POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

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WANTED—At the Provincial Hospital for Insane, St. John, N. B., two young or middle aged women to engage as nurses. Previous expereince not required. Good wages; uniforms supplied. Apply to the superintendent, Dr. J. V. Anglin, Fairville, P. O. 85-5-14-420-w

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

FOR SALE: 2 RUNS FRENCH BURR mill stones; 1 23-inch turbine water wheel; 1 custom carding machine; 1 wool picker. Apply D. E. Lister, York Mills, York Co., N. B. 5-2-6t-wkly

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The Incentive.

(Vancouver Province.)

"My!" exclaimed the minister's wife, "I never saw the boys in this street fighting so much as they have lately. There are two of them fighting now, and I'm sure they're members of our Sunday school."

"Ah! I see," remarked the Rev. Mr. Wise, "last Sunday's lesson was about David and Goliath."

FLEMMING FORESHADOWS AN ERA OF REAL REFORM

Provincial Secretary Promises Economy and Progressive Measures in Closing Budget Speech

More Facts Concerning Loose Methods of Predecessors in Office—The Outlook for New Brunswick Hopeful—The Year's Estimates—Complete Audit of Crown Lands Department to Come.

Fredericton, May 15.—Provincial Secretary Flemming finished his budget speech in the legislature today. He promised that the government would inaugurate reforms in every department and would endeavor to keep ordinary expenditures within income. His speech made a fine impression and he is receiving many congratulations. Mr. Flemming called attention to the nature of some of the increase in expenditures—$30,000 more for education, including the University and the teachers' salaries, which he strongly commended, and $80,000 more for interest charges and bridges, this last amount being incurred by the late government. Ex-premier Robinson will reply on Monday.

A very pleasant incident took place in the legislative assembly chamber just before adjournment this afternoon when the veteran Urbain Johnson, for many years a representative for Kent, was called to the bar and presented with an address and a purse of $150.

Speaker Morrison made the presentation on behalf of members of both sides of the house, and read the address which referred in flattering terms to Mr. Johnson's long public career as a member of the legislature.

He made reference to the fact that he served in the legislature under eleven premiers and nine lieutenant governors, a record which is scarcely paralleled in the history of the province.

Mr. Johnson returned his thanks in a vigorous speech which was frequently applauded.

At conclusion of his remarks he received three rousing cheers and a tiger.

Fredericton, N. B., May 15.—The legislature met at 3 p. m. Hon. Mr. McLeod presented the report of the committee on standing rules.

Hon. Mr. Hazen presented the report of the committee on law practice and procedure.

Mr. Clarke presented the report of the committee on municipalities.

Hon. Dr. Landry, in replying to Mr. Sproul, said the bonds were required from the respective purchasers of horses sold last year by the government, in the case of a stallion to the amount of $1,500 that he should be kept within the province for five years from the date of purchase and not to be sold to go outside the province without the consent of the governor in council and further that title to said stallion should remain in the king until the purchase money had been fully paid up; in the case of the mare the bonds were for $500 that the mare be kept within the province for breeding purposes and not be sold to go outside the province, to be bred as often as practical and only to a registered stallion of the same breed; the title to remain in the king until the purchase money be fully paid up.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy in reply to Mr. LaBillois said that the question of the construction of a bridge across the St. John river at or near the village of Bath, Carleton county, had not as yet been considered by the department of public works; also that Wilmot Hunter, of East Florenceville, was appointed caretaker of Florenceville bridge upon the recommendation of Donald Munro and B. F. Smith, at a salary of $80 a year; also that the department has not established a free ferry at or near the village of Bath.

Hon. Mr. Hazen, in reply to Mr. LaBillois' enquiries, "What is the date of the latest report made by Gilmore Brown, C. E. re International Railway?" Ans.—January 8, 1908.

"What value did Mr. Brown in his last report place on sections 1 and 2 to end of twenty miles completed and as accepted by the Dominion government?" Ans.—$501,222.52.

"Also value of section 111 20th to 30th mile?" Ans.—$296,645.29.

"Also value of 4 section, 30th to 40th mile?" Ans.—$299,600.

"Also value of work done on section from St. John river towards Campbellton?" Ans.—$49,217.76.

"Value of engine house in Campbellton yard and value of siding? Ans.—$8,600.

"Value of rolling stock, including engines, passenger cars, flat cars, hand cars, velocipede cars?" Ans.—$51,725.

Queries and Petitions.

Mr. Smith gave notice of enquiry as to whether the province had any unsettled accounts with John A. Bowes and if so what are the particulars.

Mr. LaBillois for Mr. Lowell gave notice of enquiry with reference to the suspension bridge, St. John.

Hon. Mr. McLeod presented the petition of B. M. Mullin in favor of a bill to incorporate the Alexander Lodge of Free Masons.

Mr. Smith presented the petition of B. F. Smith in favor of the bill relating to the Free Baptist Women's Missionary Society.

Mr. Tweeddale presented the petition of Hans Hansen and others in favor of the bill to incorporate St. Peter's Lutheran church, New Denmark.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer presented the petition of C. C. Upham and others in favor of the St. Stephen Electric Street Railway bill.

Mr. Byrne presented the petition of N. A. Landry in support of the bill to enable the municipality of Gloucester to issue debentures.

Mr. Murray introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Sussex Mfg Co.

Mr. Byrne introduced a bill to fix the valuation of certain property in Gloucester county.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the establishment of an almshouse in Kings county. Mr. Sproul said that this bill was for the purpose of removing an apparent conflict of authority or rather a duality of authority under various acts vested in the overseers of the poor. Under section 3 of cap. 162, of the consolidated statutes, there seems to be some conflict of authority between the overseers of the poor and the board of almshouse commissioners and the bill just introduced is intended to make it clear that the overseers of the poor might request the issue of a warrant without obtaining the consent thereto of such boards.

Hon. Mr. Flemming, in resuming his budget debate, said he had an announcement to make to the house which was that no further claims in regard to the N. B. Coal & R'y or other matters had been presented against the province since yesterday. Hon. members no doubt would be glad to have this assurance.

Continuing he said in closing yesterday he had referred to the liabilities of the province, both those mentioned in the auditor general's report and those which were contingent by reason of legislation and over-expenditure. Now he would deal with the assets.

First there was the balance at the credit of the province at Ottawa of $529,299.39. Then there was the sinking fund investment amounting to $166,161.21, two items which did not require discussion.

A note held by the agricultural department for $330.18 was, he presumed, collectable.

The item of $2,262.25 due the crown land department by the Transcontinental railway commissioners would, he presumed, be recognized and paid by the gentleman who owed the bill.

The item of $24,350.52 said to be due the provincial hospital from the municipalities was one of uncertainty. While it might all be due and payable, at least several of the municipalities were protesting against the sums charged. During recess the government would try and get a settlement on a fair basis, and when the next statement was presented to the house the actual amount properly collected or due would be known.

The item of $36,913.50 represented the purchase price of about 50,000 acres of land in Victoria county and was undoubtedly a good asset.

The Central.

The estimated value of the N. B. Coal & R'y at $1,150,000 was, he considered, an erroneous item. In the past he had objected to placing a greater value on the road than the amount of provincial money paid into it as this disturbed the proper balance of the accounts. In the future it would be the policy of the government to estimate the value of the road at the amount of money paid in. The policy of the government would be to increase its value as far as possible.

The aggregate of the assets as set down taken from the liabilities as stated on the other side of the account left a balance to the debit of the province of $3,590,897.72. He had shown yesterday that this balance would be very much larger if all the liabilities of the province had been charged.

In connection with these liabilities he had, he said, a statement prepared by a chartered accountant of the highest standing, who had investigated every payment and made a statement in full, giving day and date and authority. The schedules prepared by this gentleman would be laid upon the table of the house for investigation.

Even yet large bills were coming in, one of them an account for jury fees from one county of over $2,000. No doubt other outstanding accounts would turn up. A record would be kept of all these bills and added to the schedules. When the total amount of all this floating indebtedness was known, the government proposed to ask for authority to issue bonds to cover it, so that the province might begin the next fiscal year without being loaded down with overdue accounts.

Hon. gentlemen opposite would no doubt criticize the government because its members when in opposition had been opposed to issuing bonds for ordinary expenditures. In this, however, the government had the precedent of the government which came into power in 1883 and which was so warmly supported by the present opposition. That government had cleared up all floating liabilities by a bond issue. In this case the government was simply providing for the legacies handed over to them and for which they were not in any way responsible. In the past he had taken the position that all ordinary expenditures should come out of ordinary revenue, and the policy of the government would be to strictly carry out this idea. He did not mean to say, however, that all large public works such as the proposed bridge over the falls at St. John should be maintained without adding to the debt of the province.

The policy of this government would be that when the ordinary expenditures had reached the limit of the revenue the expenditure must stop, or if it could not be then stopped the revenue of the succeeding year must even up the account. He believed that with a fair start and due attention to economy that could be accomplished.

Looking Ahead.

Taking up the estimates for 1908 he said that up to the 23d of March the government was in no way responsible for the expenditure and in some ways they could hardly be held responsible for it since for the people were continually coming, telling of promises given them by the late government and urging that faith should be kept with them. Consideration had necessarily to be given to these promises which if acted upon would involve large expenditures.

If the late government had been as active in performance as they were prolific in promises they would have had a much longer life. The income from Dominion subsidies was fixed and the amount named $621,360.96, would be the exact sum received. The territorial revenue, on account of the decreased lumber cut, would likely be less than last year, but reports already received from scalers indicated that the returns would be about $300,000.

The fees from the provincial secretary's office and the receipts from private and local bills were pretty well known and could be estimated at $16,000 and $10,000 respectively.

Taxes from incorporated companies were estimated at $6,000 less than last year. Receipts from succession duties were placed at $35,000, a sum justified by the information in the hands of the government.

Liquor licenses were estimated at $20,000, $2,000 less than last year. Miscellaneous receipts were placed at $2,500. Ten thousand dollars would be appropriated from the surplus of the probate court fund. The amount due on wharves from the Dominion of $5,741.28 was known.

The refund on account of fishery leases was due by the Dominion government and had been carried along with interest for some years. As an agent had been appointed by the federal government to arrange a settlement of these claims with the province it was hoped to receive the sum of $13,980.05 this year. It was also hoped to have the settlement of a claim which the province had against the Dominion for other matters of $130,000. This sum was not placed in the estimates. The government, however, would vigorously press all these claims. The estimates of $3,000 from the international railway for forest protection was accurate as the amount had already been paid.

This made an estimated income for the year of $1,059,882.76.

Taking up the estimated expenditures he said the administration of justice had been placed at $2,000 in excess of last year on account of the claim for jury fees carried from last year and only recently received. The cost for jury fees this year would be $7,000 instead of $5,000 and the other details of the account about the same as formerly.

Agriculture was allowed a total of $35,465, $5,000 of which was allowed for the expenses of the department.

Exhibitions.

Before next year the government would consider the placing of this department under executive government where it properly belonged. Many of the items in the agricultural appropriation were already paid, such as that to the Stock Breeders Association. It would be a matter for consideration whether or not this grant would be continued.

Ten thousand dollars was estimated for exhibitions, although the late government had made promises greatly in excess of this amount. Delegations had come from St. John, Chatham, Sussex, Sackville, Woodstock, and Centreville all putting up excellent arguments for their claims and asserting they had had definite promises from the late government.

Before next year it was the intention of the government to consider the whole question of exhibitions, and they hoped to announce a fixed policy regarding it. The present plan of having the various associations begging for grants was most unsatisfactory and the government felt there should be a fixed and definite plan under which an exhibition management meeting certain conditions would be entitled to certain aid from the province. The brief period since the government came into power prevented formulating such a policy this year.

Agent-General Out Out.

The estimate for the agent general in London was placed at $1,000, because that amount had already been paid. It was not the intention of the government to ask the legislature to continue this vote.

Contingencies, which cost last year $19,582, were estimated at $17,000. This was a controllable item, and the government was determined to effect savings in it wherever possible. Already some savings had been made in the stationery item alone. Beginning with the first of May exactly the same quality of supplies were obtained by a contract thirty-five per cent lower than the prices paid by the late government. For a full year this would mean a saving of about $1,000 in this item alone. The Royal Gazette under the new contract was produced for $1,200 against $1,800 under the late government, a saving of fifty per cent. This policy would be followed in all the contingencies and the best possible value obtained for the expenditure.

Liberal Education Aid.

The estimate for education was about $30,000 larger than last year, due to the greater aid to the University and the increased salaries to teachers. He felt that no expenditure would give greater satisfaction to the country than this increase to education, and he invited the newspapers criticizing the government for its extravagant estimates to criticize this item.

He was sorry that this grant could not be larger, for the policy of the government would be to treat education with no stinted hand, realizing that upon the intelligence and education of its citizens largely rested the future welfare and prosperity of the province.

The election expenditure of $11,400 most members of the house would consider a wise one. Emmerson vs. Maddison—$500—was an old friend to which good bye must now be said. It was not likely to appear again. Factory inspection, $1,000, was composed of inspector's salary of $600 and an estimate of $400 to cover his expenses.

Ten thousand dollars was asked for forest protection more than was paid last year. The government recognized the urgent need of full protection to the forests and were sorry they could not be more generous. Game protection at $18,000 was less than last year, not that the government intended to relax its efforts to protect the game, but it believed that by a non-political set of game wardens far more work with much less money could be accomplished.

The policy of this government would be with many less men to do much more work. It had been found that men receiving from $25 to $45 per year gave very little value for their salary. In a county of average size, he believed, five or six good men with fair remuneration would do far better work than fifty political game wardens. Experience in other countries had demonstrated this fact.

The expenditure on public health would be much larger this year than usual on account of the large bills for smallpox in different sections.

Interest Charges.

The item of interest was not a pleasing subject to discuss. On account of the large borrowings of the late government the increase of this item over last year was over $50,000, an increase for which this government had not the slightest responsibility. In addition to this, legislation would be asked at this session to transfer the interest charge of $10,000 paid annually by the public works department to the consolidated revenue fund, so that all interest charges might appear in one account, and the hon. gentlemen opposite, if they were disposed to criticize the expenditures of the government would be able to find the whole sum paid for interest in one account and not have to search all over the financial statement to make up the interest payments.

Less money was asked on account of mining this year, as the government proposed to pursue a different policy in regard to the diamond and calyx-drills from that of last year, when election necessities apparently compelled the government to give this valuable machinery free for the asking.

Twelve thousand dollars was asked for public printing as against $13,600 spent last year. Most of the appropriation has already been expended under contracts made by the late government. In future it was expected to effect a saving in printing of at least 20 per cent. without doing injustice to anyone.

For the provincial hospital the government was asking only $50,000 on account of the large sum due by the muncipalities.

Public Works.

The estimate for public works was one which would perhaps be of more interest than any other. The bridge service of the country needed much attention, and the highways, due to bad weather and neglect, were in such a condition that calls for assistance were coming from everywhere. The government recognized that the needs of the people must be attended to and were asking $20,000 more for public works than last year, which, with the $10,000 released from the payment of interest, would give $30,000 additional to this service. It was proposed to continue the expenditure by the public works department at the provincial hospital until the improvements planned at that institution were completed. In regard to miscellaneous expenditure on public works, he said, it was proposed to relieve this fund of the traveling expenses of the chief commissioner and charge this sum to executive government, the same as with the agricultural department. The heads of the departments were in no way inferior members of the government and their salaries and expenses should be placed beside other members.

He did not like the item of $8,000 for surveys and inspections, $5,000 of which had already been paid, the largest item being for Messrs. T. M. Burns and Gilmore Brown for their examination of branch railways.

He was not sure whether the $12,000 estimated for stumpage collection would cover that service or not. It was proposed that when the new audit act came in force to make some changes in this connection with a view to more satisfactory results. This might mean some additional expenses. One thousand six hundred and twenty dollars charged for three portraits of lieutenant governors was incurred under the late government. The unforeseen expenses of $5,000 would be drawn on to some extent to cover the auditing of the provincial accounts.

Crown Land Audit.

In addition to the work already done a gentleman had been engaged to make a thorough audit of the crown land department for some years back.

This made a total estimated expenditure of $1,038,951.89, leaving, when compared with the income, a sum unappropriated of over $20,000.

The government hoped to have a surplus of this amount but if this was not possible they hoped at least to keep the expenditure well within the revenue. He had tried to make these matters as clear as possible to review the circumstances up to the 23rd of March fairly and accurately.

Bad Systems.

Mr. Dunlop, an expert accountant of high standing, had prepared the schedules previously referred to and in his report had pointed out the unsatisfactory system of accounts followed in the crown land and public works departments. No reflection was intended upon anyone in the civil service, but they were working under a system hopelessly bad and he could not understand why previous governments composed of men with business knowledge did not make some changes.

To continue a system whereby tens of thousands of dollars were collected and deposited to the private accounts of officials, and where large lump sums were placed to the credit of departments and paid out on the cheque of officials without any supervision from an auditor, was surely an injustice to the people and to the officials. In this connection he did not blame the late premier whose occupancy of office had been so brief, but he did blame his predecessors, men who for years had been charged with the responsibility of the government and had failed to protect the interests of the people.

The present government hoped to correct this so that every dollar received, no matter to what department it came, would be handed directly over to the receiver general. They would also provide that all expenditures should be made through the receiver general's office—in other words to bring the daily income and expenditure of the provinces into one office and into one book.

His honorable friends opposite had tried to make out that the government was not carrying out the promises made to the people. He thought there was no record of any government ever having done so more rapidly or more completely. The promises in regard to the highway act and the audit act had already been carried out. The fulfilment of all other promises had been begun, and the government would not desist till the programme was completed. Referring to the need of a new audit act he said the ex-commissioner of public works knew that the auditor general never audited one dollar of the expenditure of the permanent bridge fund. Hundreds of thousands of dollars had thus been paid out by the department without any oversight whatever.

Mr. Copp remarked that nevertheless the bridges were built and the work done.

A Shot for Mr. Copp.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said this government would demonstrate that it could do more work and better work for less money than the government to which the honorable gentleman had given such servile support. There had been a time when there was a little hope of the honorable gentleman's independence of thought, but he soon relapsed to the blind unquestioning support of the late government, and the next year the public accounts showed the reason why.

A Hopeful Outlook.

It was no dark picture that was before the people of the province. The outlook was full of hope. We had great and varied resources and we had a people with the intelligence and enterprise to develop them. The government would not be lacking in courage when it was necessary to incur expenses to help open up our latent resources but in controllable expenditure economy would be strictly followed. He would stand firm by the principle that our yearly ordinary expenditure should be kept within our ordinary revenue.

Our great areas of forest land, if properly conserved and protected, were a large source of wealth and would increase in value as the lumber supply of other countries decreased. It was a matter of regret that they had not been better conserved in the past.

Our mineral resources also deserved recognition. With gold in Restigouche; iron in Gloucester; coal in Sunbury and Queens; copper in Carleton and elsewhere—with undoubtedly undiscovered minerals elsewhere—it was our duty to encourage the development of mining wherever results were possible. The government in entering upon the management of provincial affairs was determined in every way to conserve the resources and protect the interests of the people. The people in their turn, with enterprise and push, he felt, would develop these resources and bring great wealth and prosperity to the province.

Mr. Robinson moved the adjournment of the debate.

The house then went into committee and took up the consideration of the bill providing for the transfer of the $10,000 from the public works act to the consolidated fund which was agreed to; also the bill to amend the act providing for a stipendiary magistrate in the parish of Addington was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Hazen moved that the name of Mr. Clarke, of Charlotte, be added to the corporations committee.

The house adjourned at 5.45 p. m.

There has just died, the newspapers tell us, at the age of eigthy-nine, a gentleman who never slept out of his own house. We trust this does not mean that he never went to church.—Punch.

DO-NOTHING POLICY, SAYS THE SUPREME CHIEF

Head of Foresters So Refers to New Brunswick Decision Against Increased Rates

High Court Favors Granting Sick and Funeral Benefits to Women---Geo. W. Mersereau the New Chief Ranger for New Brunswick---Next Session in Fredericton---Honor for D. G. Lingley.

The High Court I. O. F. brought its meeting to a close Friday evening. Supreme Chief Ranger Stevenson, in the course of an address to the members said that their decision against increased rates was a "do-nothing policy."

George W. Mersereau was elected High Chief Ranger and it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Fredericton.

The High Court resumed a little before 3 o'clock. Dr. A. W. McRae moved as a recommendation to the supreme court the suggestion he had made in the morning, as an amendment to the safety clause in the constitution relating to extra assessments. The safety clause as it stands was declared by the royal commission to be useless, and he therefore suggested this amendment. His motion was seconded by Mr. Mersereau and adopted without discussion.

Dr. Purdy said the sick and funeral benefits should be extended to the companions. He moved, seconded by Mr. Lingley, that such a course be recommended to the supreme court.

After some discussion the motion was adopted.

In the course of an address the supreme chief ranger replied to some of the speeches made at the morning session. He endeavored to show them that Oronhyatekha had recognized that an increase must be made in the rates sooner or later.

Mr. Stevenson went on to say that he was opposed to extra assessments because it was against the interests of old members, who would have to pay disproportionately. When the heat engendered by this controversy had calmed down and the members returned home they would think differently. He regretted that the High Court of New Brunswick, which prided itself upon its intelligence, had declared for the do-nothing policy. He could say to them that twenty able men would meet in Toronto some days before the supreme court met, to consider the plans proposed by the various high courts; and if the delegates from this high court, or any member had a plan to propose they would be very glad to receive and give it the most careful consideration. He thanked the high court for the courtesy with which it had heard him, and expressed the hope that he might meet the members again under happier auspices, after this controversy had been settled. The supreme chief was heartily applauded.

W. E. Skillen, Geo. W. Jones and W. J. Ingram were appointed scrutineers and the election of officers was proceeded with. The following officers were elected:—

H. C. R.—Geo. W. Mersereau, of Doaktown.
H. V. C. R.—Columbus Craig.
H. Sec.—F. W. Emmerson (re-elected).
H. Treas.—J. V. Russell (re-elected).
H. Phys.— Dr. W. H. Welling.
H. Coun.—R. A. Borden.
High Auditors—Thos. Murray and S. H. Flewelling (both re-elected).
Delegates to Supreme Court—H. W. Woods, M. N. Cockburn, W. B. Jonah, D. G. Lingley, R. B. Hansen.

Fredericton was chosen as the next place of meeting of the High Court.

On motion of High Sec. Emmerson, a recommendation of the high standing committee to the effect that the government should appoint an inspector of fraternal life insurance, to devote his whole attention to it, was endorsed.

A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to the supreme court to urge that if an increase in the rates is determined on those old members who desire to do so should be permitted to take out a paid-up policy for the amount paid into the mortuary fund; also one that the high court recommend that the constitution be amended so that any members having the expectation of life benefit and let the payment of same lapse for a month have a chance to be reinstated on like terms as ordinary members.

R. B. Hansen reported for the finance committee approving of the policy of offering cash prizes for securing new members and recommending that the supreme court be asked to continue that policy for the ensuing year; also that the high court continue to pay the expenses of court deputies as heretofore. The report congratulated the high court upon the excellent financial showing of the past ten months, showing an increase of $668.87 in assets, and recommended the following payments:—High Chief Ranger, $100; High Secretary, and assistant, $650; H. Treas., $50; High Auditors, $25 each; High Journal Secretary, $30; Mileage Committee, $24; Press Committee, $35; total, $939.

The report also recommended that the balances due from the subordinate courts to the high court and that all payments for high court dues and supplies be forwarded to the high secretary before the meeting of the high court, which would facilitate greatly the work of the high secretary.

This report was adopted.

On motion of High Sec. Emmerson, Past High Chief Ranger Lingley was recommended for the grand cross of merit. Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Woods paid warm tribute to the merits of Mr. Lingley, who expressed his appreciation.

Dr. A. W. MacRae adversely criticised the method of having appointed officers in the supreme court and moved a resolution to the effect that past executive officers and appointed officers should not be permitted to be active members of the supreme court.

After some discussion the first section of the resolution was withdrawn and the second section adopted.

A committee reported on the hall of Court Intervale at Penoboquis, recommending that effort be made to get contributions from subordinate courts to save the hall to the order. The mortgage is $800. The report was adopted.

A. A. Wilson, for the committee on constitution and laws, submitted a report expressing the opinion that under the circumstances the change of place and time of meeting of the high court was necessary; also that the matter of rates will be satisfactorily dealt with by the supreme court. The report was adopted.

The officers were installed by P. H. C. R. Lingley, with E. J. Todd as H. M., W. A. Erb as H. Con., and Comp. Friars as H. A. Con. The following are the appointed officers:

H. Orator:—Rev. W. P. Dunham.
H. J. S.—R. M. Grindley.
H. S. W.—Botsford Trites.
H. J. W.—John M. Clarke.
H. Mar.—John Clark.
H. Con.—A. F. Barton.
H. Mess.—Comp. Helen Gagnon.
H. Org.—Comp. C. E. Belyea.
H. S. B.—R. W. Mitchell.
H. J. B.—Fred Hastings.

P. H. C. R. Lingley referred in feeling terms to his colleagues and to the severance of his own connection with the high executive. He was rewarded with hearty applause.

High Chief Ranger Mersereau in graceful terms thanked the high court for the honor done him, and appealed to the members for sympathy and support.

H. V. C. R. Craig expressed his appreciation of the honor done him, as did H. Phys. Welling, H. Coun. Borden and H. O. the Rev. Mr. Dunham.

The minutes were then read and approved and the court adjourned, to meet next year in Fredericton.

The following is the proposition made by Dr. Manning in the High Court yesterday as a solution of the rate question in the I. O. F.:

If old members pay same rate as the new members at the age of their initiation it will bring in about $1,000,000 additional annually.

In a period of twenty years the results would be:

ADDITIONAL FEES FROM OLD MEMBERS.	
$1,000,000 for 20 years	$20,000,000
Int. at 4 p. c. com. int. 20 yrs.	11,000,000
Present surplus of I. O. F. ...	12,000,000
Int. at 4 p. c. comp. int. 20 yrs.	5,500,000
Amt. improperly diverted from mortuary funds with int. at 4 per cent. comp. int. about..	1,000,000
	$49,500,000

Amount estimated by actuary, Mr. Grant, quoted by royal commission, that the I. O. F. funds fall short of what will in the future be required $50,000,000

Mt. Allison Graduating Recitals.

Sackville, N. B., May 16.—Last night in Beethoven Hall three very talented students graduated in piano, singing and oratory. Miss Dorothea E. Huestis played an excellent and difficult programme with great credit. The Chopin numbers (Ballade in Ab and Impromptu) were thoroughly enjoyed, also the Appassionata Sonata of Beethoven.

Miss Myrtle Atkinson, whose rich contralto voice delighted everyone, sang two songs in German and two dainty pieces, one by Nevin and an Old Song by Purcell, "Nymphs and Shepherds," also "Abide With Me," by Liddle. Miss Atkinson also graduates in piano this year.

Miss Hazel Hughes (Charlottetown, P. E. I.), the oratory student, was most successful in her numbers and reflected the greatest credit upon her teacher, Miss Mitchell.

The last number, "Sombre," was generally acknowledged as the best on her programme. In this selection she displayed wonderful voice development and excellent dramatic power. Miss Hughes is especially talented and is one of the most gifted and brilliant young ladies that Mount Allison has ever graduated. Last evening's programme completed the series of graduating recitals which have been held during the past two months. This recital was probably the best artistically and numerically of this series.

Programme.

Piano—Sonata Op. 57 (Appassionata) Allegro ..... Beethoven
Reading—"The Closet Scene" (Hamlet) ..... Shakespeare
Recit. and Aria—"He Shall Feed His Flock" (from Oratorio Messiah) ..... Handel (1685-1759)
Song—"Still wie de Nacht"....Carl Bohm
Reading—"Stradavarius" ....George Eliot
Piano—Fuga 18 Book 1..... Bach
Impromptu, Op. 29, No. 1...Chopin
Recit. and Aria—"Lascia Chio Pianga" (Opera Rinaldo) .....Haevdel
Old English Song—"Nymphs and Shepherds" ..... Purcell (1658-1695)
Reading—"The Country Week of Job and Joggins" .. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps
Piano—Spring Song ..... Mendelssohn
Ballade, Op. 47, No. 3.....Chopin
Songs—(a) Abide With Me..... Liddle
(b) One Spring Morning ..... Ethelbert Nevin
Reading—Sombre ..... Anonymous

NO MORE PASSES FOR EMPLOYES OF AMERICAN EXPRESSES ON RAILWAYS

(Boston Transcript.)

There is sadness and wailing among the thousands of employees of the express companies doing business on the railroads today, for the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that they are not employees in the meaning of the law, and therefore all passes given to express company employees have been called in. Very few of these were other than trip passes, but it has been the custom of the railroad companies throughout the country to grant free transportation to express company messengers and other employees of express companies doing business on their lines when they wanted to go anywhere.

The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission was received by the railroad companies in Boston this morning, and immediately several passes which had been given to employees about to go on vacations, or to take short trips, were recalled. The messengers of the express companies, who are in actual charge of express matter being carried on their routes, will not be disturbed in the performance of their duties, as the contract between the railroad companies and the express companies provides that they shall be given free transportation by the railroads, and the interstate commerce law cannot impair the obligation of these contracts. To several thousands of men, however, this will mean fewer trips and increased expenses on their vacations.

BAILEY—Entered into rest on May 15, Adelaide Thompson Bailey.

ARMSTRONG—On the 14th inst., Mrs. Rebecca Armstrong, aged 80 years, relict of the late Robert Armstrong, leaving one sister, Mrs. Charles Hill to mourn her loss.

CONNOR—In this city on May 13, Catherine, wife of Arthur J. Connor, leaving her husband, one son and two daughters to mourn.

An old couple from the country were in town on a holiday, and on going along one of the streets they saw above one of the stair-doors "James Simpson, Ground Flat," when the old woman was heard to remark, "Sic a death Surely he's been run over wi'a steam roller."