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PURITY IN POLITICS.

The Duty of the College Graduate to the State.

Annual Address Before the Senate of the University of Acadia College by James Hannay.

WOLFVILLE, June 5.—The event of the evening was the oration before the senate of the university by James Hannay in the College Hall. There was a large and highly intellectual audience, including the senate, the governors, members of the faculty, graduates and students of the college, pupils of the academy and seminar, and the general public, including many visitors from St. John. Among those present from New Brunswick were Hon. Governor McClellan and wife, Hon. H. B. Emmerson and wife, Hon. L. P. Farris and wife, Wallace Hay, of Woodstock, and wife, O. B. Pidgeon, H. and Charles Harding, Rev. Dr. Black and wife, J. A. Manning, Rev. G. O. Gates, Mrs. D. McLellan, Mrs. E. E. Harding, and Robert H. H. of St. John, Miss Harvey Atkinson, of Moncton, and Miss Trites, of Sussex, and many others.

Now, in speaking thus, I do not wish to be understood as advising that every college graduate take up a political career; indeed I should be sorry to see any general movement in that direction. What I wish to impress on the minds of the learned men as well as the students within my hearing is the idea that educated men should not leave the business of politics to the grovelling and unscrupulous, but should do their part in the work of choosing representatives who will be most suitable to legislate for the country with intelligence and ability. Let them take their rightful position as the natural leaders of public opinion and they will have plenty of work to do. They will be ready to adopt their views and accept their guidance with respect to public affairs. Thus they will be in the best position to control the politics of their district that if their own ideals are good, worthy men will be chosen to represent them in the legislature and in parliament.

But the selection of good men as representatives does not by any means cover the whole duty of a citizen. The legislatures of this country should be worthy supported. There is in Canada a very respectable body of the more ardent of our politicians to treat public men who happen to be on the other side as criminals, especially if they are in office, but will not say that this is a growing tendency, because I have noticed it as existing for the past forty years, so that instead of speaking of it as a modern evil, I prefer to regard it as a survival of a less enlightened age, a relic of the past with which we must well dispense. I do not believe that there is any right thinking man who will venture to deny that this tendency is a general one, and that it is one which if proved against them would send them to the penitentiary, is a great evil and one that demands the most energetic and able men to remain in public life when they are daily accused of malfeasance and corruption, and whose every act in their lives is made the subject of unfavorable comment. And if men of character and sensibility refuse to be longer made the target for malignant enemies who are skilled in throwing mud it is not likely that their places will be filled by men who are less honest and more scrupulous, and that the exchange will be for the worse.

To talk of political methods is, of course, a delicate matter, because I am well aware that many men are so hardened in their political opinions that they are not open to argument, and their reason is as dead as a doornail. But this is not a party question, but one that touches above party considerations, because it affects the general interest of the people as a whole. It is a question of the foundation of good government. Perhaps my meaning will be clearer if I illustrate the position of my theme by an example so far back that it no longer affects any living political issue—a leaf from history, which, if not exactly ancient, is a part of the past and one in regard to which disagreement is now hardly possible.

When I was a very young man there were in this province two public men of very great celebrity. Their names were so familiar to all the people that they were household words in every home in the land. They were members of the legislature and leaders of parties, and their political acts and views were discussed in every issue of every newspaper which dealt with public questions. Both of these men have long been dead, and there was a similarity in their closing days for they both died lieutenant governors of this province, each reaching at the end of his career the highest position that his native province could give him. It is almost superfluous to mention their names for they will at once occur to every one within the sound of my voice, and neither the Hon. J. W. Johnston nor the Hon. Joseph Howe need any introduction to a Nova Scotia audience. Their names and their deeds are a part of the history of this province, and no matter what changes may take place in the future the memory of Howe and Johnston will be preserved.

Now when I was a youth I was a very strong partisan of one of these men, for I was then a resident of this province, and I was a bitter opponent of the other. It is not necessary for me to say whether my favorite was Johnston or Howe, but I believed in my idol with that sincere and simple faith which belongs to those who accept the opinions of others upon trust, without taking the trouble to examine the grounds of their belief, and I disbelieved in my idol's opponent, and could not help thinking of him always as a very bad man. At that time, and as long as they led the two political parties which divided the province, the feeling between Howe and Johnston was one of strong antagonism, and the attitude of their friends and partisans towards the other side can only be described as one of extreme bitterness. Very harsh things were said by the friends of Howe against Johnston, and equally harsh things were said by the friends of the latter

against Howe. The party newspapers were especially severe in their comments and charges of corruption and other political crimes were as freely made as they are by the party organs at the present day. Nor was this the worst, for the charges were believed and accepted as absolute verities by men who were devout party men, and therefore always willing to put the worst possible construction on the acts of their political opponents.

Howe and Johnston have been lying in the grave for many years, the issues upon which they differed are dead issues, the causes of estrangement which arose between them have almost passed out of human memory, the hatreds which were employed by the friends of the one against the other have ceased to have any meaning. A new generation has arisen in Nova Scotia which looks back upon the period of its history in which they filled so large a space, not with partisan feelings but with sympathy and respect for the student and friend. There is not in Nova Scotia today a man I suppose who would not agree with me in saying that the friends of Howe and Johnston were men of whom their country has a right to be proud. They were statesmen who, although the spurs of the age were in their minds, possessed the ability to guide the destinies of a nation. They were honest men who were not ashamed to make any money in the service of their country. They were patriots to whom their native land was the dearest spot on earth, and whose interests were ever in their minds. Who will now venture to deny that Howe and Johnston were worthy to be remembered in their country as the men who have done more to bestow on their country than any other men of their time? If that can be preserved by statues in the legislative hall of their country who have to be preserved in the hearts of their countrymen, and whose names are to be remembered in the hearts of the old men of the country and of the great tribune of the people who have to be preserved in the hearts of the young men of the country, and whose names are to be remembered in the hearts of the people, they are the men who have done more to bestow on their country than any other men of their time.

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triumph of the universities over the old order of things for they are the nurseries of knowledge, the source of inspiration of every effort in the way of improvement and advancement. Let every man then who graduates from the halls of Acadia recognize his duty and take his part in this noble work. Let his sphere of activity be what it will, the pulp, the bar, the counting house or the farm, let his influence be always given in favor of decency, moderation and purity in our politics, the establishment of high standards of thought in public as in private life, the representation of false ideals or whatever is calculated to interfere with human progress in knowledge and virtue. Let each one be an example of what is best in life, and an illustration of what learning does for her children. Thus shall you most surely fulfill the true objects of education and culture and extend its influence in every direction. Thus shall the world be made better and wiser and more humane. For the wisdom which comes from learning shall broaden into that higher wisdom which refines and ennobles the nature of man, and which King Solomon has described in words that should be written in letters of gold in every college hall: "Happy is the man that feareth wisdom and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of gold is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies and none of the things that can be desired are to be compared unto her. Length of days is in her right hand; in her left hand she riches and honor. Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace."

Strike Not Yet Over. TORONTO, June 5.—The Grand Trunk trackage strike is apparently not over so completely as was supposed. The men went to work on the Toronto division, as on all other divisions, this morning, but had not been working long when the nature of how wise word came to the roadmasters ordering them to stop. No explanation was given but the men returned to their homes and were sent all over the system. Two days after the strike he says the management having brought on a strike and less the strikers returned immediately they would not be regarded as employees of the company. The strikers, however, had not been taken back, Mr. Jones says, save on individual application.

STEAMSHIPS AT HALIFAX. HALIFAX, June 5.—The Furness liner Halifax City, 101 days from London, arrived at 5:30 this evening. After discharging she proceeded for St. John. Elven day from Havana, the famous steamer Bulgaria, Captain Hahn, reached port this morning on her first voyage from the home port since her memorable experience in the February gale, when she drifted disabled for over 20 days. The voyage was uneventful and all of her 77 passengers, including 494 adult passengers and 71 infants, were landed in good health. One child, two weeks old, died on the passage. They are mainly Galician immigrants on their way to the Canadian west. The Glasgow Crescent leaves Bermuda on the 20th of the month for Halifax.

A New Political Party. TORONTO, June 5.—A new Canadian political party has been organized here which promises to take an active part in provincial and dominion politics. The name of the new organization is "The Independent Labor Party of Canada." The principal object proposed by the party, which is to take the place to a certain extent of the defunct patronage industry, is to advance the interests of the laboring classes. The membership, however, is not to be confined to the laboring classes or farming classes alone, but "any worthy person regardless of position or rank provided he is independent on his political views will be admitted."

Canadian Nurse Suicides. LONDON, June 1.—Miss Louisa Darbo (not Miss O'Neill as called yesterday) the Canadian nurse who shot herself with a pistol yesterday at the Hotel Metropole, died this morning. She was 40 years of age and was a resident of Yonkers, N.Y. Overriding in mind to have unbalanced her mind. Miss Darbo was formerly president of the New York Nursing Association. Her brother is editor of the Winnipeg Free Press. Miss O'Neill, her companion, came from New York to take her back, owing to the mental trouble from which Miss Darbo was suffering.

The Trade Winds. Blow strong since Neville is in the market. Neville is the great nervine. It is penetrating and painful, and giving power if such relief is almost instantaneous. Try it and be convinced.

Beom. "When a man is in love everything about looks different to him." "Right." "Yes, it's the same way when he cracks his head against a gas bracket."

PROTOCOL PRESENTED.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT HEARS THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

It Contains Little that Has Not Been Made Public—Sir Charles Can Find No Fault with Canada's Case—A Radical Resolution by Col. Domville.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 5.—In the house of commons today, Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented the protocol of the Anglo-American conference on the Alaskan boundary question. There was really nothing in what the premier read to the house which was not covered by press cables on the subject. From the brief discussion which followed it was very apparent that the opinion was universal in the house, as it certainly is in the country, that the British commissioners did the right thing in refusing to continue the work of the commission until the boundary question was settled, and also in refusing to accept the one-sided proposition for arbitration made by the United States. Nothing less than what the British commissioners proposed would be satisfactory to Canada.

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who wished to speak on the proposition have a chance to do so. The debate was adjourned and the house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

A MYSTERY NO MORE.

A Moncton Citizen Identifies the Child Found Saturday—Organist Blair Going to Fredericton—A Brakeman Hurt.

MONCTON, June 4.—The inquest began this morning, upon the body of the infant found buried in a field at the rear of the Moncton Rural cemetery yesterday, had a rather unexpected termination this morning. When Coroner Parry opened the inquiry a well-known citizen came forward and informed the jury and court that the dead infant was a still-born child, born to his wife a few weeks ago, and which had been buried by a couple of boys. It is needless to say that this brought up of the mystery created almost as much of a sensation as the finding of the body in the stump field. The coroner adjourned his court at once until tomorrow morning and it is not yet known what steps, if any, will be taken against the man, who the child to be buried without obtaining a burial permit.

ACADIA CLOSING.

Graduating Recital—Address Before the Y. M. C. A.—The Baccalaureate Sermon—Results of the Field Day Contests.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., June 5.—On Friday the graduating recital of Miss Elisabeth Allison Trites of Sussex was given, and proved a brilliant event. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered in the Wolfville church Sunday evening by Rev. J. H. McDonald of Amherst. Friday evening an address on Jerusalem was delivered before the Acadia Y. M. C. A., by Rev. G. O. Gates, of St. John. The Acadia Athletic Association held their annual sports Monday evening on the campus. The weather was pleasant, but there had been rain in the morning and there were one or two showers in the evening.

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The events resulted as follows:— 100 yards dash—Steele, 10 1/2 seconds. High jump—Richardson, 5 feet 5 inches, breaking college record. 220 yard dash—Steele, 25 seconds. Putting shot—Richardson, 33 feet 6 1/2 inches. Kicking foot ball—Rhodes, 120 yards. Hurdle—Steele, 19 1/2 seconds. Pole vault—Steele, 8 feet 7 inches. Broad jump—Steele, 19 feet 8 inches, breaking record. The programme for Tuesday, 10:30 a. m., is senior class day exercises, 2 p. m., closing exercises of Horton academy. Governor McClellan, of New Brunswick, also addresses the matriculating class; 8 p. m., closing exercises of Acadia summary.

A Good Report.

My mother was troubled with rheumatism in her knee for a number of years, and it broke out into a running sore. She had taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now she is almost entirely well. She cannot speak too highly of this great medicine. Mrs. John Farr, Clonmel, Co. Wick, Ont.

The Largest City in the World in London.

London, which has a population equalling the combined population of Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Rome. Its streets, placed in a row, would reach round the world, leaving a 1/4 over long enough to reach from London to San Francisco.