N. B. LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, May 2.—The house met at three o'clock.

Mr. Robertson moved for the suspension of rule 79 to permit of the introduction of a bill relating to the land Rolling Mills Co. He introduced a bill to fix the assessment on land Rolling Mills Co.

Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to the elections act of 1889 and the general elections of in the county of Madawaska. Hon. Mr. Pugsley explained that a change was proposed in reference to the county of Kings, whereby the electors living in the parish of Westfield on the east side of the river may go to Bayswater to vote.

Replying to Mr. Hazen, Hon. Mr. Pugsley said Gustavus E. Asker was removed from his position on the board of liquor license commissioners in the town of Campbellton upon the recommendation of the members for the county of Restigouche. John Dawson and Lawrence LaPointe were also removed from the board of license commissioners for the county upon the recommendation of the members for the county. In respect to Gustavus E. Asker and John Dawson the charge was that they had been guilty of partisan conduct in the recent election, and also that Mr. Asker was unfit to perform the duties of his office. With regard to Mr. LaPointe the charge was made that he had failed to attend meetings of the board and was unfitted for the discharge of the duties pertaining to his office.

The house went into committee on bills. Hon. Mr. Pugsley committed a bill respecting the liabilities of employers for injuries to workmen. He explained the provisions of the bill, and on his motion progress was reported so as to give those interested an opportunity to become familiar with the bill. It will be again considered on Wednesday next. He thought the present measure would be found satisfactory. Sub-section C of section 2 specifies the class of labor to which the act will not apply. The law remains the same as at present in respect to the liability between employes and employers in regard to domestic servants, farm laborers, gardeners, fruit growing, mining, quarrying and lumbering. The term lumbering does not apply to the employes of saw mills. In respect to the classes specified it was thought well to leave the law as it is. The law is tentative in its character, and it is easy to extend its operation at any time if desired. There was a strong feeling among the employers engaged in mining and quarrying against a bill of this character, and as we are endeavoring to encourage the introduction of capital for the purpose of developing our mines it was thought well to leave miners out of the operation of the law for the present.

Section 3 is important. It relates to injuries caused by defective machinery, or by reason of neglect on the part of our superintendents or foremen, whose orders the laborer is bound to obey. As the law is now the employe has no right of action because of the negligence on the part of superintendents or foremen, because the employer can set up the defence of fellow servant. Under this bill, however, he is just as liable as if he himself had been guilty of negligence. Railway companies are made liable for injuries sustained by conductors by reason of the negligence of the engineer, or to the engineer by reason of the negligence of anyone employed on the train. There is a section relating to ship laborers which makes the employer liable for injury caused by negligence of the man in charge of the machinery used in the loading and discharge of cargo. Under the law as it is at present there is no liability for negligence of that kind. It was thought desirable to extend the liability in this class of labor, and it is not likely that it will be a hardship, because accident companies issue blank policies in the case of ship laborers, and in this way the employers are protected. The bill removed absolutely the defense of common employment. It contains a number of saving clauses and provides for the amount of compensation which shall not exceed $1,500. The bill does not take away the right of action under common law, but workmen must elect either one or the other. There is another important provision in the bill which enacts that no contract entered into between employer and employe waiving a right of action, in case of injuries, shall be valid unless adequate consideration has been given for such contract apart altogether from the wages. It is the intention of the government to press the measure at this session, and they will be glad to receive any suggestions as to the details of it.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

The house went into committee on the bill respecting the licensing of extra provincial corporations.

Mr. Hazen—Will this act apply to corporations already doing business in the province?

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—It is intended to apply to all foreign corporations, but those now doing business in the province will not have to pay license under it until the 1st of November next.

Mr. Hazen—It strikes me that there is an element of unfairness in this, as many of these corporations have come into the province without expecting to be taxed. The attorney general intimated that next session a bill would be passed to tax all corporations. This would be simply a form of direct taxation, and I cannot see that it would be justifiable. Why should a firm which becomes a corporation be taxed any more than one which continues simply as a partnership. I wish to put myself on record as being opposed to any legislation of that kind, which is simply a new form of direct taxation.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—It is not yet decided by the government to tax all corporations, but I think there would be nothing unfair in charging them a small fee, considering the advantages they enjoy and the freedom of their members from personal liability. I do not at present announce this as the policy of the government.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

The house in committee agreed to the bill to amend the act to incorporate Bath village. This bill declares the act of last session to be in force, notwithstanding that the two-third vote required by that act was not obtained, and it legalizes all the acts of the commissioners under that act

FREDERICTON, May 4—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. McKeown continued his budget debate speech.

The house resumed at 7.30 and went into committee on bills, agreeing to the following: A bill respecting the licensing of extra provincial corporations; a bill to facilitate the opening up to settlement of lands of the New Brunswick Railway Co.; a bill to incorporate the Kent Northern Extension Railway Co.; a bill in further amendment of the New Brunswick Elections Act of 1889, and relating to the general election of 1903 in the county of Madawaska; a bill to incorporate the Beersville Railway Co.; a bill to authorize the Bishop of Fredericton to transfer certain trusts to the synod of the diocese of Fredericton.

The house adjourned at midnight.

FREDERICTON, May 5.—The house met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Pugsley stated in reference to the act to facilitate a settlement of lands of the New Brunswick Railway Co. that while at the suggestion of the leader of the opposition the bill had been amended so as to allow the government to purchase a less quantity than the whole lands, the grants of which contain conditions of settlement, yet the government would not insist upon the company's selling in less quantities at any one time than as specified in the grant. It would not be fair to do so.

In reply to Mr. Hazen, Hon. Dr. Pugsley said that the government had guaranteed the bonds of the New Brunswick Railway and Coal Co. to the amount of $137,000. Of these $60,000 had been issued in April, 1902, $50,000 in Sept., 1902, and $27,000 in Jan., 1903. These bonds had not been actually sold but were used to obtain loans by the company, an advance of about 80 per cent. on their face value being obtained upon them.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to amend the act in regard to succession duties. He explained that the object of this bill was to remove any doubt that might exist as to money on deposit in a bank in this province being personal property and liable to succession duties. There had been conflicting decisions on the subject in the several provinces, and it was thought desirable to settle the question. On the ground of urgency the bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Sweeney introduced a bill to incorporate the Moncton Exhibition Association.

On the order of the day being called Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that as he had some supplementary estimates to introduce at a later day he would make some remarks at that time and not address the house at present.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Hazen's amendment, and it was lost on division as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Hazen, Flemming, Smith, Grimmer, Clarke, Glazier, Loggie, Hartt, Morrison—9. Nays—Hon. Messrs. Tweedie, Pugsley, Dunn, Labillois, Farris, Sweeney and Hill, and Messrs. Allen, Whitehead, Copp, Scovil, Osman, Jones, Carpenter, McLatchy, Campbell, Burden, Gogaine, Barnes, Ryan, Ruddock, Tweeddale, Purdy, Robertson, Burns, Young, Johnston, Lantalum, Burgess, Leger and Gagnon—31.

The motion to go into supply was then carried, and the house went into committee of supply, Mr. Allen in the chair.

On the vote for the administration of justice, $1,000, Mr. Hazen said that the estimate last year was $1,500, and asked the reason of the change. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said we have now got a solicitor general.

Mr. Hazen—In that case we do not save more than $500.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—There are some matters in connection with the expenditures under this head which have been the subject of correspondence with the municipalities. In two cases it was necessary to employ an analyst. It was thought that the cost of this would be rather too heavy to be paid by the municipalities, and that the province should bear at least a portion of the burthen. From time to time cases of this character might be expected to arise, which involved expenditure. We do not make crime, but we have to deal with it and he regretted to say there had been a considerable increase during the past two or three years.

On the item of $750 additional for agriculture, Mr. Hazen asked why there had been an increase of $250 over last year.

Hon. Mr. Farris replied that it was an additional allowance to the deputy commissioner for his work in connection with the farmers' institute.

Mr. Flemming moved that the blank be filled with $500.—This was lost and the vote of $750 carried.

On the vote of $6,000 for the encouragement of dairying, Mr. Hazen observed that this was $1,000 more than last year, and asked what the additional sum was for.

Hon. Mr. Farris—Part of it is to increase the salaries of the dairy superintendents to the extent of $200 each, which will give them $1,200. These men have had higher offers from other quarters, and their services could not have been retained if their salaries had not been increased. The other $400 is for increased travelling expenses.

Mr. Hazen.—Why should their travelling expenses be increased—because their salaries are higher?

Hon. Mr. Farris—Because they will do more work.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—They are first class men and I would like to have given them more salary if we could have afforded it.

On the item for institute meetings, Mr. Flemming asked why there was an increase of $500 for this service.

Hon. Mr. Farris—We expect to have more meetings and lectures, and we may not get as much help from the Dominion government this year.

On the item of $150 for the school for horticulture Mr. Robertson asked where the school was.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—It is at Wolfville, N. S. We are allowed to send a certain number of pupils there for the payment of this sum.

Mr. Hazen asked if the government had decided with regard to the allotment of their grants for exhibition purposes.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—The money has not yet been appropriated. There are quite a number of places asking for grants this year.

On the item of $14,000 for the contingencies of the legislature and public departments, Mr. Flemming remarked that it was less than last year.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I propose to keep the expenses down as far as possible.

On the item of $4,500 for the deaf and dumb investigation Mr. Hazen said that early in the session he had made an enquiry as to the cost of this investigation and he had been informed by the attorney general that the amount paid was $3,889. He assumed from this vote that the government intended to pay the counsel, and he wished to enter his protest against such a payment. He thought the expenses incurred were excessive and unnecessary. The investigation lasted 60 days and the commissioner was paid $25 a day, which he thought too much. $1,000 would have been a handsome fee for the services rendered. A large sum had been paid to the Daily Telegraph for witnesses and expenses. He thought that if when the charge was made the attorney general had brought the people before him he could have got all the information necessary, why could not a member of the government have done this work. He protested against any payment being made to the counsel. Let those who employed the counsel pay them. He moved that the vote be reduced to $3,500.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said he quite approved of the efforts of his hon. friend in the direction of economy, but it seemed that in stating this investigation to be useless he does not seem to have carefully studied the subject. When the charges were made the persons accused occupied the highest position, and Mr. Woodbridge was looked upon as a man of the most spotless character. The charges rested entirely on the evidence of deaf and dumb persons who were scattered all over the country, some in this province, some in Nova Scotia and some in Maine. Does the hon. gentleman say we should have acted on these charges without an investigation? To have done so would have been the greatest possible cruelty. The proper course was the one we followed. We said to the manager of the Daily Telegraph: If you have charges against the institution submit them in regular form and we will consider what we will do. We know that the cost of an investigation would be large, that there would have to be an interpreter for the deaf and dumb witnesses, and that he would have to be a man wholly impartial. The directors of the institution had great faith in its manager and believed him to be innocent. He appealed to every member of this house if it was not their duty to have an investigation. We appointed a man as commissioner, who was a good lawyer, thoroughly competent in every way and impartial. The first report he sent to us was that counsel would have to be employed and that a proper investigation could not be held without their assistance. It is not correct to say that the charges dragged on to an unnecessary length. It must be remembered that both sides of the case had to be heard, and I believe the commissioner hurried the matter as rapidly as was consistent with justice. The law provides that where we have a commission we must pay the witnesses, and the money paid to the Telegraph was simply the sum expended by that paper on account of witnesses. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the government had not yet decided as to the payment of counsel.

Mr. Hazen's amendment was lost.

On the item of $200 for the fish fair at Campobello Mr. Clarke asked whether this grant could not be increased. He thought that a slight addition to it would have a good effect.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—This is the first time that an increase has been asked for. I do not know but what we might make a small addition to it. We will give the matter consideration.

On the item of $40,000 for the lunatic asylum Mr. Loggie asked why the vote was placed at that figure when the premier had stated that it required $85,000 a year to run it.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—We are always in hopes that the expense may be lessened by a reduction of the number of persons in it. The vote has been kept at that figure for some years.

On the item of $8,200 for public hospitals Mr. Hazen asked how the sum was to be circulated.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that it included the grant to the St. John hospital. Other hospitals were being constructed and demanding grants. These hospitals were doing very useful work. Mr. Hazen concurred with what had been said with regard to the good work of the hospitals, but it seemed to him that the result of the St. John hospital investigation would not be so great as they should be if some further steps were not taken. The commissioners had suggested changes, but there was no intimation that they would be carried out. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that he had just received a telegram from the chairman of the St. John hospital asking for an interview, and his object might be to discuss that question.

On the item of $11,000 for public printing Mr. Hazen asked how the government expected to keep public printing within that amount, because last year $13,396 was expended on that service, besides the sum for printing of Hannay's hand book. He had shown on a previous occasion that the printing of this book cost far too much. It had cost upwards of $3,100, but the St. John Globe had offered to print a similar book for $2,000 and the Sun had offered to do it for $1,500.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—The very difference of $500 shows that they were only guessing.

Mr. Hazen—It is a fact that two reputable offices offered to do the work for those sums, and the Sun expected to make $400 out of the contract. May I ask what steps has the government taken to reduce the cost of their printing? It is well known that it costs far more than under a proper tender system.

Hon. Mr. Sweeny—How do you account for the Transcript refusing the agricultural report?

Mr. Hazen—He may have had too much other work to do. I move to reduce the vote to $8,000.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—This subject is a frequent score of discussion. I explained on a former occasion the steps we took to reduce the cost of printing. We sent round to the offices of the various newspapers supporting the government and obtained tenders from them as to the rates at which they were willing to print the various reports for. Tenders were received from these papers as to the prices at which they would print the reports. The cost of printing has increased because we do a great deal more printing than formerly. For instance there is now an addition of 5,000 copies of the agricultural report against 2,000 of a few years ago. By the tender system we have adopted we have reduced the cost of printing by about $6 a form. If my hon. friend would like to see the papers I will bring them down.

The house took recess until 7.30 p.m.

FREDERICTON, May 5.—At 7.30 the house resumed business. Hon. Mr. Tweedie read the call for tenders for public printing and the tenders received from each office. Mr. Hazen's amendment was lost and the vote of $11,000 carried.

On the vote for roads and bridges Mr. Clarke asked if there were any appropriations for bridges in Charlotte Co. included in this sum. In the parish of St. George there was a bridge called Young's Bridge which had been down for a year and which caused great inconvenience. There was also a bridge at Grand Harbor which needed renewal, and the bridge at the lower falls at St. George was in a bad condition. The bridge at Beaver Harbor, New River, Sand Brook and Crowe Harbor also needed attention.

Hon. Mr. Labillois said the department is now taking steps to look after these structures. With regard to the Young's bridge it is a question whether it should be rebuilt. It would be a very costly structure and some persons in Charlotte thought it could be dispensed with.

Hon. Mr. Hill—There is an opinion even in St. George against the rebuilding of this bridge. It is thought that the money would be better expended by improving the two roads on each side of the river.

Mr. Hazen called attention of the chief commissioner to the back road from the Nashwaak to the rear of Sheffield which is in a very bad condition. He hoped it would soon be repaired. The road across the Oromocto Flats to the high land at Wilmot's Bluff was also in bad state. This road was overflowed by the spring freshet, and it was thought that by raising it in one of two places it could be used for a much longer period. He also asked if it was the intention of the department to pay for the work done at the South Branch crossing several years ago. He also directed attention to the bad condition of the bridge at Tracey Station.

Hon. Mr. Labillois said that representations had been made as to the condition of the Back Road and it would be looked after this summer. No account had been received for the work done without the authority of the department at South Branch, but when an account was presented it would be considered. The Tracy bridge would be attended to. With regard to the Oromocto Flats there had been some representations to the department that a scow might be used there in freshet times.

Mr. Morrison called attention to the dangerous condition of a bridge in South Esk.

Mr. Robertson—What work is to be done on the St. John Suspension bridge this year? The planking is in bad condition. Has the bridge been tested?

Hon. Mr. Labillois—The bridge has been thoroughly tested and we intend to place an entire new flooring upon it, upper and lower, this year. With regard to the South Esk bridge, I will make inquiries.

Mr. Loggie directed attention to the road from Point Sapin to Point Escuminac, and Hon. Mr. Labillois said it was engaging the attention of the department.

Mr. Morrison said the Red Bank bridge is also in bad condition, and Hon. Mr. Labillois said Mr. Flood has instructions to report on all the bridges in that section.

On the item of $9,500 for steam navigation, Mr. Osman asked if this included any aid to the steamer Beaver.

Hon. Mr. Labillois—The government has not yet apportioned the sums of this grant, and this claim will be considered.

Mr. Young asked if there was any provision for steam communication from Shippegan Island to Miscou Harbor. A large amount of business was done in that section and they claim that it was of sufficient importance to justify the subsidies to the steamer.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—There are a number of applications for subsidies. We cannot aid them all, but we will see what can be done.

On the vote for public buildings, Mr. Hazen said he presumed that coal was included and he asked why coal for the public buildings in Fredericton was not obtained by tender. He thought the tender system was the proper one.

Hon. Mr. Labillois—I have followed the system that has been in use in the department for years to obtain coal from the various city dealers at the lowest market price. There has been no decision with regard to coal this year.

On the item for miscellaneous expenses of the department of public works, Mr. Hazen said he noticed that the travelling expenses of the chief commissioner were charged in that account. He asked why it was not put with the travelling expenses of the other heads of departments.

The Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the board of works had always been looked upon as an independent department. It received its grant of money in a lump, and expended it in its own way. There are supposed to be three commissioners under the old law which is unrepealed. Perhaps there is something to be said for the contention of the leader of the opposition, but we like to follow the old paths and the present auditor general hashed the public accounts made up in that way for years and might find it inconvenient to change his system. I don't see that that makes much difference where the item is so long as we are able to find it.

On the item for tourist associations Mr. Hazen asked what would be the policy of the government with regard to them.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—We do not intend to divide this sum up among a lot of little associations. The St. John association is doing good work and so is the Fredericton one, but I do not see why there should not be a provincial association and a single grant.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that he desired to say that $5,300 for institute meetings included a sum to be paid to Mr. Hubbard, who is working also with the Canadian Pacific railway. This company had agreed to import short horn stock and sell them, and they proposed to the government that they should help their man who is engaged in this business, which was for the benefit of the agricultural interests. The $800 which he was to receive was included in this grant.

All the items of supply having been passed the committee rose and reported and the report was confirmed by the house.

Supply was made the order of the day for tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to consolidate certain school districts in the county of Kings, also a bill to amend the act incorporating the Presbytery of Miramichi for the purpose of managing the McLaggan trust.

Mr. Copp introduced a bill to amend the acts relating to the highways.

The house went into committee on bills, Mr. Jones in the chair.

Mr. Allen committed a bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Gas and Power Co. It was agreed to.

Mr. Purdy committed a bill to fix the assessment on the Portland Rolling Mills Co. He explained that Sydney had held out strong inducements to the company to remove there and the common council of the city of St. John in order to hold the works had agreed not to increase the taxes for ten years from the first of May, 1903, the amount assessed during that period to be the same as that assessed in 1901. This was the provision of the bill. It was agreed to.

A bill to incorporate the Edmundston Water and Light Co. was committed by Hon. Mr. Labillois. Provision is made for supplying Edmundston with water and light and for building a flour mill. It was agreed to.

A bill relating to the Masonic Hall of Bathurst committed by Mr. Burns, was agreed to, as was also a bill to amend the municipalities act in reference to the qualification of voters at the election of county councillors, committed by Mr. Burden. The last named bill provides that every person who may be qualified to vote in a parish in the election of members for the house of assembly, shall be entitled to vote at the election of county councillors.

The house adjourned at 10 p. m.

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MT. ALLISON.

First of This Year's Closing Recitals a Great Success.

SACKVILLE, N. B., May 4.—The first of the recitals that prelude the closing of the Mount Allison conservatory year was given Friday evening in Beethoven hall by the violin students under the direction of Dr. Archibald. It was eminently a success. The hall was packed, the music loving public having had their appetites whetted by the very excellent violin concert given by the students a few weeks previously.

The programme was compiled with much taste and discernment and carried out in a most praiseworthy manner by the performers. There were eight numbers by the orchestra, duets by Messrs. Ogden and Palmer, Smith and Milner; solos by Misses Boardman, Deinstadt and Irvine and Messrs. Hallet and Joheman, and a pleasing variation was afforded by Miss Johnson's song and the reading of G. Eliot's "Stradivarius," by Miss Richardson. The orchestra work was noticeably good and delightfully harmonious. Numbers specially worthy of mention were the "Cradle Song," the "Andante" from Gluck, and Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," the crescendo in the latter selection being particularly well played.

The duets and solos were all extremely creditable to both master and pupils, Mr. Joheman's wielding of the bow being much above that of the average student. The obligato furnished Miss Johnson's song by Wm. Wood displayed not only good technique, but unusual musicianly feeling for so young a violinist. Coupled with the success of the evening should be the names of Misses Pratt and Webb, who are veritable towers of strength in their well rendered piano and organ accompaniments. Mr. Wheeler, one of the university students, accompanied Mr. Hallet with much credit.

A pleasing feature of the entertainment was the presentation to Dr. Archibald by the advanced orchestra of an ebony, gold tipped baton, bearing an inscription on a gold plate, testifying to the appreciation of his efforts on their behalf by his pupils. Dr. Archibald in a few quiet words thanked his class as he took up what seems in his hands a magic instrument.

The recitals of the piano graduates will be given as follows: Miss Bessie Carter, May 8th; Miss B. Crocker, May 15th; Miss N. Clarke, May 18th; Miss H. Burbidge, May 22nd; Miss L. Sprague, May 25th. The graduating elocution of Miss H. Phillips takes place May 16th.

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FARMER GORED BY A BULL.

MONCTON, May 4—A. B. LeBlanc, a well known farmer of Fox Creek, was badly gored by a bull this afternoon at his home and tonight lies in a very critical condition. Leblanc was taking a large thoroughbred bull from a stall in the stable to exhibit to a neighbor when the animal turned on him, goring Leblance in the adbomen and lifting him in the air on his horns, then throwing him down and trampling upon him. Two or three bystanders finally got the infuriated beast away and saved Leblance's life, but not before he had been badly ruptured in the abdomen. The injured man's condition is critical.

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FREDERICTON.

May Session of the York County Equity Court.

St. Mary's Church Extends a Call to Rev. Mr. Bastin—The Tennis Club—Civic, Local and Provincial Matters.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 5.—The May session of the York equity sittings opened this morning at 11 o'clock, Justice Barker presiding. In the case of John B. Hawthorne v. Alexander A. Sterling, R. W. McLellan moved to set cause down for hearing. Order will be made later in the sitting.

In W. M. Connell v. Janet McGeachy et al, A. R. Slipp moves to take the bill pro confesso against the defendants for want of appearance for the partition and sale of certain lands in Carleton county.—Order made.

Wm. E. True v. Howard E. Burtt is now before the court and will occupy all day tomorrow. Today plaintiff's evidence was all put in. J. R. Murphy, K. C., for plaintiff, and A. B. Connell, K. C., for defendant.

The parishioners of St. Mary's Episcopal Church have extended a call to Rev. Mr. Bastin of Temperance Vale, York Co., owing to the removal of Rev. Mr. Belliss to Westfield. Mr. Bastin until recently was a missionary of the Episcopal church in British Columbia. His wife is a daughter of a brother missionary and niece of W. P. Flewelling, deputy surveyor general.

The annual meeting of the Fredericton Tennis Club was held last evening, there being a large attendance of members. The following officers were elected: President, T. Carleton Allen; vice president, M. S. L. Richey; sec. treas., C. M. Manning; executive committee, H. C. R. Babbitt, W. H. Norton-Taylor, F. W. Porter, J. A. Winslow, Harry G. Chestnut and C. H. Allen. A large number of new members were elected and various committees appointed. The erection of a pavilion on the grounds will be commenced at once and the season promises to be most successful.

Lieut. Col. Wadmore, officer commanding Co. 4, R. C. R., yesterday received instructions from the militia department to hold himself and force in readiness to proceed to Montreal to replace the militia engaged during the longshoremen's strike. It is not likely that any men will be sent from here.

One of Donald Fraser & Son's men, Herbert Leslie, employed on the Tobique drive, was seriously injured in a jam of logs on Saturday and was brought to the city late last night for surgical aid. Examination showed that he had sustained a fracture of the right leg and was severely bruised about the body.

The city council met in committee of the whole last evening and recommended the passing of the monthly accounts.

The supporters of the local government in caucus last night decided to vote to guarantee the bonds of the Restigouche and Western Railway. This is the measure which Thos. Malcolm, the promoter, has been lobbying through this session.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

THE COMPENSATION ACT.

Trades and Labor Council Pass Resolution of Protest.

The Trades and Labor Council met in Berryman's Hall last night and stamped their disapproval upon the bill entitled an act respecting the liability of employers for injuries to workmen, which is before the legislature at Fredericton. The resolution which they passed reads as follows:

Resolved, that the Trades and Labor Council do not accept the present laborer's compensation act; and further resolved, that we do protest against any class of labor being debarred from the protection of this act; and further resolved, that we do not accept any compensation act that does not embody the principles of the New Zealand act.

During the discussion it was stated that Hon. Mr. Pugsley, in reply to Mr. Purdy, said that an employer would not be liable for damages to a longshoreman injured by a deal slipping out of a sling. Those of the council who spoke on the matter claimed that the majority of injuries sustained by longshoremen were caused by the slinging of deals. It was contended that an inferior workman might be placed at certain points of danger to save expenses to the employer and cause bodily injury to a laborer without a remedy under the proposed act. One important objection was that competent laborers were at the mercy of inferior laborers, that if injured through the negligence of such laborer they could not recover damages.

Section 5 of the bill, which was most strongly objected to, reads as follows:

A workman, or his legal representatives, or any person entitled in case of his death, shall not be entitled under this act to any right of compensation or remedy against the employer in any of the following cases: (a) where personal injury is caused to such workman by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways, work, machinery, plant, building or premises of the employer, unless such defect was not discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer or of some person entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that such condition or arrangement is proper.

(b) Where personal injury is caused to such workman by reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer, done or made in obedience to the rules or by-laws of the employer, or in obedience to particular instructions given by the employer, or by any person delegated with the authority of the employer in that behalf, unless the injury resulted from some impropriety or defect in such rules, by-laws or instructions; provided, where a rule or by-law has been approved or has been accepted as a proper rule or by-law by the lieutenant-governor-in-council or under and pursuant to any provision in behalf of any statute in force in the province, it shall not be deemed for the purposes of the act to be an improper or defective rule or by-law.

The members of the council objected that in order to recover damages the burden was on the laborer to prove lack of knowledge of any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, plant, building, or premises of the employer owing to the negligence of the employer or of his foreman. The whole act, it was claimed, was made worthless by section 5.

Another point brought up in the discussion was that the purposes of the act could be easily defeated by the wealthy employer carrying a case from court to court, where a laborer lacking means could not follow him. It was contended that provision should be made for bringing action in would be light, and that there should be no appeal.

Still another objection was that it was left to the judges or jury to decide upon the indemnity. All other acts, it was claimed, provided for a stipulated amount.

The council interpreted the word "person," as it is used in the act, to refer to men only, whereas they think it should refer to men and women.

They also objected to the section providing that the term "workman" does not include those employed in mining, quarrying, lumbering, driving, rafting or booming logs. Men employed in such labor, it was contended, should be compensated for injuries in the same way as any other laborer.

It was decided to communicate the results of the meeting to the members of the government.

THE OULTON CASE.

Thomas Gillespie, a witness before Coroner Roberts in the Oulton mystery a year ago, has vacated the Oulton estate property on Elm street, North End, and taken up quarters on Acadia street. In his oft-repeated evidence Mr. Gillespie stated the murdered old man owed him money for collecting rents, etc.; also for board, the payment of which was refused. It is understood the claims have since been paid by the estate in full.

Str. Manchester Importer, from St. John for Manchester, passed Kinsale Tuesday.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known. No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in St. John by all druggists.

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 4.—In the co
today Mr. McIsaac's bill to in
ate the Marconi Wireless Te
Co. in Canada was read a secon
and referred to the private bill
mittee.

In answer to Mr. Monk, Sir
Laurier stated that no member
government had made any sta
in regard to the government's
tion to construct the trans-co
tal railway.

In answer to Mr. Fowler, Mr
said that three official cars were
on the Intercolonial. General
Manager Tiffin was touring the
tern States in one of these for th
fit of his health, and his family
be with him. He was in touch w
cials of the road and performi
duties. The minister thought th
vate business might be transac
private cars.

From July 1st, 1902, to April 1
immigrants have entered Canad
these 27,171 were from Great B
21,147 from the United States, a
920 from other countries.

On motion the proposal to c
the route of the Trent Valley Ca
Port Hope, Mr. Word discussed
Mr. Blair promised to have the
surveyed.

Mr. Bell moved for a return
ing the names of all persons pr
with free transportation on the
colonial from 1897 to June 30, 1902
Blair consented to bring down t
turn for last year only, the pr
records having been destroyed.

Mr. Hughes, Victoria, moved f
turns showing the names of go
ment employes who served in
Africa and were reinstated in off
their return, also the names of
who were not reinstated.

Mr. Campbell's bill providing
uniform size of milk cans, eigh
four gallons, was opposed by B
and others on the ground that le
tion was unnecessary. The bil
allowed to stand over pending c
tation with Cartwright.

Mr. Demers' bill to amend th
preme court and exchequer acts
read a second time. The me
seeks to make provincial court
final court of appeal in cases a
out of purely provincial law. H
poses to take away from the su
court of Canada much of its ju
tion.

Mr. Borden was surprised t
such important measures, one o
most important ever introduc
parliament, greeted by empty ca
benches. He asked if the govern
realized their position in allowin
bill to advance to such a stag
the arguments of Mr. Demers
carried to their logical conclusio
supreme court of Canada would b
olished. He did not think the
ture should be passed without fu
consideration.

Hon. Mr. Fielding stated tha
government was opposed to 'th
and would require its withdrawa

Mr. Monk's bill to provide for a
eral Canadian insolvency law can
for its second reading. The pri
of the bill was supported by boar
trade in the country. The bill wa
clared defeated on division.

Hon. Mr. Fielding expressed
opinion that the government woul
pose Monk's bill, and it was al
to stand.

Mr. Chariton's bill to remove re
tions against allen labor was give
second reading. Objections were
by Ingram to allowing the free
portation of labor.

The commission entrusted wit
revision of the Dominion Statute
journed today until Dec. 1st. The
has been divided up in order to
late its completion.

OTTAWA, May 5.—In the com
today, Mr. Casgrain impressed o
government the necessity of con
ing Mr. Fisher's bill to further a
the patent act, and thus remove
injustice under which patentees
laboring. Mr. Fielding promised
action.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill to i
porate the Southern Pacific Ra
Co., and Laurier's Chinese excl
bill was read a third time.

On motion to go into supply,
Bourassa made a bitter attack on
Dundonald. He claimed he was
animated by personal motives,
utterances of the commanding o
were not in keeping with his pos
towards the head of the militia
partment. He quoted from Du
ald's speech at Hamilton, in which
commanding officer advocated a
eral improvement of the Canadian
litia. In a subsequent interview
donald had repeated his strong
In this he exceeded his prerogativ
eny such announcement should
from the minister of militia. He
mended Sir William Mulock for o
ing such sentiments. Lord Dundo
wanted to swallow up the funds
should go for development of th
dustries of the country. Was it
per for a departmental officer to
a policy opposed to that of the gov
ment? Such conduct was not in
ing with responsible government
could not last. Canada should give
British government to understand

Sir Frederick Borden though
would be improper at the present
to enter upon any consideration o
amount of money to be voted for
militia. He defended Lord Dundo
and found nothing in his utterance
cause complaint. He endorsed
had been said by Dundonald in re
to the necessity for reforms. He
agree that the commanding officer
a servant of the government, th
there had been some misunderstan
on this point on the part of gentle
who had filled the position in Can
The reason for this was that they c
here unqualified to discharge
duties required of them, having
in too narrow a sphere. Until
having experience in executive
ters are sent here, the trouble will
tinue. He concluded by reading
rier's lecture to Gen. Hutton t
years ago.

Mr. Hughes of Victoria endo
Borden's view. He was glad to
that the government had come
clear understanding in this matter
rebuked Bourassa for slinging mu
a gentleman who had won his s
on the field of fame.

Barker, Monk, Clarke and Thom
all condemned Bourassa's action.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed his
preciation of Lord Dundonald's
good qualities, but he defended
rassa as being within his rights in
ing attention to Dundonald's
lances. The latter had no righ
speak except through the ministe
militia.

Mr. Scott called attention to
railway congestion in the West.
stead of being relieved, it was inc