utter ruin, if not positive annihilation, stares one in the face. He would be a bold man who would dare to trifle with the Honorable Augustus Frederick Goodridge.

Editor Evening Telegram. DEAR SIR,-A correspondence, very properly stigmatized as " trifling " by the Very Rev. the Rector of St. Bonaventure's College, has been going on in the columns of your contemporary the sub-organ lately in re Dr. Howley's History, &c., into which I feel moved to insinuate myself, edgewise as it were, with your permission.

I feel all the more free to do so, and have a 'go" at Mr. " Vindex," now that we are assured (to all intents and purposes) by the Very Rev. Rector of St. Bonaventure's College that the writer who uses the nom de plume of "Vindex" is not only not himself, (Rev. M. A. F.) but is not even know to him at all. Were it not for this very positive assurance one would have been inclined from internal evidence to attribute those astute and powerful criticisms of "Vindex" to a clerical pen.

Permit me then as a friend of the Very Rev. Prefect's, and as he is not here to reply for himself, to say a few words about the matter at issue while the subject is still warm ; for by the time the Colonist reaches the west coast and the mails reach back here the whole thing will have lost its interest for the public, and this ' trifling," nay even trivial and childish, controversy will have been forgotten.

I spoke of animus and heat: I think these are shown unmistakeably in the attribution to Dr. H. in so many words, in the first letter of "Vindex," of so paltry and unworthy a motive

as "the desire to keep alive the controversy over his book in order to increase its sale ;" in other words, that the poor Prefect, who is anything but shrewd and worldly-minded, as even his enemies (if he have any) well know, was actually schemer and artful dodger enough to contemplate such a petty way of raising the wind. But there is no need to waste words upon this point. It refutes itself; whatever may be the faults of the Prefect, double-dealing, cunning and labyrinthine intricacy in his mental operations do not belong to him.

So much for that point, though I have not the faintest hope of convincing "Vindex" or those who think with him, if such there be. Their minds are doubtless made up and my mere anonymous ipse dixit will harely shake them.

But a more important point is the Seminary question and all that it implies to those who know the ropes.' To the remarks of "Vindex " on this head I would venture to reply that their tone implies even a deeper animus and smouldering heat than his former allusion, and lead one to speculate as to the underlying

tury and in a new world, under new conditions that were then wholly undreamt of.

But I am asking too much of your space I fear, and must draw rein, though I had much more to say.

Doubtless Dr. Howley will reply, if indeed he should think it worth his while, ex manu propria. I have merely tried to step in and vindicate him from "Vindex," who seems to consider the matter at issue "dignus vindice nodus," notwithstanding its " trifling " nature, and, therefore, goes to the trouble of writing two powerful would-be sarcastical letters. Dr. H. may not think so, however, and may, so far from thanking me, bid me to mind my own business.

In conclusion, then, and to sum up, I assert that a seminary is a seminary (which nobody can deny). That Dr. Fleming shared the prejudices of his day and generation, prejadices which sometimes show a tendency to survive in a marvellous way, like some of the Darwinian instances of that phenomenon, that Dr. Mullock sailed on an opposite track, that Dr. Howley, though he may be inaccurate in minor matters, is, on the whole, and in relation to larger historical points, quite correct; finally, that " Vindex" himself, though seemingly not a " Levite," had, perhaps, better " leave

it' alone. Au reste : let Rev. Mr. Howley answer for himself. Thanking you for space, I am, dear Mr.

Yours very truly, INDEX. Editor. St. John's, March 2.

Governor Blake at the Methodist College, Editor Evening Telegram.

SIR,-Will you allow me space to express the gratification of the Executive of the Methodist College here at the interest taken by their Excellencies the Governor and Mrs. Blake, who, on the 1st inst., accompanied by the Private Secretary, made an inspection of the new buildings and their equipment for educational purposes?

Immediately on entering the spacious hall, the visitors expressed their delight with the beauty and lightsomeness of the large ball; where, under the leadership of Mr. Walker, the boys gave a very finely rendered dumbell exercise.

After the boys were finished, the girls, in drill costume, appeared on the floor, and went through a similar exercise, shewing careful training.

Their Excellencies were then conducted through the various rooms in both departmotive thereof, evidently there is one : "Heret | ments, when they had an opportunity of seeing lateri lethatis arundo," as friend P. V. Maro, the large number of scholars in their places.

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take on this measure. He emphatically disclaimed all personal motive, the only one prompting him being that which governed his action in bringing forward the bill of last year : a desire to conserve and promote what he considered to be for the welfare of the colony. Beyond this he had no other object in view. The law passed last session differs little from the bill now before us, except in one point, but that is the principle and essence of this, as well as the existing act, and was a provision designed by that act to remove, as far as possible, cause of litigation with its concomitant ill feeling, false swearing, and other unpleasant consequences. It also contemplated the introprotection and preservation of this rapidly to end to-morrow, omitting those interested in sealing steamers, owners, masters and crews, the great majority of the people would declare for the total prohibition of panning seals. However, in dealing with the question, the rights of property involved had to be taken into account; and, in framing the law in existence, a regard for vested interests, so much capital being embarked in steamers, &c., prevented the Legislature from giving the law a much more radical character than it now possesses. A medium course was adopted which would allow panning of seals, but establishing the obligation of personal watch, or possession, to secure right of property in the seals so panned. The only reason given for the proposed abolition of that condition is that it involved risk in case of bad weather to the lives of the men who might be placed to guard seals bulked upon the ice. Are we to suppose then that our sealing masters are not reasonable beings nor endowed with a proper sense And are our merchants and owners of steamers such tyrants that they would expect their sealing masters to act in so inhuman a manner as to send and keep their men out upon the ice when there was any probability of danger to their lives by exposure. If the crews themselves be allowed the option of remaining in charge of their property they will be the best judges of the risk ; and if a master be so hard hearted and despotic as to refuse to allow them comprehend the responsibility that will devolve upon them in sending men out upon the ice in. bad weather, they will take care to avoid the risk of doing so. Last year, when the bill was under discussion, a proposal was made to fix a distance from the ship for panning of seals, but there was such a conflict of opinion upon the point that it was dropped, the mas-

was then put and lost. and G. T. Rendell Non-contents.-Hons. Messrs. Ayre, Talbot. Bow-

ring and Monroe. (To be Continued.)

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE Rev. Arthur C. Waghorne has issued a circular foreshadowing the issue of a "Diocesan Church Magazine, the S. P. C. K. Dawn of Day." Should the project receive support, he proposes to start with one sheet of 4 pages, numbering a thousand copies, monthly, and the Magazine would be sold probably for 1s 6d per annum. As the proposed publication would be the means of dissiminating interesting information, especially of a local nature; which would otherwise probably be lost to the world, it is to be hoped that the enterprise will meet the anticipations of its public-spirited originator.

THREE worthy citizens of this town cele. brate this year the jubilee anniversary of their entrance into Her Majesty's military service : Queen in the colonial service, and all three, it for twenty-one years : even more in the case of even by priests. the second named, who remained two years longer than the regulation period. May the ries, is the wish of their many friends !

An able letter from Rev. J. E. Manning, on Contents.-Hons, Colonial Secretary, Jas. Pitts, the liquor question, will appear in these columns on Monday. Several other interesting communications are also unavoidably crowded out of to-day's paper.

deceased, has it. Now, the object of Dr. Howley in all he says on this seminary and native-priest question is clear and obvious enough to all who wish to understand it. He wanted to set forth in a clear historical light the clear historical prejudice against the employment of native priests on this mission : a prejudice shared by almost all his contemporaries; that he acted upon it all along and carried his convictions upon this point to the grave with him. 2. That Dr. Mullock was swayed by the opposite idea, was convinced in fact that, coetris paribus, the natives of the country ought to be, and were the best suited for its arduous missionary work

with its peculiar conditions, and acted accordingly, doing all that lay in his power to further this view, and to dissipate the fog of prejudice prevailing on this subject by introducing, establishing and fostering a staff of young natives as missionaries.

These I repeat are, to my mind, the main points which the rev. author tries to bring out. and which I contend he does bring out quite clearly to all who read his book with unbiassed mind. All else is merely matter of detail, ' chips in porridge," and his inaccuracies are of small moment in this connection-not worth controversing about-or, as the worthy Rector says, "triffing." In fact, they have neither. weight nor power.

Now, to come more directly to the seminary question: the late Dr. Mullock established that institution as a seminary et pretercea nihil, placing it at first under the temporary charge of Rev. J. Forristal, as Bector, until such time as a specially-trained person could be secured to take charge. This was done not long after, when Dr. Henry Carfagnini was installed as Rector, a man of high scientific, classical and general attainments, who, from his previous experience, was deemed a most fitting person and specially qualified for the work. By him the fullest seminarial discipline was carried out, even to its less essential minutize. adapted solely to those students who are from the first destined for the clerical career. I have heard old Bonaventurians declare that they have not forgotten this aspect of their alma mater.

Dr. Mullock took the deepest interest in the success of the young institution, and even found time, after the exhausting labor of his daily Lenten sermons, to spend an hour with the Bonaventure boys, instructing and lecturing them, and above all, losing no opportunity of instilling into their minds the duty of they are Sergeants Doyle and McBay, and Mr. love of their country, which he ever dwelt upon William Murray. All three still serve the and encouraged in their minds in every way. As for the minor questions of ecclesiastical dress, tonsure, &c., suffice it to say that the is pleasant to record, with that exemplary good former was worn by the Bonaventurian from behavior which secured them pensions for life the first, and that the latter is no longer worn and honorable discharges after being soldiers either in England, Ireland, or America, not

Hence "Vindex" must be taken "cum grano salis" on this point, and cannot at all veterans celebrate many more loyal anniversa- be accepted as speaking ex cathedra, the decree of the holy Synod of Trent to the contrary notwithstanding. Those disciplinary regulations have clearly not been accepted as dogmatic pronouncements, binding semper ubique et in omnibus. They were promulgated three or four centuries ago in mediæval Europe, but we are now in the nineteenth cen-

Returning to the main hall, where, in the meantime, Professor Holloway and Miss Narraway had assembled the scholars from both departments, the Chairman of the Directors, after the singing of the National Anthem, expressed the pleasure it gave the Executive and staff to receive their Excellencies, and thus give them some idea of the efforts being made by the denomination to meet the needs of our youth.

After a hearty cheer His Excellency spoke some earnest and eloquent words to the scholars, complimenting them upon their privileges in connection with such an institution, and urging upon them the necessity of improving the present, if they would reap in the future. The Governor further stated that, in his examination of such buildings for similar purposes, he had not seen any one where the appointments were more complete than in the Methodist College here.

The chairman having called for three cheers for their Excellencies, the boys cheered lustily and the girls waved their handkerchiefs. In acknowledging this act, the Governor asked that a half-holiday might be given, with consent of Mr. Holloway and Miss Narraway, which was agreed to, and another cheer was given.

All the members of the Executive here were present during the visit, and to them it was a genuine pleasure to have an opportunity of shewing to the representative of Her Majesty, and his lady, their efforts after the higher education of the boys and girls. They fervently hope that the good wishes expressed may be fully realized as the years Yours, &c., G. B. oll by.

St. John's, March 3rd, 1888.

## **RELIGIOUS SERVICES.**

SUNDAY, March 4. GOWER-STREET METHODIST CHURCH .- At 11 A.M., Rev. J. Parkins: at 6.30 P.M., Rev. G. Boyd. COCHRANE-STREET METHODIST CHURCH .- At 11 .M. Rev. G. Boyd; at 6.30 P.M., Rev. J. Parkins. GEORGE-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.-At 11 A.M.,

Rev. W. Graham; at 6.30 P.M., Rev. G. J. Bond, B.A. ALEXANDER-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.-At 11 ...., Rev. Geo. J. Bond, B.A.; at 6.30 P.M., Rev. J. E.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.-At 11 A.M. Rev. J. E. Manning; at 6.30 P.M., Rev. W. Graham. QUEEN'S ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.-At 11

A.M. and 6.30 P.M., Rev. T. Hodgkinson. REFORMED CHURCH OF ENGLAND - TRINITY CHURCH.-At 11 A.M. and at 6.30 P.M., Rev. A. N.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE SERVICE in Buchanan Street choolroom 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 Chris-tian Association." All are invited.

## RIRTH.

Yesterday, the wife of Mr. Wm. Snow, Southside, of On the 2nd inst., the wife of Thomas Brown, (mason)

of a daughter.

This morning, after a short illness, Margaret, relict of the late John Dooley, aged 80 years. Funeral on Mon-day next, at 2.30 p.m., from the residence of her son, James Dooley, 71 Prescott Street; when friends are re-spectfully requested to attend. Yesterday evening, Robert, only son of Mr. Thomas O'Regan, aged 1 year and 7 months. At Low Point, Conception Bay, on March 1st, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Catherine McNamara, in the 72nd year of her age; deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.-[Harbor Grace "Standard" please cOV,

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