POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

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WANTED—A second class female school teacher for the coming term, or to be n teaching June first, if possible; school ed poor. Apply stating salary to Jonah Secretary to Trustees, North Fork, county, N. B.
258-6-6

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TEACHERS holding first or second class professional certificates wanted immediately. Salaries $45 to $50 per month. Write Edmonton Teachers' Agency, Edmonton, Alta. 9-5-tf.

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A GOOD FARM
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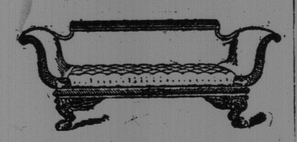
Ambitious young men for arge Insurance Company as gents. Experience not necesry. Men of character, energy push can make big money position. A few good ry districts open for the parties. Address at once "AGENT," P. O. Box 13, St. ohn, N. B.

WANTED



WILL give $10.00 to $25.00 for old carved sofas with claw feet, like this cut. W. A. Kain, 116 Germain street, St. John N. B. Box 186.

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BLACKSMITH SHOP—Shoeing, Jobbing and Wagon Work; for sale or to let, with excellent stand. Apply or write to ston, Fairville Corner, N. B.
5-6-6-w

ACKSMITH SHOP—Shoeing, Jobbing and Wagon Work; for sale or to let, with ols; excellent stand. Apply or write to .. Harrington, Fairville Corner, N. B.
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FOR SALE: 2 RUNS FRENCH BURR mill stones; 1 23-inch turbine water eel; 1 custom carding machine; 1 wool cker. Apply D. E. Lister, York Mills, York o., N. B. 5-31-wkly

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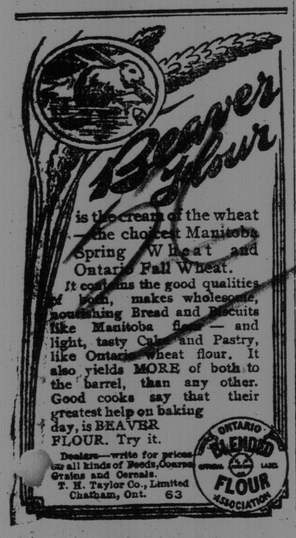
On this River View farm of 50 acres; four steamboats pass daily; neat buildings; maple shade; bordering water; fine fruit; to settle estate immediately, price reduced to $800. For details and traveling instructions, see page 53 "Strout's Money-Making Farms of America," copy free. E. A. Strout Co., Water St., Augusta, Me.

HODE ISLAND HOSPITAL
TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR NURSES
The Rhode Island Hospital offers a 3-year course of training in care of patients in Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical and 6 Special Departments. 4999 patients treated in 1907. Applications are now being considered for classes entering in July and Oct., 1908, and January 1909. Maintenance and money allowance sufficient for personal expenses are given. For further information and circulars, address Miss Lucy C. Ayers, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I.

A. R. Slipp, LL. B. R. B. Hanson, B. A., LL. B.
Slipp & Hanson
Barristers-at-Law,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Solicitors for the Bank of Nova Scotia.
Long distance telephone connection.

PROMISES NEW SCHOOL BOOKS OF ONTARIO WILL BE FREE

Welland, Ont., May 29 (Special).—T. A. Crothers, K. C., of St. Thomas, chairman of school book commission, appointed by the Whitney government, made the remarkable statement at a Conservative meeting here last night, when he gave the assurance that a new set of school books would be supplied by the government free of charge.



LOCAL LEGISLATURE FINISHES BUSINESS

Opposition Tested Their Strength on the Highway Act, But Found No Converts

Three Votes Taken on Different Clauses But They Could Only Muster Twelve Votes---Premier Announces No More Extras For Officials and Their Salaries Must be Sufficient ---House Has Been in Session Since April 30 and Passed Ninety Bills.

Fredericton, N.B., May 29.—Provincial Secretary Flemming made an announcement at the meeting of the contingencies committee of the legislature this evening that it was the intention of the government to abolish the practice of paying extras to officials in future. Those in the employ of the government will be paid salaries sufficient to cover all the services rendered, and would not be allowed to draw extra pay for services as has been the case heretofore.

On motion of Col. Sheridan, it was resolved that the allowance of $20 allowed to members for postage and stationery during recess be reduced to $10. The committee early in the session recommended that the amount be fixed at $10, but at another meeting this morning it was restored to the old figure. Tonight's vote of the committee means a saving of $460 per year to the province.

Mr. Flemming stated that the government did not approve of the committee's action in voting $50 to Clerk Assistant Dibblee for his services as secretary to the committee.

After several members had expressed the opinion that Mr. Dibblee should be paid sufficient salary to compensate him for services rendered and it seemed likely that somebody would move that the vote be rescinded, Mr. Dibblee informed the committee that he would not claim the extra allowance this session. The matter was allowed to drop with this assurance.

Mr. Flemming spoke appreciatively of the services rendered by Mr. Dibblee and assured the committee that the government would deal justly with his case.

In reply to Mr. Young, Mr. Flemming stated that it was not the intention of the government to reduce the salary of the clerk assistant and sergeant-at-arms.

Col. J. Armstrong of St. John has presented the legislature with a framed portrait of the old legislative buildings and it has been placed in the speaker's room. A handsome life-sized portrait of the late Governor Chandler arrived today and will be placed in the assembly chamber alongside those of the other governors. The only portrait remaining to complete the list of governors since confederation is that of the late Governor Boyd.

Lieut.-Governor Tweedie will enter the assembly chamber at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and after assenting to bills passed during the session, will formerly prorogue the legislature.

It has been in session just thirty-one days.

This evening the legislature unanimously voted $7,500 to the fund now being raised with the object of equipping the Plains of Abraham as a National Park.

After the motion had been adopted the members, led by Mr. Tweeddale, sang the National Anthem in a spirited manner.

Ninety Bills Passed.

During the session ninety-three bills were introduced, three of which were withdrawn and ninety passed.

At tonight's session the opposition divided the house three times on the third reading of the highway bill, which was carried by a vote of 26 to 12, a government majority of 14. Absentees of government side were Dickson, Prescott, Taylor, Smith, Allan and Bourque, and Legere of Gloucester failed to show up. One of the three amendments was ruled out of order by the speaker, and the house sustained him. It had to do with the payment of money in lieu of statute labor. The house sat until a late hour tonight and finished up the business of the session.

Fredericton, N. B., May 29.—The house met at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said before commencing the business of the house he would like to refer to a circumstance which was probably unique in the annals of the house. Col. Armstrong of St. John had been recently able to obtain a copy of a print or picture of the old province hall and public buildings which he had had framed and several facts of interest relating to them affixed to it and had presented it to the house. He thought the house would appreciate the gift.

Mr. McKeown would like to join with the premier in an expression of thanks to Col. Armstrong. He noticed also that there was a picture of the late Governor Chandler, another very distinguished citizen of this province, on view in the house. He presumed it was to be placed on the walls of the legislative chamber amongst the other portraits.

Hon. Mr. Crimmer in reply to Mr. Pinder said that John Robinson was appointed chief game warden on May 3, 1905 at a salary of $900 a year and travelling expenses which was afterwards increased to $1,200 a year and $700 expenses and he had received since his appointment $3,080 in salary and $1,884.30 for expenses in all $4,964.20.

Hon. Mr. McLeod in reply to Mr. Pinder said that after the judgment of the equity court in the case of Pick vs. Edwards the then attorney general took possession of the Mount property, so called, in the City of Fredericton, for the provincial government. The late government afterwards abandoned the property to Mr. Pick upon his agreeing to pay whatever expenses the government had been put to in the matter. The amount of expenses incurred by the governmentin connection with the property was $310.80 being the amount paid A. W. McRae, St. John.

Mr. Byrne's Protest.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy in reply to Mr. Byrne said it was true that the government had withdrawn the subsidy to the Gloucester Navigation Co. It was not done on the recommendation of Messrs. Stewart, Witzell or Blanchard or any other person. The government was aware that those gentlemen had lost their deposit. The subsidy had been withdrawn from other companies without notice and in the case of the Gloucester Co. because the service did not meet requirements. The amount of the subsidy previously paid was $1,500 and the fact that the independent liberal members of Gloucester voted against a government measure in no way influenced the matter.

Mr. Byrne rose to a question of privilege. He regretted very much that the government had withdrawn the subsidy. He did not know whether the government was in possesison of all the facts when deciding to adopt the course it had. The late government had seen fit to grant a subsidy of $1,500 to the company and on the strength of it certain residents in county of Gloucester had joined together and provided a steamer for the purpose of opening up communication between the Islands of Miscou and Shippegan and Caraquet. This was the means of providing transportation to the people in that part of the country who badly needed it.

Mr. Smith asked what right the people in that part of the province had to a free ferry any more than the people of any other part who had to provide their own.

Dr. Sormany felt it his duty to add a few remarks to what had been said by his colleague. He regretted he could not address the house in his own native tongue. Hon. Mr. Hazen said they would only be too delighted to hear him. The honorable gentleman then gave an admirable address in French.

Morrissy's Reply.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy said that he would not take up teh time of the house in discussing the party politics regarding gentlemen who lost their deposits at the recent elections. The reason the subsidy was withdrawn from the Gloucester Navigation Company was because they were not prepared to give a proper service. It was not at the recommendation of Messrs. Stewart, Witzell or Blanchard. He took full responsibility himself. He probably knew as much about local conditions in Gloucester as his honorable friend opposite. Was his honorable friend aware that the boast was idle for six weeks last summer?

Mr. Byrne—"Where did you hear that?"

Hon Mr. Morrissy said it was to be heard everywhere even from friends of the hon. gentleman himself. It was not fair to describe the government as a coalition government carried on on party lines. There were lots of Liberals in the province of a cheap kind. The hon. gentleman had made reflection on Liberals, hoping to get a crack at himself. He was prepared to go his own way and not like some Liberals hang about to pick up the crumbs that might fall from the government tables. The subsidy which the hon. gentleman referred to was not to be found in the pages of the auditor's report. He had searched for it for a long time and at last found it in the convenient receptacle of a suspense account.

Subsidies had been withdrawn from several steamship companies, including one of $500 from Northumberland. Even some of the members of the Gloucester Company had protested against the payment of this subsidy. The great object of the gentleman from Gloucester was to obtain the patronage. He might tell them that the government could not go back on their friends and what was more did not intend to. A great deal had been said about turning Liberals out of office. They were not turning out the Liberals, as had been stated. There were more Liberals in office in Northumberland than Conservatives and the government had not treated members of that party badly. The treatment he had received at the hands of the Liberal party left very little room for that party to complain of the treatment of their own members. The members of the house should not heed party politics, but should sink them where the interest of the province called for it.

Onthe house resuming at 8 o'clock, it went into committee, Dr. McInerney in the chair, and proceeding with the consideration of the bill relating to the Van-Buren Bridge Company.

Toll Bridge at St. Leonard's.

Mr. Slipp explained that the object of the bill was to make possible the building of a toll bridge between St. Leonards and VanBuren. The bill was designed not for railways, but as a highway and foot bridge, and he thought sufficiently safeguarded navigation. At the point of the proposed bridge there were four ferries within about a mile of each other connecting St. Leonards with VanBuren, a town of about 10,000 people.

Mr. Cyr said he was getting about $2,000 a year from a ferry and he thought if anyone was likely to object to a bridge it would be he. However in the interests of the public he was willing to forgo his business.

The order of the day (supply) being being called, Hon. Mr. Flemming moved that the sum of $7,500 be granted to His Majesty in aid of the Quebec Tercentenary celebration. The project he said was conceived in the mind of the present governor-general of Canada. There could be no doubt that it was a great project worthy of a great man. It was meeting with a ready and hearty response from the whole of Canada. Each province was assisting in tthe furtherance of this grand project of placing these historic grounds in the city of Quebec prominently before the people of the country and the empire not only because of the historic interest of the situation, but also for the benefit of future generations. The provinces of Quebec and Ontario were each giving $100,000, and the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia $10,000 each.

Hon. Mr. Robinson said this was an occasion when there was no government and no opposition. He was glad to have the opportunity of doing a small part towards the great project, which had just been referred to by the previous speaker.

Hon. Mr. Flemming introduced an act to provide the funds to defray certain expenses of the civil government which on the ground of urgency was read a second time. Also a bill to provide for the repair and improvement of the roads and bridges and other public services of the province which was also read a second time. These bills were subsequently considered in committee and agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy, in reply to Mr. Leger's inquiry in regard to the bridge over the Shediac River, said the government was aware that the bridge was in dangerous condition and that it was the intention of the government to replace it with a steel superstructure on masonry.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy repling to Mr. Hartt, in reference to the well bored by the government on the farm of Enoch Currier, at Upper Gagetown, said that there was no information in the department in regard to the matter at all. No payments had been made but the matter would be looked into. In regard to the Davis well in Cambridge, $564.75 had been paid for boring the well.

Hon. Mr. Flemming submitted the report of the contingencies committee.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said he was not a member of the committee, but had the report come in recommending an extra allowance to the clerk assistant he would have felt compelled to oppose it in the house. Not that he wished in any way to depreciate the value of that official's services, for he was a good official and discharged his duties admirably, but it was a matter of principle that when an officer was paid a certain salary for his duties he should perform them for that salary. The clerk assistant was paid a fixed salary of $500, as much as the members of the house, and he considered it a fair and reasonable recompense. In the case of an unusually long session there might be reason for increasing the pay of all officials.

The house divided on the adoption of the report and it was carried by a vote of 26 to 11.

Mr. Pinder submitted the report of the committee an accounts. Commenting on this report he said in reference to the asset of $24,000.52, which was put in as due the provincial hospital from the municipalities, the committee thought much of this money was not due, and that this account should be adjusted. It should not be carried forward as an asset when it was not correctly stated. The suspense account came to light in 1907 and was investigated, but in 1908 it was not mentioned although at that time there was over $6,000 owed the province by Hon. Wm. Pugsley. It was difficult to see how books could be correctly kept and such a sum not mentioned. It might have been $25,000 as well as $6,000. In regard to the probate court fee fund which was accumulating money and which could afford to pay over $1,000 to C. N. Skinner without just cause, he thought it was a hardship on small estates to pay the present large fees. It was a veritable robbery of widows and orphans for the purpose of putting money in the pockets of a man who had no right to it. While the report was not signed by two of the opposition members on the committee he did not think these gentlemen had much objection to find to what it contained.

The report was adopted by the house.

Mr. Clarke read a telegram from C. N. Skinner and R. G. Murray asking that the bill in regard to Loch Lomond riparian owners be withdrawn.

When it was proposed to read the highway act a third time Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. McKeown, moved an amendment to provide that in those parishes where there are three county councillors they shall constitute the highway board, and where there are only two, that the third one shall be appointed by the municipal council. The house divided on the amendment. Those voting in favor of the amendment being Messrs. Robinson, McKeown, LaBillois, Sweeney, Currie, Copp, Tweeddale, Burgess, Leger (Westmorland), Lowell, Byrne, and Dr. Sormany, 12.

Nays—Hons. Messrs. Hazen, Flemming, Grimmer, Morrissy, Dr. Landry, McLeod, Maxwell and Messrs Clark, Woods, Slipp, Hartt, Munro, Sproul, Pinder, Young, Glasher, Wilson, MacLachlan, Baker, Cyr, Hatheway, Murray, Sheridan, Jones and Dr. McInerney, 26.

Mr. Currie, seconded by Mr. Leger moved an amendment that the minimum rate of taxation for highway purposes should be 12 cents on the $100 and $1 poll tax. On division this amendment was lost by the same vote.

Mr. Tweeddale, seconded by Mr. Byrne, then moved an amendment providing that it should be optional with any ratepayer as to whether he should pay his tax in money or by statute labor.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said this was not an amendment for it was already the spirit of the act.

Mr. Lowell maintained that the act provided that the highway board should decide whether labor was permissible or not, and other members of the opposition agreed that this was the wording of the act.

The speaker ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Robinson appealed to the house from the speaker's ruling, and a division being taken the ruling was sustained by the same vote as given on the previous amendments.

The third reading of the Moncton Street Railway bill was opposed, but was carried by 19 votes to 12.

The house adjourned at 1 a. m. till 8.45 a. m.

Frederickton, N. B., May 31.—The New Brunswick Legislature was formally prorogued this morning with the usual ceremony.

After the house had opened, the lieutenant governor came down with his usual staff, attended by Sheriff Sterling, Coroner McNally, Lieut. Col. Bridges, A. D. C., and R. S. Barker, private secretary. His Honor assented to the eighty-eight bills which passed the house during the session, and then made his formal address to the legislature.

The clerk then declared the legislature prorogued until July 2.

In all ninety-three bills were presented to the legislature, but five being withdrawn left eighty-eight to be passed and they were all assented to and became law.

Many of the members left for their homes by the morning's trains, and will have left the city. The members of the government remained for a meeting of the executive council.

The government meeting put through a large amount of business, mostly routine.

This afternoon Frederick Anskey, traveller for Gage & Company, publishers, of Toronto, was in conference with Premier Hazen, Provincial Secretary Flemming and Dr. Inch, on the school book question.

The government on Friday next will meet in St. John, when a number of important matters will be taken up. The board of works and crown land departments, it is said, are to be re-organized in the near future.

At the meeting of the contingencies committee in the house last evening the government's policy as opposed to extras which have been handed out rather generously for years past, was shown strongly, and Provincial Secretary Flemming stated that the government was opposed to the extra system in any form, and felt that where there were officials in the employ of the province in any position that they should be paid their salary only, and that if their regular salary was not sufficient remuneration for the work they were performing, the amount should be increased in the regular way.

On account of this expression of policy the committee reconsidered an item of $50 extra for the clerk assistant, Geo. Y. Dibblee.

Mr. Young, Col. Sheridan, Mr. Glasier and others came out strongly opposed to extras, and finally Mr. Dibblee offered to settle the matter by not accepting the amount, which was cut off the recommendations.

It was suggested that the committee might make a recommendation to the government regarding the clerk assistant's salary, but the committee did not do this, Mr. Flemming expressing the view that the clerk assistant was well paid when he received $500 for a session of only one month, as the one just closing had been.

The committee also decided to drop off the item of $10 for each member for miscellaneous expenses during the recess, on the grounds that it was a sort of extra, thus saving the province upwards of $500 on the business of the meeting. The members will get an allowance for stationery and postage during recess.

The public accounts committee report presented yesterday makes interesting reading. It reads:

Committee Room, May 29th, 1908.

Your committee to whom were referred the public accounts for the fiscal year ending 31st October last, beg to report:—Your committee have carefully examined the accounts in the auditor-general's report placed before them, as far as time would permit.

Under the administration of justice, the accounts of which amount to $19,595.22 we found a large amount paid out for legal expenses which your committee believe was for work that should have been largely performed by the attorney-general and the solicitor-general without extra cost to the province.

Your committee beg to call the attention of the house to the item in the statement of assets of $310.18 which represented the principal and interest of a note given in March, 1905, by White & King of Sussex for a balance due the province on account of the purchase of a horse in 1901, and we recommend that this note be collected. The accounts of the horse importation which were laid before us, did not specify the cost of the individual horses as they should. The expense account in connection with this importation, showed that the expenses of Hon. L. P. Farris, for his purchasing trip, including the payment to Robert Ness were $541.33. This account was submitted in detail. The payment made to Ora P. King of $688 for expenses in connection with the importation, was not explained by any details whatever, and your committee were informed that Mr. King made no response to letters sent him by the deputy commissioner of agriculture requesting an explanation. The loss to the province on account of this importation of $5,799.33 was in the opinion of your committee, far larger than good business management would warrant.

Your committee examined the statement of $5,050.63 carried in the suspense account, $4,331.34 of this was a balance due the province by the late attorney general, Mr. Pugsley. This amount was paid by checks dated Feb. 27, 1908, and received on the 9th March following. $408 of the suspense account was charged against R. W. L. Tibbits, for which he made a charge against the government by the contra account.

Your committee strongly recommend that these accounts be adjusted and this method of paying extras to officials under salary be discontinued, and would recommend a salary sufficient to pay for all services required.

Your committee made an investigation into the Provincial Hospital accounts and had before them Dr. Anglin, W. A. Quinton and Mr. Boyne and they would strongly recommend that the medical superintendent should have a stated salary to cover all expenses, so that there shall be no extra payment on his account for house rent, living expenses, up-keep of horse and carriage or servants.

Your committee would further recommend that more of the supplies needed by this institution shall be bought by contract and believe a large saving to the province might thereby be effected.

Your committee have also found that some of the different members of the government have been drawing large sums in addition to their salary and would strongly recommend that the salaries of the executive should be adjusted as to include sufficient pay for all of their services.

No detailed statements of the expenditures of $86,792.42 of the N. B. Coal & Railway Company were laid before the committee. These details we were informed, are in the hands of the commissioners and as the matter will be later examined, by a Royal commission, it was thought needless to bring Mr. McAvity before the committee.

On account of the lack of time no investigation into the accounts of the public works department was possible. From reports which are in circulation as to the misappropriation of money in this connection, we would advise that the chief commissioner have a careful enquiry made into the accounts of the various road superintendents and other officials entrusted with the expenditure of the department's money.

In connection with the probate court fee fund, your committee had under consideration a payment of $1,083.33 made to C. N. Skinner and found in July, 1907, by order-in-council, A. I. Trueman was granted leave of absence for six months and C. N. Skinner was appointed judge of probates for St. John, but with the stipulation that there would be no charge to the province for his services outside the salary paid to Mr. Trueman. Notwithstanding this arrangement, Mr. Trueman received his full salary and Mr. Skinner before the end of the year, received $1,083.33 on the order of the provincial secretary. As the fees collected under this fund seem to be considerably more than sufficient to pay all tthe expenses of the probate courts, we would recommend that a reduction of the fees in the case of small estates should be made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES K. PINDER,
B. F. SMITH,
GEO. D. PRESCOTT,
THOS. J. BOURQUE,
HARRY W. WOODS.

EMMERSON WILL BE CANDIDATE AGAIN IN WESTMORLAND

Moncton, May 29. (Special)—Hon H. R. Emmerson, M.P., will be Westmorland's choice as a Liberal candidate to contest this county in the Dominion general elections, at the convention of county Liberals to be held in Moncton on Monday afternoon.

This was definitely settled last evening when Hon Mr. Emmerson notified the committee that he would accept the nomination.

The Transcript to-night says editorially: "So far as the Liberal party of the county of Westmoreland is concerned there is an apparent unanimity as to the name to be presented to the convention. There is no sufficient reason the constituency should change its representative any more than that Liberal party should change its nominee. Hon Mr. Emmerson has not merely served the Liberal party well, but has championed the interests of his constituency in every respect wherein serving of those interests was consistent with the general well being of the Dominion.

"When Mr. Emmerson's achievements in promoting public undertakings of a useful and convenient character such as at Sackville, Memramcook, Shediac, Aulac, Moncton, and elsewhere are contrasted with the many years of negative representation by Josiah Wood and H. A. Powell the county may well rally enthusiastically to his support. Should Mr. Emmerson be opposed at the general election, great as was the majority given for the four Liberal candidates a few weeks since, Mr. Emmerson's majority in the city of Moncton and the county outside will be still greater."

The Magic Carpet.

The rooks sailed over the roof with a sound
of the sea.
With a sound of the sea on the shore in
the gathering dark:
The west shone pale through the boughs of
the sycamore tree.
As the rooks sailed home to their haunt
in the dusky park.

Over the house, and away through dim
deeps of the air,
Chiming with myriad voices the day to
its rest,
Still they went sailing, sailing and clamoring there,
And my heart flew, too, like a wild bird
back to the nest.

For lo, at the sound of their passage no
more might I see
Dun of the glimmering dusk, or wan skies
growing cold—
I was back in the green isle of youth, looking down to the quay,
And marshland and valley, and cliff through
a sunset all gold.

Marshland and valley, and down, and the
sea our beyond,
There, as in days long done, it was given
to me
To stand for a moment's span in a dream's
frail bond,
For the call of the homing rooks was the
call of the sea.

—Rosamund Marriott Watson, in the Athenaeum.

MANY ATTEND ACADIA CLOSING

Baccalaureate Sermon Delivered by Rev. Dr. MacDonald of Brooklyn

THE CHRISTIAN IDEAL

Holds Hearers in Close Attention by His Eloquence--Concert Saturday --Wolfville Presents a Scene of Beauty--Large Number of Visitors.

Wolfville, N.S., May 31.—The anniversary exercises of Acadia University began Sunday morning under auspicious circumstances when Rev. Robert MacDonald, D.D., pastor of the Washington avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn, delivered the baccalaureate sermon before a congregation that taxed the college hall.

The Saturday trains brought numerous Baptist ministers and laymen from all over the lower provinces and the fine weather Sunday morning enabled the people of the surrounding country to flock in in large numbers. With the apple blossoms in full bloom and bright costumes on the streets, Wolfville is presenting a scene of beauty.

A concert under the auspices of the college athletic association, was given on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick, wife of Dean Southwick, of the Emerson school, of oratory, gave a dramatic presentation of Percy McKay's production "Jeanne D'Arc," and delighted her hearers.

Fully 1,200 people crowded into the auditorium Sunday morning. At 11 o'clock President Hutchinson and Dr. MacDonald with other eminent divines took their places and the graduating class in cap and gown filed into their seats.

The Baccalaureate Sermon.

After the opening services, in which Revs. W. C. Goucher, of St. Stephen, and O. R. White, of Charlottetown, took part, and two choruses from Hayden's oratorio, "The Creation," had been well sung by a choir of seventy, Rev. Dr. MacDonald was introduced by President Hutchinson.

He took for his text, John 13-34, "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another as I have loved you." The able preacher was listened to with close attention while he delivered one of the most eloquent and masterful sermons ever listened to by a graduating class of Acadia.

Dr. MacDonald said in part: "There is much haziness of opinion, in the United States anyway, though probably not in these favored parts, and among quite intelligent Christian people upon this new command of Christ's. It might not be impossible to receive many a different answer from even so cultured and classic a congregation as is this, if your several opinions could be had.

"For instance, if you were asked to give the commands of our Lord you would recall the many imperatives he was constantly giving, and your answer would he 'His commands are innumerable.' Others might take refuge in unique expression of the divine law—the ten commandments, and quote the commands of Moses as being those of Jesus. Still others would answer 'they are two only.' The first is 'love the Lord thy God with all thy mind, soul and strength,' and the second is 'love thy neighbor as thyself.'

"You would have fine authority for such an illuminating answer, namely, the very word of Jesus; for, as you would say, He gives such commands in more than one place in the Gospels. You recall the coming of the scribe to inquire what he might do to inherit eternal life, and the parable of the good Samaritan; also the certain lawyer to ask Jesus what is the great command, to which our Lord's answer is 'love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul and strength,' and the second is like unto it, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' So it would be these two commands for you.

"There might be some who would exclaim, as the thought of the new command came to the mind, why it was only one command that He gave. 'A new command I give unto you, that ye love one another.' I have heard this command quoted many times, but always that way. I have heard it preached more than once, but always as quoted as above, as though the last part of the verse were unimportant. It is His last word on every question that counts for all.

"'When He speaks to the scribe and the youth in Scripture about the merits of loving God and your neighbor as yourself He is careful to add in each case: 'on these two hang all the law and the prophets.' No hint is given that these two have anything to do with the Gospel. When He gives the new command it is to love as He loved.

"This leads us to the three divisions of our sermon to consider—

(1) Him who loves his neighbor less than himself.

(2) Him who loves his neighbor as himself.

(3) Him who loves his neighbor more than himself.

"The first spells selfishness, the second justice, the third love. We are all acquainted with the first kind of man. His aim is self-preservation. He makes much of his natural rights. He loves himself so much that he has no time to think of the welfare of others. His pleasures, occupation, culture, all point inward, toward self, rather than out unto the world. He may be conscientious, but he he makes conscience the standard of truth instead of truth the standard of conscience.

"Then, secondly, there is the man who gives other men a fair chance with himself. He gives them a square deal. He stands for social and ethical reciprocity. He is just. He gives no injury to another because he does not want to be injured. He is even good to another because he wants good done to him. It is the golden rule he practices.

"But the third man goes farther, even to the non-resentment of injury as well as to the sole desire to benefit others. He loves all persons more than he loves himself. This sounds impractical and too idealistic, but is motherhood impracticable, and patriotism and philanthropy? All these love others more than they love themselves, even though in partial ways and certain directions only. Now that is just what the universal Man, Christ, did, but for all the world. He never would have lived for man nor died for him but for this beautiful ideal. Young men, going out into the world, which ideal will you be swayed by? That of nature? Why then these four years of education? 'Because,' you say, 'nature is to be gotten away from and improved upon.' Yes, and self, too. All education means just that or nothing, the leading out from nature's and self's domination into truth, but not only to the putting of another's interest on a par with your own, though a just life is a very necessary realization. Let your education carry you further, even to altruism, to pure unmixed devotion to the uneducated, the unmoral, the un-Christian. Live for others with calculation of how it will come back to you and on what terms. That it is to be Christ inspired and Christ centred. It may not be as practical as to be a golden rule man but it means a higher type of education and it means the redemption of the world."

The evening service was under the direction of the college Y.M.C.A. Miles F. McCutcheon, the president, presided and introduced Rev. John McNeil, pastor of the Walmer road Baptist church, Toronto, who spoke on "The quest of truth."

THE BLACK HAND AND BRIGANDAGE

Fleeing from Carbineers of Italy, America Offers Refuge to Lawless Sicilians.

(New York Times.)

The methods of the ubiquitous "Black Hand" band in America are so similar—with only a few originalities to suit the environs—to those of the Sicilian brigands that there cannot be the slightest doubt of the model which the American organization has used.

It must be explained that the word brigand has now lost all its original meaning. In the old days the highwayman of the island was really a romantic figure, of whom certain things were expected, and who lived up to his reputation to the best of his ability. He preyed only upon the rich and well-to-do, and, if they were not forthcoming, at least upon the "padrone" or master, when he was not one of themselves, while he really protected the poor and downtrodden. Among the peasants, when the protection of the law was problematic, he was an administrator of justice, a kind of father who, to be sure, levied tribute, but always according to each man's means.

Later, he became less nice in his methods, forcing exorbitant tribute with fear of him as a weapon, but still assisting and promoting their welfare, and was in return so protected by them from the police and soldiers that he was to all intents and purposes a free man. Brigands were born in the profession, were trained to it, and were considered the most desirable of husbands—a brigand's bride was the envied of all her companions.

With the law and comparative order of the last twenty-five years the brigand has lost caste, he now no longer chooses outlawry as a profession and tries to do honor to it, but is forced into it by crimes which he commits while a free man. The Sicilian at once takes to the hills, where often years pass before he is caught, and when the Italian carabineers succeed in making it too hot for him he tries to escape to America. The means by which he succeeds in procuring a passport, and passing all the pitfalls before he can feel himself a free man in New York, is another story.

The crime that now makes the brigand is murder, murder more or less ferocious, but murder only, and the first is necessarily followed by countless others, as this is the brigand's only hope of life.

After having dispatched his first victim, he at once, without stopping to gather together any of his effects—his knife or rifle he has with him always—goes to a hiding place in the mountains, already selected for just such a moment. From there, when the opportune moment comes, he picks off one or two of the dead man's or woman's relations, who, of course, have been interrogated by the police, and in the first flush of their anger are apt to be somewhat rash. He goes on with these murders, which are easy enough in a small isolated village of agriculturists, as he waits to find his victim alone, and then shoots him in the back, from behind a boulder. In this way he reduces the whole community to abject terror, and thus the carabineers have to depend entirely upon their own efforts; no one will give them information, it is as much as their lives are worth, and many will even mislead them.

The brigand, who, up to the present, has lived upon his friends, now gets to work with blackmail, and thereafter lives royally—until the carabineers either succeed in capturing him or in driving him out of the country. He has two forms of blackmail, one for the rich, and one for the poor. To the rich he sends threatening letters demanding large sums and promising dire vengeance if he does not get them; but he usually does, as the victim knows that he may be trusted to do what he threatens. Kidnapping is a favorite way of getting plunder, as ransoms are scarcely ever refused, especially when the letter of demand is strengthened by the inclosure of an ear or finger of the loved one who has mysteriously disappeared. If the police are appealed to, the other ear or perhaps the nose of the prisoner will appear on the breakfast table, without a word, mute protest—and who will risk that for the sake of vengeance or to save money!

With the poor, the blackmail takes the form of tribute, sometimes very high. The baker must give bread, the shepherd sheep, the agriculturist wine; the father his daughter, the daughter her virtue, the brother silence, and help in putting carabineers off the scent. And so on, something is asked of all, and refusal means death and the extermination of the whole family.

Thus the votaries of the "Black Hand" learn their trade in blackmail and murder. The difference to which they have to adapt themselves in the United States are the environs. There their work is done either in the cities where they must appear to work or have a trade, and to be law-abiding citizens, or among communities of Italian workmen, which latter they find easy prey.

With all this ferociousness to back them the brigands of Italy are still a force to be reckoned with, but so far the government has thought of nothing better than the carbineers, who are a magnificent body of picked military men, and as tenacious as bulldogs; all the brigands taken owe their capture to them, and a failure only makes them more determined.

Last summer a young man was repulsed by the girl of his choice, and decided upon revenge. He watched night after night the straw hut where she usually slept, and at last he thought the moment ripe. She retired to rest, having with her an old aunt, another girl, and a boy about eight years old. The fiend in human shape tied up the only door securely, and then set fire to the hut. Dreadful screams arose, but he only laughed, and when he saw the boy half through a hole which the frantic people inside had succeeded in making, he shot him dead. In this way he disposed of the other two, but the girl did not show herself. In the morning there was nothing remaining except a heap of ashes and a few bones, but the murderer had a companion who, on being captured, confessed all. When there was not a sound from the hut this implacable man went on and killed the girl's various relations, after which he took to the hills. Before six months were over he was arrested in America, and is now in an Italian prison.

The fear in which the brigands are held by foreigners, who, by the way, are seldom or never troubled by them, is well illustrated in the following story. A German gentleman having been left in charge of the estate of an Italian friend, was one evening riding along the public highway when his horse took fright, threw him and bolted. He picked himself up, covered with dust, but little the worse, and lighted a match to see what time it was, but found that his watch had stopped. Just at that moment two bicyclists hove in sight, and he went forward making signs for the men to stop, and asking the time, but the men only grunted and pedalled furiously out of sight. About two months later the gentleman was reading a German newspaper when, in a description of a journey in Italy, he came upon the following passage:

"One evening we had an adventure with a brigand. We were bicycling in a lonely part when an individual in a long, dusty cloak, suddenly sprang from the ground, and with a small lighted torch, which he flourished with furious gestures, demanded our watches. We, with great agility, but by the skin of our teeth, avoided the ill-intentioned fellow, and shouting that we had no watches, made off as fast as we could, whether followed or not we did not wait to see."