SEVERAL BILLS DISPOSED OF

(Continued from Page 1).

government by the present members for the county in the ordinary exercise of the patronage.

Mr. McKeown gave notice of inquiry whether it was the intention of the government to refund any portion of the liquor license fees paid to the province by the municipality of St. John or any other municipality.

Mr Currie gave notice of inquiry as to a suggested highway from the line of the International Railway to the conjunction of the Kedgewick with the Restigouche river.

Mr. Currie gave notice of motion for the production of copies of all correspondence between any person or persons in the town of Campbellton and the government re the granting of liquor licenses in such town.

Mr. Tweeddale gave notice of inquiry whether Mr. T. J. Carter had submitted a claim to the government for expenses in connection with the prosecution of liquor cases in Victoria county.

Mr. Labillois gave notice of inquiry whether the government had purchased or leased land from John L. Cambridge in connection with the wharf at Burton, Sunbury county.

Mr. Cyr introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Leonards and Van Buren Bridge Company, and on the ground of urgency it was read a second time.

Mr. Sproul introduced a bill to incorporate the Funeral Directors' Association of New Brunswick, which, on the ground of urgency, was also read a second time.

Mr Flemming introduced a bill with reference to the N. B. Coal and Railway Co., which he explained was intended to authorize the government to issue debentures for $250,000. The act of 1906 provides that the commissioners should have power to issue these debentures, which should be guaranteed by the government. The government thought the better course would be to issue the debentures themselves.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy introduced a bill to incorporate the Sisters of Hotel Dieu, St. Basil, Madawaska, which on the ground of urgency, was read a second time.

On the order-of the day (supply) being called, the Hon. Mr. Flemming asked that it stand over till tomorrow.

The house went into committee, Mr. Sproul in the chair, for the reconsideration of the bill to amend the school act.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that he had had the bill recommitted to provide for vaccination in certain cases. Under consolidated statutes vaccination was compulsory, but the schools act repealed that provision. In many school districts there was considerable friction between the trustees and parents, and there had been a special difficulty recently in the districts of Moncton and Shediac, where they had had an epidemic of smallpox.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill reported.

The house then took up the consideration of the audit act.

Hon. Mr. Flemming moved to add a clause to provide for the auditor to give his sanction to and the receiver general to pay expenses incurred in the ordinary business of the province between the end of the fiscal year and the meeting of the legislature, and also to add a clause to empower the auditor general to audit the accounts of any provincial institution receiving financial aid from the government.

Mr. Hatheway suggested that it would be as well for the auditor general to have power to look into the accounts of any companies using franchises.

A section was added to the bill providing for its coming into force on the first of November, 1908.

The act providing for the extension of bonuses to roller mills for the next five years was considered.

Mr. Sweeney inquired as to whether there were any applications for bonuses at present and as to how many mills that had been bonused were in operation.

Hon. Dr. Landry said that the application of Mr. Warman of Molus River has been received lately. As to the mills already in operation, he would refer the hon. gentleman to the agricultural report.

The bill providing for an agricultural commission was considered. Hon. Mr. Labillois inquired as to the personnel of the commission.

Hon. Dr. Landry said this had not as yet been decided.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said the act made the commissioner of agriculture chairman of the commission and that the other two commissioners would be gentlemen thoroughly informed on and closely connected with the agricultural interests of the province.

The commissioner of agriculture had stated that it was hoped to provide for the expenses of the commission out of the appropriation voted for farmers' institutes. These institute meetings would not be held as in late years, but the meetings of the commission, which would be held at very many places throughout the province would take the place of the ordinary institute.

Out of the $2,000 appropriated there was about $2,300 on hand. It was hoped that this would pay the expense of the commission, if not a supplementary vote would be asked at the next session. No extravagant fees would be paid.

The chairman would receive no remuneration in addition to his salary as commissioner of agriculture except for his ordinary expenses. The other commissioners would, he presumed, receive a per diem allowance and their ordinary expenses.

Mr. McKeown said the records showed that the government had not dismissed a single Conservative nor retained a single Liberal in office. It was therefore idle for the premier to claim that the government was non-partisan in federal politics. Everything went to show that the return of the present government was hailed as a great Conservative victory throughout the Dominion, and there was perhaps no man in the whole of Canada who could do greater service for the Conservative party than his friend the premier. He thought in fact that he had striven for the provincial victory mainly to help his party at Ottawa, and as a proof of this he saw that he was billed to participate in a political skirt dance with Premiers Roblin, Whitney and McBride as partners.

He would also like to know whether any single Liberal in the Dominion had ever congratulated him on his victory, whereas he had telegrams by the score from prominent Conservatives. (He here read a number of telegrams from Conservative leaders).

These bills were agreed to as amended and adopted by the House.

The House then went into committee, Mr. Murray in the chair, and considered bills relating to the Campbell Clad Company of Moncton, incorporating St. Peter's Danish Lutherian church of New Denmark, N. B.; relating to the St. John General Public Hospital; to provide for street lighting in Lancaster, and to authorize the building of sidewalks in the parish of St. John county.

These bills were agreed to as amended and adopted by the House.

Mr. Legere, Westmorland, gave notice of inquiry as to the government's intention in regard to building a steel bridge over the Shediac river.

The House took recess till 8 p. m.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed at eight o'clock and went into committee, Mr. Currie in the chair, for the consideration of the bill to amend the act relating to the Church Avenue United Baptist Church, Sussex, which was agreed to.

The House then went into committee, Mr. Sproul in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the highway bill. On sub-section 2 of section 65, where any person wilfully injuring any sidewalk is made liable to a penalty of $20, Mr. Munro inquired if this penalty could be used towards the cost of construction of sidewalks as well as for the repairing of the damage done.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell thought there was certainly need for some provision permitting the inhabitants of a village or town to assess themselves for the purpose of constructing sidewalks, and Mr. Labillois agreed with this. Hon. Mr. Hazen also agreed, and said he would have a clause prepared to meet the case.

The question came up of ploughing or cultivating the land adjoining the highway to within four feet of the road or ditch in such a manner as to break the shoulder of the road or fill up the ditch the penalty should be $20 and costs.

There was a lively non-partisan discussion on this point, in which Messrs. Hazen, Woods, Sweeney, Finder, Murray, Dickson, Flemming, Grimmer, Young, Tweeddale, Sheridan and others took part. Some thought the farmer should be allowed to cultivate right up to the edge of the ditch, while others were of a different opinion.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that in view of the differences of opinions which existed among the members, it might be better to leave the matter to the control of the commissioners for each district to deal with as they might think best, and he would move to amend the section accordingly.

Mr. Sheridan said that if they wanted to get good roads they must keep the farmer away from them.

On consideration of section 67, which provides that repairs to the roads may be let by public auction, Mr. Labillois objected to the idea and thought it would be much better done by day's work. Mr. Pinder strongly objected to any alterations in the section. Day work was most unsatisfactory, and there has been a great deal too much of that sort of work done under the late government. Repairs could be done very much quicker and cheaper when they were let out by contract, as it was to a man's interest to waste as little time as possible over the job.

Mr. Legere thought this was a mistake, as he had found bidders would combine to put up the price.

Mr. Munro thought the commissioner should not be compelled to sell to the lowest tenderer if the price was too high.

Hon. Mr. Flemming moved an amendment in accordance with Mr. Munro's suggestion.

The section providing that the government may take direct charge of long roads through sparsely settled districts, was discussed at some length. Mr. Sweeney said it opened the door for the government to take charge of half of the roads in the province.

Hon. Mr. Hazen explained that on account of there being roads such as those from Bathurst to Douglastown, from Chipman to Harcourt, from Kouchibouguac, from Minto to Fredericton along which there were practically no settlers, and which connected important districts, that it was desirable there should be some way of having them maintained.

Mr McKeown thought that in accordance with the spirit of the act they should be put under the charge of the highway boards.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy thought cheaper and better results could be had by placing such roads under the charge of one or two men. Speaking for the old Bathurst road, he was sure this would be the case.

Mr. Robinson thought this was unwise and that the government would be sorry if they allowed the section to pass.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell thought the provision was necessary in case highway boards refused or neglected to take care of the roads, which in cases were of no local use to the parish.

Mr. Lowell said this provision would apply to more than half the roads in St. John County, and he protested against it because it enabled the government to hold a whip over the highway board.

Mr. Hartt moved an additional section to provide that the taxes paid by residents upon Ministers' Island should be applied to the upkeep of the Bar road. All sections of the bill were agreed to and progress was reported, with leave to sit again to make one or two small additions to the bill.

Mr. Pinder presented a petition from one hundred and seventy-two residents of Kingsclear asking that the running of automobiles in the parish of Kingsclear be confined to certain days in the week.

Mr. Clarke introduced a bill for the incorporation of St. Andrews Corporation, Ltd. On the ground of urgency it was read a second time.

Mr. Pinder gave notice of inquiry regarding date of appointment of John Robinson as chief game warden and his salary, etc.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WILL SEND ANOTHER DELEGATION TO CAPITAL RE STREET RAILWAY BILL

MONCTON, May 27.—The City Council wrangled for nearly three hours this afternoon over street railway legislation question before finally deciding to send City Solicitor W. B. Chandler and Ald. E. A. Reilly as delegates to Fredericton to press the city's street railway bill before the municipalities committee, and in the event of failing to get the city legislation through to do what they considered best for the city's interests presumably in the way of compromise with the old company.

F. W. Sumner and R. A. Borden, representing the old company, met with the council this afternoon to see if a compromise could be effected, and an agreement was reached on many points but no definite conclusion reached. Mr. Sumner said that the old company, who claim to still control the charter, were negotiating with a company of capitalists who would be ready to start at once providing arrangements were completed. The company would eliminate the heat, light and power clauses. A five year lease was agreed upon and other points of disagreement were regarding the removal of snow, time of commencing operations, but principally concerning the revenue which the company would pay to the city.

Sumner said the company was willing to pay ten per cent gross earnings after an eight per cent dividend had been paid, this to be effective after the first ten years or pay five per cent to the city after earnings reached two hundred thousand, or arrange a scale of payments starting with three per cent the first ten years, five per cent the second, and so on. There were lengthy arguments on different points and finally a decision was reached to send the delegation to the capital and press the city bill.

THIS CASE HAS BEEN HEARD FOR 13 YEARS

Estate of Francis G. Jordan Continues to Occupy Attention of Probate Court

The matter of the estate of Francis G. Jordan was before the probate court yesterday afternoon, Dr. Silas Alward, K. C., presiding as judge pro hac vice, Judge Armstrong being a proctor in the estate.

It appears that the estate is not large enough to pay in full all the devises and legacies mentioned in the will of the testator, and the point raised yesterday was that the real estate, or proceeds from the sale thereof, should not be chargeable with the deficiency, that is that the real estate, or more properly the money realized by its sale which took place about a year ago, should be distributed as directed in the will, intact, and should not be decreased in order to proportion the other amounts to be paid the legatees and beneficiaries under the will. W. Watson Allen, K. C., was heard in support of this contention and Judge J. R. Armstrong, K. C., with C. N Skinner, K. C., argued contra. E. T. C. Knowles was heard on behalf of the executor.

Accounts were passed, and the court took the question en delibre.

This matter is rather an interesting one from various standpoints, it having been in the probate court upwards of thirteen years, there having been considerable doubt as to whether the instrument set up as a will was in reality a will or a trust deed. One of the testator's sons, James Jordan, having been supposed to be dead until about a year ago, when he was located in the state of Maine, caused the raising of the somewhat novel point with reference to the real estate causing counsel to cite cases decided so recently as 1721.

LEWISTON, Me., May 27.—The body taken from the river at Lisbon Falls this morning has been positively identified as that of Thomas Carroll of Auburn.

GENEVA, May 26—The police are investigating what appears to be the execution by the Russian revolutionary committee of a man named Naidoff, thought to have been a Russian Government spy. Naidoff was shot to death by a compatriot whose description is known. He is still at large and a search of all Russian revolutionary centres in Switzerlnad has been ordered.

DR. TALKS OF FOOD

President of Board of Health

"What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food. My personal experience with the fully-cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.

"From overwork I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart, and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use, the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth.

"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a prominent place in a rational scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured and may thereby know the facts of its true worth." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

NO PAY FOR CUSTOMS MEN; MORE OBSTRUCTION

(Continued from Page One.)

Before the orders of the day were called the speaker announced that he had received the resignation of Armand Lavergne as member for Montmagny, and had issued his warrant to the clerk of the crown in chancery to issue a writ for an election to fill the vacancy.

Hon. Mr. Fielding informed Mr. MacDonnell that it was the expectation of the government to proceed with the insurance bill so soon as satisfactory progress was made with more urgent work of obtaining appropriations for carrying on the public service.

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE.

On motion to go into committee of supply, George E. Foster called attention to the establishment of a cold storage warehouse at St. John, N. B. Mr. Foster from correspondence brought down to the House that F. E. Williams had in 1905 applied for aid for a cold storage warehouse at St. John to the marine department, but was informed that the act only provided assistance for bait freezers to aid fishermen and not commercial cold storage plants. However, in the session of 1906-7 a bill was passed to allow the Minister of Agriculture to give aid to commercial cold storage plants. Mr. Williams sought, under this, aid for a plant at St. John, and had communication with Mr. Emmerson and the Minister of Agriculture in regard to aid, and made a trip to Ottawa in regard to it.

He stated in a letter that preference was given to a company in which Sir Frederick Borden and his son-in-law, L. S. Macoun were interested. He quoted a letter from Hon. Sydney Fisher, dated April 11, 1907, stating no grant had been made, but an application had been made, "by Sir Frederick Borden on behalf of a company with which he is connected, and I have viewed his application favorably, but nothing has been finally done yet." A letter was then written by Williams protesting against a Minister of the crown competing with a private company for government aid and asking it for himself. The agricultural department told him all applications would be considered and sent forms. Williams stated he did not want to go to the expense of preparing the plans which had to accompany the tender if he was not to get the aid, but it was to go to the other company. Williams did not forward the plans and the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company of which R. J. Graham of Belleville was president and L. S. Macoun was secretary treasurer made application with plans which were approved. Williams claims that Sir Frederick Borden was interested in this company. Williams protested in a letter written to Sir Wilfrid, August 15, 1907, that Sir Frederick had tried to get him to withdraw his application in favor of one by the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company, and objected to a cabinet Minister competing with private individuals for government aid.

The prime minister answered in October, 1907, after his return from Europe. In the letter it was pointed out that Williams had been supplied with proper forms for making applications and that ample time had been given for filing plans, specifications, etc., as required. This Williams had not complied with and after careful consideration of plans, etc., filed by the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company, it had been decided to give the subsidy to them. The department of agriculture had dealt with the application without regard to the personnel of the applicants or those associated with them.

Later a letter from Sir F. Borden to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was read, in which the former said he was not a member of the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company and had no interest except that he had assisted in carrying out its organization because he was largely interested in the fruit growing industry in the Annapolis Valley and a cold storage plant at St. John would give impetus to that industry.

In conclusion—What had been going on, said Mr. Foster, was that while Hon. Sydney Fisher and Sir Fred. Borden were sitting round the council table hatching a scheme of cold storage, Sir Fred. Borden was getting up a million dollar company to go into business and get a government subsidy.

SIR FREDERICK'S REPLY.

Sir Frederick Borden, alluding to Foster's concluding suggestion that he ought to resign, doubted very much whether the member for North Toronto was fitted to act as censor of public morals of this country. He was very fertile in seeing wrong-doing in others. He seemed to have doubts even about members of his own party. This was certainly the case a few years ago, when the leader of his own party designated him among the nest of traitors. "The honorable gentleman," he went on, "seems to be suspicious. But, Mr. Speaker, assuming that every word he had said today is true, and scarcely a word of it is true, I ask this House to consider if at its worst it is to be compared for one moment with the position of a man who succeeds in placing himself in a position of trust and then succeeds in placing himself in a position connected with another company, and then is engaged in the delightful occuaption of selling out of one company of which he himself is a director to himself in another company, taking the commission which goes out of the hard earned savings of the people of this country in connection with one of the insurance companies and of putting it in his own pocket." (Liberal cheers).

Mr. Foster—"All of which is untrue."

Sir Frederick Borden—"It was proven."

Mr. Foster—"It was never proven."

Sir Frederick Borden—"It can be proved from the records of this House."

Mr. Foster—"It was never true and can never be proved from the records of this House."

Sir Frederick Borden—"The book is open; the honorable gentleman knows very well that the Minister of Justice proved it absolutely." (Liberal cheers).

Foster—I know what I know myself and I know that the Minister of Justice never proved the assertion of the Minister of Militia and Defense, and what is more, he cannot prove it, and I have challenged him to meet me before my own people in Toronto and assert what he asserted in this House.

Sir Frederick—It is an accomplished fact and everybody knows in this House and out of it that it is an accomplished fact. The honorable gentleman has two peculiarities, one is that he cannot see any good in anybody but himself and the other is that he is unable to see harm in himself. He is mentally and morally crooked. (Cries of order, order).

The Speaker ruled that the expression was out of order.

Sir Frederick—Well, then I will say that he is neither mentally nor morally crooked in a parliamentary sense. The honorable gentleman did utilize his position to act in two or three different capacities to his own pecuniary advantage.

Continuing, Sir Frederick said that Foster had gone a good deal out of his way to bring a charge against him and he thought that the member for North Toronto should have assumed that the thing he professed to believe was not true.

Foster asked about Borden's attitude toward Col. Worthington in the Ross rifle debate.

Col. Worthington—That is pretty good for an eighteenth century knight.

Sir Frederick—You mean the Nineteenth Century, don't you? The Nineteenth Century saw fit to make a charge against me and has withdrawn it and apologized. (Liberal cheers).

MR. FOSTER'S INJUSTICE.

Proceeding, he said that in attributing to him the adoption of the policy of the government in reference to aid to cold storage the member for North Toronto gave him too much credit. He also did him an injustice in imputating that he had so acted from selfish motives. In his heart Mr. Foster, Sir Frederick thought, did not believe these things. He assured the hon. gentleman that he had no such extraordinary power over the Prime Minister and his colleagues of the cabinet as that which had been attributed to him. Everybody knew that for years in the house and on the public platform the idea of greater aid to cold storage had been pressed upon the government as one of the things best calculated to assist Canada's meat and dairy export trade. The Minister of Agriculture, altogether independent of Sir Fred, feeling that the time had arrived for a step in that direction, had taken it and had brought down his recommendation to the council, where it had received that consideration and attention which was always given to matters it was thought would be to the benefit of the country at large.

The house, he went on, had heard a great deal about a man named Williams who applied some years ago for a subsidy for a bait freezer. He had said that he was engaged in the fish business in St. John, but the Minister believed that he was in the pork trade. That man had wished to get from the department of marine and fisheries a subsidy of fifty per cent. to enable him to freeze bait and carry on his own line of business. In other words he wanted a subsidy for his own line of business and not a cold storage plant on a large scale, which would be of great advantage to the foreign export business of the country as well as of considerable to the whole local business requiring cold storage. He had certain negotiations and made application to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Owing to the change in policy of the marine department he failed to get what he wanted. "Finding," said Sir Frederick, "that he was not able to get what he wanted, namely, something for nothing, he published in the newspapers some very abusive articles and sent a letter to the prime minister. Now I wish to say with regard to him, as I said in the letter which I wrote to the minister of agriculture, that his statements from beginning to end are absolutely and utterly foundationless. (Liberal cheers.) I shall not waste any further time on Mr. Williams beyond saying that he is an unworthy man a disappointed man, and being unworthy and disappointed he indulged in these letters and articles against me which have so delighted the hon. gentleman from North Toronto. If the hon. gentleman wishes it I am prepared to be examined under oath and make my statements in answer to the charges brought by Williams or anybody on his behalf." (Cheers.)

Continuing, Sir Frederick asked if the member for North Toronto had been able to show that he had in any way participated in anything that could possibly be called a benefit to him in the matter. Foster had rung the charges upon the fact that Borden's son-in-law happened to be connected with the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company. Was his son-in-law to be prevented from engaging in a legitimate business enterprise and deprived of his livelihood because of his relation to Sir Frederick? He was in a business similar to that of the cold storage company before he had married into Sir Frederick's family, and he (the speaker) could not see that because of his relation to the family he should not be allowed to continue his business.

Everything had been done openly. There had been no intention to conceal anything. There was nothing to conceal. The only interest he had in the cold storage establishment at St. John was to give the fruit growers in the district to which he belonged a means of keeping their fruit in cold storage in order that it might reach the markets in good condition. "I do not own a single dollar of stock in the company," continued Sir Frederick. "I have never received one dollar of benefit. I never expect to hold one dollar of stock in it, and I never expect to receive one dollar of benefit." It had remained for the member for North Toronto, with his suspicious mind, to unearth this spectre, but he believed his (Sir Frederick's) statement would receive more credence than any statement by Mr. Foster. (Liberal cheers).

DR. DANIEL.

Dr. Daniel, in supporting the complaint of Mr. Williams, said Sir Frederick Borden had taunted Mr. Foster with being the last person to preach morality, but he did not think the Minister of Militia was a man who should preach morality.

"Go on, speak out like a man, say what you mean," cried several Liberal members.

Dr. Daniel—"I had better say no more about that."

Sir Frederick Borden—"You had better not."

Mr. Johnston—"Is the member for North Toronto a man who should preach morality?"

Dr. Daniel—You pay your money and you take your choice.

Mr. Johnston—And that is all you have to say for him. (Laughter).

Dr. Daniel went on to contend that Sir Frederick Borden had taken advantage of his position as a Minister to obtain a subsidy which should rightly have gone to another applicant.

Hon. Sydney Fisher thought that members opposite should exercise a little common sense in their interpretation of things and should not allow themselves to be carried away by a desire to cause political injury to the Minister of Militia. Even if Sir Frederick Borden had been a shareholder in the company at St. John, he would not have violated the independence of the parliament act, but Sir Frederick was not a shareholder and had no connection with the company. He admitted that in a letter sent to Mr. Williams, stating that the Minister of Militia had made an application for a subsidy on behalf of a company with which he was connected, he had perhaps used rather loose language, but all he meant by the term connected was in the sense of a public man being interested in an enterprise for the public good. He had no hesitation in granting the subsidy to the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company because St. John was a suitable place for cold storage and the company were suitable people for carrying on the business.

Mr. Fowler moved the adjournment of the debate, when the House, as usual on Wednesday, rose at 6 o'clock.

MINERS WILL SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES BY BALLOT

An Election to be Held on the Question of Affiliation With the U. M. W.—A Canadian Organization.

GLACE BAY, May 28.—The difficulty among the lodges of the P. W. A. here is gradually adjusting itself. At the Grand Council meeting held in Halifax last week, it was decided to take a vote regarding the question of joining the United Mine Workers of America or remaining with the P. W. A. A. returning officer was appointed and the hold and returns will be conducted similar to a general election. J. C. Douglas, Mayor of Glace Bay, was appointed the returning offier. The work of the revision of the by-laws and rules will begin as soon as the results of the vote is known. It is suggested by the committee that the name be changed to embrace the entire Dominion, dropping the mere local title so that the designation may stand for all the provinces of Canada and Newfoundland.

LUCK IN BUSNIESS.

"I see that somebody says there is no such thing as luck in business."

"He must be one of the lucky ones who have succeeded." Chicago Record-Herald.

LONDON, May 28—On being asked today whether his Australian visit would interfere with the negotiations for a fight with Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight, "Tommy" Burns replied that Johnson would have to wait until his Australian engagements were concluded.

CIVIL SERVICE TO BE PUT UNDER COMMISSION

A Permanent Non-Partisan Board to Control All Appointments and Promotions.

New Govt. Bill Provides For Complete Reorganization--Competitive Examination is to be the Basis.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The new civil service bill to be introduced in the House by the Hon. Sydney Fisher will affect principally the members of the inside service for the present, the outside service or any part of it being left to come under the provisions of the act later on by proclamation of the governor in council.

The bill, as has already been stated, places the control of the service with regard to appointments and promotions under a permanent non-partisan commission. This commission will consist of two members, who are to have the rank of deputy-minister.

With respect to the reclassification of the service, the bill provides that instead of the present system of classification by clerkships the service is to be reorganized into "divisions" and "sub-divisions." The first division will include deputy heads and the principal technical administration and executive officers, with salaries ranging from $2,800 to $4,000.

In the case of deputies, however, the special allowance will be made to provide a maximum salary of $5,000 with additional allowances to the deputy minister of justice, finance, railways and canals.

Class "B" of the first division will include the lesser technical and administrative officers, including the chief clerks, salaries range from $2,200 to $2,800, this being a considerable increase over the present maximum allowance. The second division will include clerks whose duties enable them to qualify for holding positions in the first division. In class "A" of this division salaries range from $1,500 to $2,168, and in class "B" from $800 to $1,400.

The third division comprises other clerks whose duties are copying and routine work under direct supervision, salaries in class "A" ranging from $800 to $1,200, and in class "B" from $500 to $800. These salaries allow for an increase for most of the present civil service employes, maximum varying from $100 to $500.

Promotions in any class or from one class to another will be made on the basis of competitive examination, the candidates to rank for promotion according to their standing on the exams.

Statutory increases will be made only upon recommendation of the Deputy Minister based upon a departmental record of the conduct and efficiency of all officers and employes below the first division. Such records shall be established by means of reports to be furnished to the deputy head at least every three months by the chiefs of branches, copies of these reports to be afterwards sent to the commission.

The bill will also do away with the present anomaly of long term, "temporary" clerks.

CHOCOLATE BOX MAY CAUSE TWO DEATHS

Silly Girl Threw it at a Horse's Head.

The Animal Ran Away, and Four Persons Were Hurt, Two Probably Fatally.

MONTREAL, May 28.—Two girls lie at the point of death and two young men are seriously injured as the result of a foolish trick last night. The four were out driving and the girls were eating chocolates. When the box was empty Miss May Lockerby threw the box at the horse's head and the animal was scared and ran away, landing up against a telegraph pole and upsetting the buggy.

Miss Lockerby and Miss Lizzie Hunt had their skulls fractured and had to be operated on at once but there is little chance of saving their lives. Thomas Lockerby was driving and was not much hurt but Leslie Cameron was badly cut about the head.

MONCTON RAILWAY BILL HAS BEEN THROWN OUT

Committee Decides That it Shall Not go Before the Legislature.

FREDERICTON, May 28—A joint meeting of the corporations and municipalities committees was held this morning when there was a further hearing in re Moncton Street Railway bill. The committees afterwards went into private session, and after considering, decided by a vote of 12 to 3 to not present the bill for the consideration of the legislature.

SCHOONER ANNIE BOOTH WAS DRIVEN ASHORE

Lumber Laden From St. John for Vineyard Haven — Tug Sent to Tow Her Back.

George Holder received word this afternoon that the schooner Annie A. Booth, owned by him, had been driven ashore at the mouth of Passamaquoddy Bay. It was further stated that the schooner was full of water and had lost her deck load. The Annie A. Booth cleared from St. John on May 22 and sailed on the 24th for Vineyard Haven for orders. She was loaded with 157,643 feet of plank and 43,057 feet of scantling from Stetson, Cutler and Co., the cargo being valued at $3000, fully insured. The vessel was in command of Captain Hugh Aleorn. This morning the tug Lillie was sent down to tow her to St. John. The Booth is of 185 tons.

Later information does not confirm loss of the deckload, but states that the schooner struck in the Quoddy, later freed herself and proceeded to Cutler, Maine where she now awaits the tug.