

HOUSEHOLD HINTS FOR WOMEN

A Column Specially Prepared By The Planet For
The Busy Housewives of Chatham and Vicinity.

An article in the October number of the Ladies Home Journal of an American society's work, suggested to us, that the ladies who will be contributing to the Rummage Sale to be held by the King's Daughters and Children's Aid Society, might send in paper patterns for which they have no further use.

When you get out winter clothes and pack away summer ones in their places, the most comfortable plan is to have every package docketed with its contents, in good, clear letters on the outside.

Every housekeeper knows the worry and trouble of trying to locate some particular piece which has been put away for a month or two, and its exact whereabouts completely forgotten. Package after package, trunk after trunk is opened, and its contents probably badly rumpled in the haste.

SUPERSTITIONS OF GEMS.

The superstitions connected with precious stones are many, but the following are the most generally accepted:

If a young woman wears an amethyst, she has an amulet against flightiness and folly.

If she wears a sapphire, she will be proof against deceitful suitors, no matter how artful the wooing may be.

If she wears a ruby, she has a charm against rheumatism and kindred diseases, and a promoter to vivacity and fascination of manner.

Wearing the ruby, the carbuncle and the garnet will exert a similar influence.

In the turquoise the wearer has a talisman for self-protection. The pretty blue gem will enable her to think clearly and keep her presence of mind under the most trying circumstances.

Emeralds are a spur to ambition, and promote the spirit of a leader. A piece of jade worn in a bracelet clasp or vinaigrette ring will drive away bad luck, even more effectually than the rabbit's foot or horseshoe.

The topaz banishes melancholy, and imparts serenity and a contented mind.

AN AUTUMN PARTY.

(By Ruth Raymond in What to Eat.)

When the winds blow cold and turning of the leaves tell us that old winter is on the way, the young people are ready for an Autumn

HON. G. E. FOSTER IN STAND GIVES MINUTE EXPLANATION

Witness, However, Could Only See Academic Conflict Between Duty And Interest In Circumstances Of The Land Deals As Explained By Him

Toronto, Oct. 5.—Mr. Foster was called to the box when the Insurance Commission resumed yesterday morning. Witness told the story of the disposal of 8,640 acres of land which had been held by the Union Trust Co. in trust for Pope & Fowler, to the Great West Land Co., at \$5 per acre. The syndicate bought the 8,640 acres of land but did not know, nor did not enquire, where Pope and Fowler got the option, beyond the fact that they had the option from the C. P. R. There was no idea that the land was included in the original option of 200,000 acres.

Mr. Shepley read the option and pointed out that the 200,000 acres were not scheduled and set out, but were to be selected from a large area. Witness could not agree, claiming that Pope and Fowler got a definite fixed number of acres, all scheduled and laid out.

Counsel wanted to know if the witness knew that these lands were originally rejected in the first selection. Mr. Foster answered in the negative. The purchase was made for the Great West Land Co. by George E. Foster as the agent at the advance of \$1 an acre to the syndicate, who would in turn hand the lands over at an advance of 50 cents per acre to the company.

All parties in the Union Trust Co. and the Great West Land Co., according to the witness, were aware that the syndicate was making 50 cents an acre. The directors' report, however, showed that these lands were bought at \$5 per acre.

That Dual Position. Mr. Shepley again pointed out the dual position held by Messrs. Foster, McGillivray and Wilson in this deal. They were the agents of the Great West Land Co., the executive of the Great West Land Co., and at the same time making money on the deal. Mr. Foster recognized this.

In answer to the counsel, Mr. Foster said he did not know that Sir John Boyd was aware of the facts, but Mr. Schofield was.

Mr. Foster said that he had never had any deal with Pope and Fowler in regard to these lands.

Mr. Pope had said that there were three of them in the deal, and Mr. Shepley asked Mr. Foster if he knew who the third party was.

"It might have been the syndicate," he suggested. He (witness) would not have gone into the deal if he had known these were discarded lands with regard to the lands.

"The lands," continued Mr. Foster, "were presented for sale. Our interest demanded that we should see that they were worth the money, but our interest ended there."

Duty vs. Interest. "Do you see any conflict between duty and interest?"

"How?"

"In taking up the option from Pope and Fowler and passing it along at a profit."

"Well, theoretically there may be a conflict between interest and duty, if we had an interest in these lands we had an interest in their being worth the money given for them. As far as getting the lands, they were reasonable in price and quality. The interest we had, and the interest the Great West Land Co. had, were the same."

Counsel dissected the price paid, with witness assisting him. Eight thousand three hundred and twenty dollars was to be given in stock and \$34,800 in cash. \$13,900 was the gross profit for the syndicate. Pope and Fowler got all the cash and the Foster syndicate got the stock.

The next phase of the matter was the readjustment on the basis of the 200,000 acres. All the money that had been paid in the selection of Pope and Fowler had been paid by the Great West Land Co. The total acreage sold by Pope and Fowler was 13,197 acres. There had been no accounting of the difference. The stock itself had never been adjusted, certain reasons for which were advanced by the witness.

A Hard Question. The Great West Land Co. had paid to Pope and Fowler just the same as the C. P. R. Wilson understood that Pope and Fowler had given all the land defined in the schedule.

"Are you aware that Pope and Fowler did not transfer to the Great West Land Co. all the lands selected by the C. P. R. option?"

Mr. Foster could not answer the question. He insisted that he and the counsel were at cross purposes, and refused to answer a question he did not understand.

Mr. Shepley traced the matter from the beginning and repeated his question five times, when finally Mr. Foster admitted that at the outset he had understood it was the whole selection, but since then he had had indefinite knowledge that this had not been done.

"You are surprised to hear that they were retaining some of these lands for their own use?"

"I did not know."

"Yes and No." "Were the additional 8,640 acres turned over with the view of making up the quantity which they were not able to hand to you out of the selected lands?" asked Mr. Shepley.

"Yes, and no. After comparing schedules we came to the conclusion we had not the 200,000 acres. We found it would not amount to 200,000 acres and the 8,640 might be taken because we wanted 200,000 acres."

Mr. Shepley read a deposition of Mr. Lefurgey, showing that Pope and Fowler bought 200,000 acres, and after giving 193,000 to the Great West Land Co. and the 8,640, they still had left 6,000 acres.

"Do you know this?"

"No."

"Are you surprised?"

"I won't express an opinion."

Mr. Foster stated that he had no interest in these lands, or any lands bought by Pope and Fowler from the C. P. R. at any time.

"Are you able to say that the Great

West Land Co. got all they paid for?"

Mr. Foster explained that he thought the company had all they were entitled to.

"You paid the C. P. R. for 200,000 shares?"

"Yes."

Minutes Unsigned. Mr. Shepley turned his questions to the connection of the Union Trust Co. with the transaction up to the time of the mortgage. Mr. Foster said he advocated the holding of stock as security, but Mr. Stevenson had favored a first mortgage.

"My impression," said Mr. Foster, "is that Mr. Stevenson wanted to be rid of stock transactions absolutely, bonus stock as well as the ordinary stock, but if Mr. Stevenson says he wished to retain the bonus stock, I would not contradict him. Whatever the Foresters' representatives wanted was carried out."

Mr. Shepley called the attention of the witness to the minutes of the Union Trust. The minutes of Nov. 7, 13 and 25 were not signed. On Nov. 13 Mr. Stevenson was credited with moving the resolution authorizing the company to enter into the contract. Mr. Foster said Mr. Stevenson, as vice-president, was in the chair at the meeting on Nov. 13. He did not consider it unusual for the chairman to move a resolution.

He said Mr. Stevenson had left the next day for England, and hence the minutes had not been signed.

"The contract," Mr. Foster said, "was entered into on the initiative of the Foresters and without any insistence by us. Instead of a stock partnership as at first agreed, they changed to a first mortgage. My opinion of that is that you can't have your cake and eat it, too. Under the preceding contract, if there had been any loss, the Union Trust Co. would have had to shoulder its share of the loss, according to the stock. Mr. Stevenson, to prevent this, took first mortgage, thus having the whole security, while the loss, if any, would fall on the stockholders."

Stock Assignments. The examination was resumed in the afternoon.

Mr. Shepley took up the assignments in the stock books. One was found to be for 200 shares in the name of Matthew Wilson, in trust for the syndicate. It was signed by George E. Foster. The other certificate, 237 shares, was also assigned to Wilson in trust, signed by Foster, and neither stamped the Union Trust Co.

The agreement of the surrender of the bonus stock was taken up. It was signed for the trust company by McGillivray and Foster, and for the Great West Land Co. by Wilson and Foster.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Union Trust Co. was held shortly after to carry out the transfer. Counsel took exception to the notice sent out calling the meeting, claiming that it did not rectify the reasons for the meeting, nor anything about bonus stock.

"If there anything in your notice giving the shareholders any idea that they were about to give away some of their property for nothing?"

"I did not make out the notice."

Put It Through First. At the meeting of the directors of Dec. 11, at which were present Sir John Boyd, Matthew Wilson, McGillivray, Davidson and the witness, Matthew Wilson explained the agreement of the surrender, but witness could not swear that the document was read. Both Dr. Oronhyatekha and Mr. Stevenson were away from home, and Mr. Shepley pointed out that the shareholders present were the syndicate and two others.

At the same hour the shareholders of the Great West Land Co. were present, and in addition, Schofield, Vandusen, L. Gregory and the Union was represented by proxy.

Mr. Shepley asked if the witness was aware that the Union Trust Co. were about to undo the transaction. Witness was. Mr. Shepley asked what Mr. Foster's attitude toward that matter.

Mr. Foster did not intend to give it up without a fight. The Union Trust Co. and the syndicate were "standing" while the take care of themselves.

"Did you hear Dr. Oronhyatekha swear that he held that stock in trust for the Union Trust Co.?"

"What is your attitude in that case?"

"The same attitude."

"Who signed Dr. Oronhyatekha's name to the original transfer?"

"Mr. Davies, an official of the Foresters."

Oronhyatekha's Stock. "What had the Foresters to do with that?" asked Mr. Shepley. "How do you assume to deal with that 100 shares of stock standing in the doctor's name by a transfer without his knowledge?"

"It was carrying out the agreement."

"An agreement to which the doctor had no part?"

"The Union Trust Co. was under agreement; it was understood that both of the blocks were."

"Who represented the bonus stock side of the question?"

"Mr. Stevenson represented the bonus stock."

"Why was the matter not submitted to him?"

"Because he was on the water."

"Why did you not wait until he came back?"

Mr. Foster said that it was to be completed before the end of the year.

"Was there any necessity of haste?"

"We wanted to carry out the agreement."

"Who handed the stock over to Matthew Wilson? Were you going to pledge the stock?"

"Oh, no."

Foster Won't Cough Up.

"You went ahead and kept the Foresters in the dark. You and your associates have the stock, and got it in a way that was improper, and yet you refuse to give it back?"

"I did not say that Mr. Shepley. I may compromise."

Mr. Foster was connected with a company called the Eastern and Western Land Co. C. E. Scott is the secretary of that company, and he was a director.

Mr. Shepley dissected the minute books of this company. One minute book up to the purchase of 8,500 acres at \$5.75 per acre. Counsel wanted to know if the Pope and Fowler proposition was ever before the Eastern and Western Land Co., when the transaction was being put through. Witness answered in the negative.

From his brief report of a letter from Mr. Fowler concerning the purchase of land from Pope and Fowler by the Eastern and Western Land Co., witness gave a hazy answer that it was leading up to a purchase. He did not know of it.

Mr. Shepley took up other letters.

More Companies. This brought out the fact that the board of the Eastern and Western Land Co. sold to the Union Trust Co., or tried to sell, certain lands and Mr. Foster was to negotiate for both companies. This brought out the dual position again, and Mr. Shepley pointed out the conflict between interest and duty.

Mr. Foster said the interest was too small, and that he was doing his duty to both companies.

Mr. Shepley kept on. He read the ex-Finance Minister through statement after statement proving definitely that Foster was the accredited agent of both companies, and the witness coolly evaded the matter and said his duty was nothing more than to lay the proposition exactly as it was before the Union Trust Co.

"Had you any more interest in the Union Trust Co. than in the Eastern and Western Land Co.?"

"I don't know—that—I had," murmured Mr. Foster.

"Then you don't see you had a duty to urge the sale on one side, and a duty to criticize on the other?" asked Mr. Shepley.

"I can't see it that way."

Charged 50 Cents Advance. The agreement was read regarding the purchase of township No. 44 from Mr. Foster by the Union Trust Co. Mr. Shepley did not understand the terms of the contract. Witness explained that the price charged was \$5.75, or 50 cents advance, that the Eastern and Western Land Co. bought it for. They had gone to all the expense in getting the proposition in shape, and hence got the advance in price. But when the terms were made the Eastern and Western were to receive interest on the original price, viz. \$5.25 on the bonus or one-sixth cash and the balance on time.

Some weeks after Irwin dropped out of the Kamloops deal. Foster and Fowler had a conversation about the terms of the deal. Foster was anxious to get in the company, but had not the money. Fowler said he would sell some of his stock, but nothing was done at that time. Some time afterward the matter was spoken of again, and then it was left so that if witness wanted stock at any time Fowler would give it to him.

Kamloops Again. In the meantime Fowler would hold the shares for witness and when he should pay it he could get it at par. This was in the summer of 1904, and when certain investments came in Mr. Foster got Mr. Fowler to draw up papers and hand him the stock.

Mr. Shepley hinted that Mr. Foster should have got Wilson to advance him money to get in this good thing. Mr. Foster's voice became weak.

"I don't think you ought to taunt a man with his poverty."

Mr. Shepley then pointed out that this was the year Mr. Foster got the loan from Mr. Fowler. Witness said nothing.

The written agreement declaring George E. Foster the real owner of 300 shares of Kamloops Lumber Co., was read by Mr. Shepley. In the meantime, however, Mr. Foster was to be the trustee of the shares until the money (\$30,000) was paid over.

Mr. Foster stated at this juncture that Mr. Stevenson never challenged him about having stock in the Kamloops Co. at any time. He first told Mr. Stevenson that he had this shadowy interest in Fowler's stock. His stock in the company, and Mr. Fowler's stock had been surrendered to the Union Trust Co.

Mr. Lefurgey's Position. Montreal, Oct. 5.—A. A. Lefurgey, M. P., has had to the press the following statement:

"In view of some newspaper comment which has come to my notice, I would like to point out: (1) that I was concerned in a land transaction in an open market; (2) that I advanced all assessments out of my own pocket; (3) that I personally had no knowledge of any special favors, if such were granted, when I acquired my interest in the lands; (4) I had nothing whatever to do with directors of the Union Trust Co. as such."

"My position as a member of Parliament, I maintain, is not at all compromised by my connection with the land transaction. It has never affected any vote which I have cast, and for the future it shall not do so. I bought my share of the land in the open market; I paid all that was demanded for it with my own money. Out of my profits there arose no transaction that I desire to hide. My connection with the whole affair, my attitude towards all parties, was that of an honorable business man, participating in a legitimate mercantile deal."

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