

WAR IN THE COMMONS; LAURIER AND FOSTER IN FIERY QUARREL

OTTAWA, April 2.—Parliamentary decorum was thrown to the winds and a sensational scene which threatened to end in a riot broke out in the House of Commons today as a result of a debate on the services of the sergeant-at-arms which occurred in the house tonight and marred a debate which had on the whole been quiet and unexciting.

As on more than one occasion when the house was adjourned it was Mr. Foster who put the fat in the fire. All had gone smoothly in the debate on Mr. Doherty's resolution calling for a sweeping investigation of all spending departments, and members were beginning to flatter themselves on the moderation which had marked the discussion of a subject so important to party reformation, when the member for North Toronto intervened. Mr. Foster was in his most sarcastic vein. He sneered at Mr. McLean of Lunenburg, who had preceded him, flouted the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, gibbered at the heads of other departments and would not be denied creditable reflection upon the honor and integrity of the Prime Minister.

Having thrown out the charge that Holliday, Drolet and McAvity had stolen money from the public treasury, he struck a melodramatic attitude and addressing him said to the Prime Minister personally, using the words, "What is the great Minister going to do about it? Why has he not prosecuted these men? Does he intend to try to get back the money, and if not, is it because the first Minister himself has shared in the proceeds for party purposes?" With this extraordinary statement Mr. Foster closed his speech. After he had used the words "is it because the first Minister himself has shared in the proceeds for party purposes?" the Speaker arose, evidently with the intention of calling Mr. Foster to order. Anticipating the Speaker's intention, Mr. Foster exclaimed: "Wait a moment, and then add the words 'for party purposes'."

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to reply he said: "It was not my intention to intervene in this debate except in so far as it was necessary to me to explain to the house the policy of the government and the reasons for the attitude we have taken. I have already said that I am aware of that attitude, and it is entitled to know what are the motives which have impelled us to oppose the present motion. But before I proceed any further, may I be permitted to offer the mover of the resolution, Judge Doherty, my very sincere congratulations upon the manner in which he has presented this question to the house. I do not admit his premises, still less his conclusions, but, after an experience of many years in parliament, I can say it was impossible to put such a motion, involving so much irritation, in a better and more dignified parliamentary style."

Having paid this deserved tribute Sir Wilfrid proceeded in a very sardonic manner to make the same compliment to his hon. friend, the member for North Toronto, Mr. Foster. His speech was clever, witty and pungent, but his hon. friend could not close his remarks without showing up his nature in all its native deformity. Mr. hon. friend in the course of his observations, after having offered very pungent criticism, went on to address me. He stated that certain members whom he named, Drolet, Holliday and McAvity, had profited by their dealings and had put into their pockets money which belonged to the people, and then striking an attitude he said: "Are you going to prosecute, and if not, why not? Is it because you have shared in the proceeds? I have only this to say to Mr. Foster that having now spent a long life in the public service, I have never had a man suggest that I profited by the people's money."

This declaration was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers from the Liberal benches.

Mr. Foster rose and attempted to speak, but there were loud cries of "Sit down." Sir Wilfrid proceeded: "There is no man so ready to make an accusation than Mr. Foster and no man so ready to receive a blow." Mr. Speaker added Sir Wilfrid with emphasis, "I never manipulated the people's money. I never manipulated trust funds."

When the storm broke, the Liberals cheered wildly at Sir Wilfrid's work, while from the opposition benches there was a chorus of angry cries. Mr. Foster, who had been sitting with his feet and arms crossed, was heard to exclaim: "I rise to a point of order." The rules of order of this house demand that no man shall say an offensive thing of another. At this declaration from the master of invective the Liberals roared with laughter. "This is a plain rule of order," continued Mr. Foster, "the right honorable gentleman has put a statement in my mouth which I never made and in his anger he refuses to allow me to correct him. There was a fresh outbreak of disorder, during which Mr. Foster continued to address the house with much jesticulation, his words being only partially heard. In a distorted sentence he managed to ejaculate, "He prefers to make an argument from a false statement, rather than make a true statement, and then he proceeds to impute something with reference to myself."

Renewed disorder interrupted Mr. Foster's protest and when Colonel Talbot exclaimed, "Did you share in it?" the member for North Toronto appeared to lose control of himself.

"Did I share in it?" he shouted, his voice rising to a scream and the noise that he revealed, "Did I share in it? Let that man get up on any platform and make a statement that I did and I will let him know whether I shared in it." At this point the whole House was wild with excitement, the Liberal side resounding with cries of "Take your medicine," and the Conservatives calling, "Take it back!" While confusion reigned Dr. Clarke rose to a point of order, but was howled down by the opposition.

Mr. Foster, according to the story of the man around him, again tried to intervene. "I rise to a second point of order," he exclaimed, and then he was interrupted by the Speaker, who had

been for some time vainly endeavoring to make himself heard. "Let us settle the first point," he suggested. "We'll decide the first," replied Mr. Foster with asperity. "The rules seem quite clear and plain." Order should be enforced, exclaimed Mr. Connee, raising his voice above the din of confused cries from both sides. "Oh, send him back on a special train," said Mr. Foster, starting at Mr. Connee. Then the excitement seemed to reach a crisis. Both Mr. Foster and Mr. Connee remained standing, each refusing to give way, and both attempting to make themselves heard without success. "Order, order!" sharply called the Speaker. "The rules require that any member shall sit down," roared Mr. Connee, but he no further, the opposition drowning him with cries of "sit down." By this time several members were on their feet, attempting to make themselves heard, but only themselves will ever know what they tried to say.

"What is the great Minister going to do about it? Why has he not prosecuted these men? Does he intend to try to get back the money, and if not, is it because the first Minister himself has shared in the proceeds for party purposes?" With this extraordinary statement Mr. Foster closed his speech. After he had used the words "is it because the first Minister himself has shared in the proceeds for party purposes?" the Speaker arose, evidently with the intention of calling Mr. Foster to order. Anticipating the Speaker's intention, Mr. Foster exclaimed: "Wait a moment, and then add the words 'for party purposes'."

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to reply he said: "It was not my intention to intervene in this debate except in so far as it was necessary to me to explain to the house the policy of the government and the reasons for the attitude we have taken. I have already said that I am aware of that attitude, and it is entitled to know what are the motives which have impelled us to oppose the present motion. But before I proceed any further, may I be permitted to offer the mover of the resolution, Judge Doherty, my very sincere congratulations upon the manner in which he has presented this question to the house. I do not admit his premises, still less his conclusions, but, after an experience of many years in parliament, I can say it was impossible to put such a motion, involving so much irritation, in a better and more dignified parliamentary style."

Having paid this deserved tribute Sir Wilfrid proceeded in a very sardonic manner to make the same compliment to his hon. friend, the member for North Toronto, Mr. Foster. His speech was clever, witty and pungent, but his hon. friend could not close his remarks without showing up his nature in all its native deformity. Mr. hon. friend in the course of his observations, after having offered very pungent criticism, went on to address me. He stated that certain members whom he named, Drolet, Holliday and McAvity, had profited by their dealings and had put into their pockets money which belonged to the people, and then striking an attitude he said: "Are you going to prosecute, and if not, why not? Is it because you have shared in the proceeds? I have only this to say to Mr. Foster that having now spent a long life in the public service, I have never had a man suggest that I profited by the people's money."

This declaration was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers from the Liberal benches.

Mr. Foster rose and attempted to speak, but there were loud cries of "Sit down." Sir Wilfrid proceeded: "There is no man so ready to make an accusation than Mr. Foster and no man so ready to receive a blow." Mr. Speaker added Sir Wilfrid with emphasis, "I never manipulated the people's money. I never manipulated trust funds."

When the storm broke, the Liberals cheered wildly at Sir Wilfrid's work, while from the opposition benches there was a chorus of angry cries. Mr. Foster, who had been sitting with his feet and arms crossed, was heard to exclaim: "I rise to a point of order." The rules of order of this house demand that no man shall say an offensive thing of another. At this declaration from the master of invective the Liberals roared with laughter. "This is a plain rule of order," continued Mr. Foster, "the right honorable gentleman has put a statement in my mouth which I never made and in his anger he refuses to allow me to correct him. There was a fresh outbreak of disorder, during which Mr. Foster continued to address the house with much jesticulation, his words being only partially heard. In a distorted sentence he managed to ejaculate, "He prefers to make an argument from a false statement, rather than make a true statement, and then he proceeds to impute something with reference to myself."

Renewed disorder interrupted Mr. Foster's protest and when Colonel Talbot exclaimed, "Did you share in it?" the member for North Toronto appeared to lose control of himself.

"Did I share in it?" he shouted, his voice rising to a scream and the noise that he revealed, "Did I share in it? Let that man get up on any platform and make a statement that I did and I will let him know whether I shared in it." At this point the whole House was wild with excitement, the Liberal side resounding with cries of "Take your medicine," and the Conservatives calling, "Take it back!" While confusion reigned Dr. Clarke rose to a point of order, but was howled down by the opposition.

Mr. Foster, according to the story of the man around him, again tried to intervene. "I rise to a second point of order," he exclaimed, and then he was interrupted by the Speaker, who had

been for some time vainly endeavoring to make himself heard. "Let us settle the first point," he suggested. "We'll decide the first," replied Mr. Foster with asperity. "The rules seem quite clear and plain." Order should be enforced, exclaimed Mr. Connee, raising his voice above the din of confused cries from both sides. "Oh, send him back on a special train," said Mr. Foster, starting at Mr. Connee. Then the excitement seemed to reach a crisis. Both Mr. Foster and Mr. Connee remained standing, each refusing to give way, and both attempting to make themselves heard without success. "Order, order!" sharply called the Speaker. "The rules require that any member shall sit down," roared Mr. Connee, but he no further, the opposition drowning him with cries of "sit down." By this time several members were on their feet, attempting to make themselves heard, but only themselves will ever know what they tried to say.

"What is the great Minister going to do about it? Why has he not prosecuted these men? Does he intend to try to get back the money, and if not, is it because the first Minister himself has shared in the proceeds for party purposes?" With this extraordinary statement Mr. Foster closed his speech. After he had used the words "is it because the first Minister himself has shared in the proceeds for party purposes?" the Speaker arose, evidently with the intention of calling Mr. Foster to order. Anticipating the Speaker's intention, Mr. Foster exclaimed: "Wait a moment, and then add the words 'for party purposes'."

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to reply he said: "It was not my intention to intervene in this debate except in so far as it was necessary to me to explain to the house the policy of the government and the reasons for the attitude we have taken. I have already said that I am aware of that attitude, and it is entitled to know what are the motives which have impelled us to oppose the present motion. But before I proceed any further, may I be permitted to offer the mover of the resolution, Judge Doherty, my very sincere congratulations upon the manner in which he has presented this question to the house. I do not admit his premises, still less his conclusions, but, after an experience of many years in parliament, I can say it was impossible to put such a motion, involving so much irritation, in a better and more dignified parliamentary style."

Having paid this deserved tribute Sir Wilfrid proceeded in a very sardonic manner to make the same compliment to his hon. friend, the member for North Toronto, Mr. Foster. His speech was clever, witty and pungent, but his hon. friend could not close his remarks without showing up his nature in all its native deformity. Mr. hon. friend in the course of his observations, after having offered very pungent criticism, went on to address me. He stated that certain members whom he named, Drolet, Holliday and McAvity, had profited by their dealings and had put into their pockets money which belonged to the people, and then striking an attitude he said: "Are you going to prosecute, and if not, why not? Is it because you have shared in the proceeds? I have only this to say to Mr. Foster that having now spent a long life in the public service, I have never had a man suggest that I profited by the people's money."

This declaration was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers from the Liberal benches.

Mr. Foster rose and attempted to speak, but there were loud cries of "Sit down." Sir Wilfrid proceeded: "There is no man so ready to make an accusation than Mr. Foster and no man so ready to receive a blow." Mr. Speaker added Sir Wilfrid with emphasis, "I never manipulated the people's money. I never manipulated trust funds."

When the storm broke, the Liberals cheered wildly at Sir Wilfrid's work, while from the opposition benches there was a chorus of angry cries. Mr. Foster, who had been sitting with his feet and arms crossed, was heard to exclaim: "I rise to a point of order." The rules of order of this house demand that no man shall say an offensive thing of another. At this declaration from the master of invective the Liberals roared with laughter. "This is a plain rule of order," continued Mr. Foster, "the right honorable gentleman has put a statement in my mouth which I never made and in his anger he refuses to allow me to correct him. There was a fresh outbreak of disorder, during which Mr. Foster continued to address the house with much jesticulation, his words being only partially heard. In a distorted sentence he managed to ejaculate, "He prefers to make an argument from a false statement, rather than make a true statement, and then he proceeds to impute something with reference to myself."

Renewed disorder interrupted Mr. Foster's protest and when Colonel Talbot exclaimed, "Did you share in it?" the member for North Toronto appeared to lose control of himself.

"Did I share in it?" he shouted, his voice rising to a scream and the noise that he revealed, "Did I share in it? Let that man get up on any platform and make a statement that I did and I will let him know whether I shared in it." At this point the whole House was wild with excitement, the Liberal side resounding with cries of "Take your medicine," and the Conservatives calling, "Take it back!" While confusion reigned Dr. Clarke rose to a point of order, but was howled down by the opposition.

Mr. Foster, according to the story of the man around him, again tried to intervene. "I rise to a second point of order," he exclaimed, and then he was interrupted by the Speaker, who had

been for some time vainly endeavoring to make himself heard. "Let us settle the first point," he suggested. "We'll decide the first," replied Mr. Foster with asperity. "The rules seem quite clear and plain." Order should be enforced, exclaimed Mr. Connee, raising his voice above the din of confused cries from both sides. "Oh, send him back on a special train," said Mr. Foster, starting at Mr. Connee. Then the excitement seemed to reach a crisis. Both Mr. Foster and Mr. Connee remained standing, each refusing to give way, and both attempting to make themselves heard without success. "Order, order!" sharply called the Speaker. "The rules require that any member shall sit down," roared Mr. Connee, but he no further, the opposition drowning him with cries of "sit down." By this time several members were on their feet, attempting to make themselves heard, but only themselves will ever know what they tried to say.

"What is the great Minister going to do about it? Why has he not prosecuted these men? Does he intend to try to get back the money, and if not, is it because the first Minister himself has shared in the proceeds for party purposes?" With this extraordinary statement Mr. Foster closed his speech. After he had used the words "is it because the first Minister himself has shared in the proceeds for party purposes?" the Speaker arose, evidently with the intention of calling Mr. Foster to order. Anticipating the Speaker's intention, Mr. Foster exclaimed: "Wait a moment, and then add the words 'for party purposes'."

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to reply he said: "It was not my intention to intervene in this debate except in so far as it was necessary to me to explain to the house the policy of the government and the reasons for the attitude we have taken. I have already said that I am aware of that attitude, and it is entitled to know what are the motives which have impelled us to oppose the present motion. But before I proceed any further, may I be permitted to offer the mover of the resolution, Judge Doherty, my very sincere congratulations upon the manner in which he has presented this question to the house. I do not admit his premises, still less his conclusions, but, after an experience of many years in parliament, I can say it was impossible to put such a motion, involving so much irritation, in a better and more dignified parliamentary style."

Having paid this deserved tribute Sir Wilfrid proceeded in a very sardonic manner to make the same compliment to his hon. friend, the member for North Toronto, Mr. Foster. His speech was clever, witty and pungent, but his hon. friend could not close his remarks without showing up his nature in all its native deformity. Mr. hon. friend in the course of his observations, after having offered very pungent criticism, went on to address me. He stated that certain members whom he named, Drolet, Holliday and McAvity, had profited by their dealings and had put into their pockets money which belonged to the people, and then striking an attitude he said: "Are you going to prosecute, and if not, why not? Is it because you have shared in the proceeds? I have only this to say to Mr. Foster that having now spent a long life in the public service, I have never had a man suggest that I profited by the people's money."

This declaration was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers from the Liberal benches.

Mr. Foster rose and attempted to speak, but there were loud cries of "Sit down." Sir Wilfrid proceeded: "There is no man so ready to make an accusation than Mr. Foster and no man so ready to receive a blow." Mr. Speaker added Sir Wilfrid with emphasis, "I never manipulated the people's money. I never manipulated trust funds."

When the storm broke, the Liberals cheered wildly at Sir Wilfrid's work, while from the opposition benches there was a chorus of angry cries. Mr. Foster, who had been sitting with his feet and arms crossed, was heard to exclaim: "I rise to a point of order." The rules of order of this house demand that no man shall say an offensive thing of another. At this declaration from the master of invective the Liberals roared with laughter. "This is a plain rule of order," continued Mr. Foster, "the right honorable gentleman has put a statement in my mouth which I never made and in his anger he refuses to allow me to correct him. There was a fresh outbreak of disorder, during which Mr. Foster continued to address the house with much jesticulation, his words being only partially heard. In a distorted sentence he managed to ejaculate, "He prefers to make an argument from a false statement, rather than make a true statement, and then he proceeds to impute something with reference to myself."

Renewed disorder interrupted Mr. Foster's protest and when Colonel Talbot exclaimed, "Did you share in it?" the member for North Toronto appeared to lose control of himself.

"Did I share in it?" he shouted, his voice rising to a scream and the noise that he revealed, "Did I share in it? Let that man get up on any platform and make a statement that I did and I will let him know whether I shared in it." At this point the whole House was wild with excitement, the Liberal side resounding with cries of "Take your medicine," and the Conservatives calling, "Take it back!" While confusion reigned Dr. Clarke rose to a point of order, but was howled down by the opposition.

Mr. Foster, according to the story of the man around him, again tried to intervene. "I rise to a second point of order," he exclaimed, and then he was interrupted by the Speaker, who had

HARMER HAD CLOSE CALL Tramp Seemed Bound to Kill Him

HARMER'S STORY

A. E. Williams to Go to Preston Springs for His Health

MONCTON, N. B., April 4.—It was a narrow escape that Geo. R. Harmer had Friday morning according to his own story. While walking along the track of the Salisbury and Harvey Railway, about a mile from Salisbury, two shots from a revolver were fired at him by a man whom Harmer describes as presenting a tramp-like appearance. The incident occurred about half-past eight o'clock, as Mr. Harmer, who is proprietor of the Commercial Hotel here, was walking along the track, and says the man approached him and asked for a match. Mr. Harmer replied that he had no match, and the tramp then asked what was his hurry, pulling out a revolver at the same time. At the appearance of the revolver Harmer took to flight and chased followed, with the result that the tramp gave up first and Harmer reached Salisbury without a scratch, but somewhat shaken up by his adventure. Such is Harmer's story, but nothing further is known.

A. E. Williams, manager of the Bank of New Brunswick here, who has been ill for the past six or seven weeks with rheumatism, leaves tomorrow for Preston Springs for the benefit of his health.

Ex-Folkstone Jones, who was recently convicted of a crime, was arrested Saturday on a commitment and taken to Dorchester Jail.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE!

The Best Remedy known for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, FOOT LOCKS, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, FOOT LOCKS.

Containing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sole Manufacturers, Dr. J. Collis Browne, Ltd., London, S. E.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: LYMAN BROS. & CO., LTD., TORONTO.

SPECULATION IN STOCKS HAS REVIVED SOMEWHAT

But News of Business and Industrial Conditions Offered Scanty Material to Account for Advance in Prices of Securities

NEW YORK, April 4.—Speculation in the stock market revived last week. The news of business and industrial conditions offered scanty material to account for the advance in prices of stocks, but it was reasoned that discouraging news was no longer inducing liquidation of securities and a conviction that the bottom of the business depression had been reached was to be inferred from this disposition on the part of securities holders. In the speculative element entered upon the conditions of business must come better speculative restlessness is not content to await the actual event, but proceeds to anticipate it. Following the failure of demand for stocks to revive with the inauguration of the new president there followed a period of apprehension with the approach of the period for the introduction of the tariff bill. It was feared that the changes proposed in duties on imports might prove onerous to business, interests affected and that the holding up of business activity might induce depression and declines in values. The events of the week have demonstrated that the speculative element entered upon its extensive commitments on the short side of the market as a result of this feeling. The dull resting tendency of stocks ever since has placed this element in difficulties and their requirements to obtain stocks to fill their contracts have formed a material force in the advance of prices. The heavy count in American securities was large not only at home but abroad, and large foreign purchases have figured in the rise in prices that has been going on. Events abroad have served to brighten financial prospects so far that a substantial investment demand has sprung up in which American securities seem to be enjoying their share.

One of the more positive factors in the betterment of sentiment an influential element is the growing belief in the safety of the winter wheat crop from the figures of the winter, which definite information is looked for in the government crop report this week. There is a supplementary prospect of the sowing of a large crop of spring wheat with the attraction of the high prices ruling in the grain market. The lower prices for steel products are bringing out increases of orders, especially for structural steel and iron plates. Demand for copper also is reported better, and the surplus of refined copper accumulated during March is expected to show a large decrease from the February figures.

The abundant resources which are counted upon to supply fuel for a speculation are seen to be dependent, in a degree, on the slack demand for mercantile use. In such a situation a revival of trade is expected to stiffen rates of interest. Another important item in the recording is the enormous maturities of corporation obligations falling due this year and next. Estimates of the Journal of Commerce cover a total of \$72,000,000 of such obligations to be met on March 19, 1929, to the end of 1930, of which over half a billion dollars fall due in 1930, including \$22,000,000 in short-term notes, the fruit of the financial crisis of 1927. Much progress has been made already in providing for these necessities in the heavy flotation of new securities in the last few months, but the compiler of this showing estimates that fully half of the total remains to be arranged. The absorption of a mass of securities of this volume is a factor to be counted with in the financial future.

CHARGE TO A GREAT EXTENT SUSTAINED

Reform League Looks Into Political Activity of Civil Servants

TEDDY CLEARED

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 4.—The report of the special committee appointed by the National Civil Service Reform League to investigate the matter of political activity on the part of federal officers was made today. The committee has systematically gathered current press reports of alleged undue political activity, and, sitting out to determine the truth, has reached the conclusion that the charges, briefly stated, is that the charge to a great extent is sustained. A notable exception is reported in the allegations made during the last congress to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt ordered certain federal officers to support Mr. Taft for the Republican nomination. The committee found no evidence to sustain the charges made is wholly lacking. On the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt is credited with having advanced the cause of civil service reform by so amending the civil service rules as to prohibit employees in the competitive service from taking part in political conventions.

On the broad question of the political activity in politics of the federal officers, however, the committee finds that a most undesirable situation exists. Of the more than 300,000 federal officers—one-third are not amenable to civil service classification. These officers often exact a powerful influence in politics and constitute in the opinion of the committee a menace to free institutions. The remedy to be found, the committee believes in an extension of the classified competitive service and a clearer definition of the executive order governing political activity in the unclassified service.

MONTEAL, Que., April 3.—Joseph Hudon, head founder of the grocery firm of Hudon and Son, one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in Canada, died this morning, aged seventy. He leaves half a million.

Sir William Van Horne arrived from Cuba this morning. He says the island is prosperous and contented.

CHATHAM, April 4.—Driving home from the city Friday night, John Tompkins, aged fifty, was struck and killed by M. C. R. train at a crossing. The horse was also killed. Tompkins leaves a wife and five children in South Buxton.

YOUNG ROWDIES FACE JAIL NOW

HOPEWELL HILL, N. B., April 4.—The Harvey young men who were concerned in the breaking up of a public gathering at that place on Monday evening were tried before the police magistrate under the summary conviction act, two of them being fined \$25 each or terms in jail. The time is fixed as thirty days in one instance and fifteen in the other. The third offender was let go. The defendants had not responded to the summons issued and were not present at the trial, the case being tried ex parte. Commitments have been issued for the arrest of the convicted parties.

The offense with which the young men were charged consisted in interfering with the doorkeeper at an Orangetown entertainment at Harvey and attempting to obtain the funds and also committing assault and general disturbance of the peace. The summary conviction act, a number of these having been committed as well as other depredations.

Constable James Hyslop, who was committed to jail some time ago on a charge of jury and decided to act for a speedy trial, is still confined at the shiretown awaiting the very tardy operations of the wheels of justice that are looked to give him a chance to present his defense in connection with the offense with which he is charged and of which he claims to be innocent. Depositions at the hearing before the police magistrate, it is understood, have not yet been handed in to the clerk of the court, as required by law, and it appears that considerable time must yet elapse before a trial can be had, as it is not likely that Judge Wedderburn will have to attend the Kings county court next week and after that the Easter holidays come on.

CONTRACT FOR RAILS

TORONTO, Ont., April 4.—The contract for steel rails for the first hundred miles of Grand Trunk Pacific east from Prince Rupert has been awarded to the Dominion Steel Company, and laying will begin next week. The contract for the next hundred miles of rails will probably be let to the same company in September.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION

GUARD AGAINST IMITATIONS. GURE SICK HEADACHE.

CAPTAIN KENT DEAD.

HALIFAX, April 4.—Capt. W. H. Kent, commander of the Dominion government cruiser Petrel, died this afternoon at Liverpool, N. S. He had been in service for many years and was a capable officer.

"Dear boy, what is the trouble between you and the beautiful Miss Plumley?"

"Jealousy. I happened one day to speak of the marvellous beauty of Psyche and it made her furious."

WILL REORGANIZE THE COTTON MARKET

Daniel J. Scully, Former Manipulator, in a New Guise HIS SCHEME

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—"When the farmers of the south and the business men of the north say the word, funds will be immediately available in sufficient volume to forever place the great industry of cotton production on a stable foundation, free from the chance fluctuations of the market, relieved of the attacks of manipulators and leaving the gigantic crop monopoly in the hands of the producers, untrammelled and unrestricted, to the laws of supply and demand. The result should mean to the south an annual cash saving ranging from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000."

In these terms, Daniel J. Scully, who drove cotton to its highest market price since the civil war, today outlined the purpose of his visit to the south.

Continuing, Mr. Scully said his plan contemplated "the creation of an impregnable business system which shall be based on the principle of the farmer sacrificing millions of bales of cotton for pressing debt, congesting the market, hammering down prices, upsetting the reign of supply and demand and losing to this section the tremendous sums that are its due in return for the one crop industry which has made it rich, and a minimum fund of \$100,000,000, subscribed by the most conservative financiers of the United States available to be invested in such ironclad securities as shall insure the ability and responsibility of the plans of the promoters, to redeem their promises and obligations to the last dollar."

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 4.—The report of the special committee appointed by the National Civil Service Reform League to investigate the matter of political activity on the part of federal officers was made today. The committee has systematically gathered current press reports of alleged undue political activity, and, sitting out to determine the truth, has reached the conclusion that the charges, briefly stated, is that the charge to a great extent is sustained. A notable exception is reported in the allegations made during the last congress to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt ordered certain federal officers to support Mr. Taft for the Republican nomination. The committee found no evidence to sustain the charges made is wholly lacking. On the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt is credited with having advanced the cause of civil service reform by so amending the civil service rules as to prohibit employees in the competitive service from taking part in political conventions.

On the broad question of the political activity in politics of the federal officers, however, the committee finds that a most undesirable situation exists. Of the more than 300,000 federal officers—one-third are not amenable to civil service classification. These officers often exact a powerful influence in politics and constitute in the opinion of the committee a menace to free institutions. The remedy to be found, the committee believes in an extension of the classified competitive service and a clearer definition of the executive order governing political activity in the unclassified service.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ERECT MEMORIAL

Will Mark the Spot From Which Pilgrim Fathers Sailed

PLYMOUTH HAS THREE

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, March 26.—The citizens of Southampton have inaugurated a movement to erect a suitable memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers on the spot whence they sailed. The project has as its head as chairman and president of the fund, Mayor R. G. Oakley; the secretary is C. F. J. Heamslaw of Heriot's University College, and Col. Albert Swain, the American consul, is a member of the committee. Comparatively few Americans know that the pilgrims embarked at Southampton instead of at Plymouth, as is generally supposed, and only put in at Plymouth for repairs to the boats. An appeal for funds soon will be circulated on both sides of the Atlantic.

Plymouth has three memorials of the sailing of the pilgrims from that place and are visited by many American tourists. There is a stone set in the pavement of the pier at the Barbican with the inscription "May 7, 1620," and a nearby wall is tablet reading that on the 16th of September, 1620, "after being kindly entertained and courteously used by the Pilgrim Fathers sailed from Plymouth in the Mayflower in the providence of God to settle in New Plymouth and to lay the foundation of the New England colony." There is also a window in the Guild Hall depicting the embarkation of the pilgrim band.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Watson

ADVERTISEMENTS ON CAMPAIGN

was the declaration of our committee recommending the support of the Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in congress be received, as printed as part of record of the congress.

was continued, and extended, in the hope of enabling church membership of active and sympathetic co-operation on the great enterprise.

permanent secretary be the council and this conference of expense of movement.

recommended for general cooperation of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in even and community, which in touch with the general and co-operate with all integrations in reaching and the highest missionary effort.

following statement be expressing conviction of faith reference to outstanding of what may be called missionary policy:

of universality and finally of Christ, and of spiritual mankind, we believe the our generation should obey literally the command to preach the Gospel to every creature.

to their several ability unity we believe laymen of equal responsibility, with ministers to pray and to work of the kingdom of God.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

of the estimates of our mission, that at least \$1,000,000 should be contributed to home mission work, and \$2,000,000 to foreign mission work in the course of the next ten years.

umigate As Your Plough

time to kill Moths, Slugs, Flies, Beetles, Lice, Caterpillars and other active insects—is before set on the Trees and Vines, them in the ground, umigate the soil with

PTERITE

on kill all the insects live, or winter, in the

ERITE is a wonderful of pests and germs in— and insures big crops and fruits and vegetables.

The "Eradicator of Plant Pests" sets free you tell as your printing, and mention this paper, able by druggists and dealers generally or direct from the PER & HEPBURN, TORONTO.

AGENTS WANTED.