

WAS CLEAR REBELLION.

Mr. Fielding's Description of the Opposition.

A Long Debate on Rulings in Public Accounts Committee.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Denies Mr. Crockett's Charges.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—At 12.30 this morning the House went into committee of supply, the afternoon and the whole of the night session having been devoted to discussions on motions made by the Opposition in continuance of their tactics, holding up the business, in order to air alleged grievances. The Opposition made loud protest against proceeding with the estimates, apparently not appreciating a dose of their own medicine. The Government was unmoved, however. At 1 o'clock Mr. Taylor, who was then leading the Opposition, renewed the request for an adjournment, but Hon. Mr. Fielding declined. He had no objection to members asking all the questions and making all the criticisms they desired, but thought some business should be done. With the marine estimates under discussion, Mr. Taylor wanted the item of expenses for investigating wrecks to stand, but Mr. Boyce, on his own side, refused to be bound by his temporary leader, and proceeded to discuss the item. At 1.15 Mr. Taylor said he had agreed with the Government to the passing of three items, so as to secure an adjournment. Several of his followers objected to one of them passing, namely, the allowance for mail service, and the debate went on. "This is clear rebellion," said Hon. Mr. Fielding, laughingly.

Replying to Mr. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that the Government hoped to bring down the telegraph and railway bill next week. The election bill was almost ready and would be introduced at an early date. On motion to go into supply, Mr. Crockett complained of what he called the improper use of patronage in New Brunswick, with a view of influencing the Provincial elections, and deprecated Mr. Pugsley's participation in that campaign. His charges of improper patronage were based on newspaper gossip. According to a newspaper paragraph, he said, Mayor Sears of St. John, a lawyer, had been promised the Liberal nomination on the strength of the promise of the postmaster.

Mr. Lemieux said there has been no such promise and no hint of any such promise. Mr. Crockett said Mr. Pugsley was quite capable of looking after his own patronage. He also mentioned that Colonel McLean, one of the Government candidates, was going about with an engineer of the Public Works Department, looking for sites for wharves and other public works, and that in violation of the Provincial statute the Dominion Government had fed Mr. Copp, a lawyer, in the Provincial Legislature. He protested against the Dominion Government seeking to control the affairs of New Brunswick.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said there were only two statements of Mr. Crockett which merited attention. The first was the allegation that Mr. Sears had been promised the postmastership of St. John. That allegation was devoid of foundation, and the same remark applied to the statement that another candidate had been promised the collectorship of customs at Fredericton.

Dr. Daniel also protested against what he regarded as the Dominion Government's interference in New Brunswick affairs. Mr. Lemieux repeated the denial that Mr. Sears had been promised the postmastership of St. John. Referring to the statement that the postmaster at Woodstock was taking an active part in the New Brunswick elections, he said he had received a letter from that gentleman saying that he was not addressing public meetings.

Mr. Fowler said the charge was that the postmaster was attending committee meetings and taking an active part, and there was no denial of that. Knowing the Minister of Public Works as he did, he had no doubt that gentleman had already arranged that Sears was to get the postmastership at St. John. Mr. Lancaster, in charging the Government with inconsistency, declared that the former postmaster at Beauséjour had been dismissed on a charge of violent partisanship, his offence having consisted in saying, after the election was over, that he guessed Gibson was in the soup. The same Government who dismissed a man for that was allowing one of their own officials to take an active part in partisan committee meetings.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson defended the several gentlemen who had been mentioned by Mr. Fowler from the insinuations thrown out in regard to them. He protested against three methods. Parliament had been dragged down in many instances in late years in connection with the method of warfare pursued by the dragging into the mire of the political position and status of public men.

Hon. George E. Foster held that the government had departed from their policy of non-interference in Provincial elections to such an extent that no Provincial contest was carried on without the assistance of the Dominion Administration. Mr. Logan hoped his hon. friend from North Toronto would not worry too much about New Brunswick. He had evidently forgotten that in 1889, when he was a Federal Minister, Hon. Mr. Foster had gone to New Brunswick and had urged the Conservatives to have nothing more to do with the coalition Government, under which the Province was quite happy, but to run the elections on straight party lines.

Mr. Michael declared the idea that public works should cease in New Brunswick because there was an election on. Appeal from Committee to House. Mr. Bain raised the question of the right of the Opposition minority in the Public Accounts Committee to appeal to the House. He moved a resolution declaring that in the public interest the greatest possible freedom in investigation and inquiry should be enjoyed by the Public Accounts Committee, that any action of the majority in excluding evidence or restricting inquiry should be subject to an appeal to the House, and upon the request for that purpose the

necessary reports of proceedings be ordered. Mr. Bain dwelt upon what he regarded as the extravagant Government expenditures revealed in the Public Accounts Committee.

The Premier's Reply. Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that if the object of the motion was to amend the rules of the House or of the Public Accounts Committee, an amendment to the motion to go into supply was hardly the method to adopt. With regard to the complaint that investigation was restricted, the minority had ample means by which to protect itself by following the rules. Instances cited by Mr. Bain of what he regarded as reckless expenditure had been obtained in the very committee of which he complained. He therefore defeated at the very outset the foundation upon which he had based his argument and motion. Motions made before the Public Accounts Committee were matters of record, and it was not within the power either of the majority or the minority to prevent that record coming before the House after the inquiry had concluded. It had happened again and again that a report had been made by a committee to the House, and a case had been sent back for further inquiry. Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that the concluding part of the motion would put it in the power of any single member of the committee, who was not satisfied with the ruling of the chair, to move for proceedings to be taken before the House, and make it impossible to carry on the business of the committee.

Mr. Sproule suggested that there might not be time to send a case back to the committee for further inquiry.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier observed that at the present rate of progress they would be there in October, and possibly November.

Mr. Borden took the ground that the minority, and any member of the committee, were entitled to appeal to the House. It was necessary that they should obtain the fullest publicity. Mr. Bennett supported the views of the mover, and referred to the loss of the mover, and any member of the committee, were entitled to appeal to the House. It was necessary that they should obtain the fullest publicity.

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Mr. Foster claimed that a request to have the proceedings of the committee reported to the House had never been refused. All the minority asked for was fair play and justice. They would keep up the fight all summer and all autumn if they did not get the fullest freedom in the Public Accounts Committee. Mr. Foster was proceeding to annul the statement made by Mr. Fielding that the minority had only such rights as the majority cared to accord them, when Mr. Fielding asked Mr. Foster whether he denied it.

Mr. Foster retorted that he did deny it most emphatically. Such a doctrine was tyrannical and worse than Czarism.

Mr. Fielding maintained that the fact was as he had stated it. A majority might exercise its right foolishly or tyrannically, in which case the minority had its remedy in publicity. But in every deliberative assembly a man had only the rights which the majority accorded to him. Mr. Maclean, of Lunenburg, questioned the sincerity of the Opposition, particularly in respect to political purity. In this connection he read from a newspaper despatch from St. John a story to the effect that Dr. Pearson, of Sussex, had made an affidavit that in response to an appeal from Mr. G. W. Fowler he had consented to be the Conservative candidate. Having done that, he was called upon by several gentlemen, who urged him to subscribe \$1,000 to the party funds, the other two candidates for the county having agreed to do so. He had declined and had lost the nomination. Referring to the resolution before the House, he denied that the Public Accounts Committee had blocked a proper inquiry. Members of the Opposition could not, he believed, point to a single instance during the last four years, at any rate, where the committee had refused a vote or piece of testimony which would elucidate or explain any item of public expenditure.

Mr. Taylor supported the resolution and urged the Prime Minister to call off his bulldogs, otherwise consideration of the estimates could not be proceeded with.

Mr. Clarke, who is Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, contended that the resolution was contrary to the principles relating to Parliamentary procedure. Members on the Government side were just as anxious to get at the truth of transactions which came before the Committee on Public Accounts as members of the Opposition. It seemed to be the view of some of the latter that the committee should be carried on without any regard to the rules of evidence, but they should guard against hearsay statements. He did not see what was to be gained by an appeal to the House, and as for Mr. Borden's plea for publicity, he pointed out that every publicity was given to the proceedings of the committee.

Mr. Barker declared that there were certain Liberal members who were continually obstructing the business of the committee; none more so than Mr. Maclean, of Lunenburg, and Mr. Johnston. Mr. Johnston characterized Mr. Barker's statement as absolutely without foundation, and referred to the printed record of the committee's proceedings as a refutation of it.

Mr. Bain's amendment was lost by 103 to 54. Mr. Pagnon (Conservative) voted with the Government. At 12.30 the House went into supply amid the protests of the Opposition. Finally at 1.35 several items were agreed to, and the committee arose. The House adjourned at 1.40.



MISSES' COSTUME.

Nos. 5482-5349.—The full modes are always becoming to the young girls, and an especially attractive design is here pictured in white dotted mousseline. A fitted lining give a support to the full waist which may either be high or low neck. A pleasing amount of fullness is given in the front and back, regulated by gathers at the waist line. The high neck is completed by a standing collar. The five gored skirt is a charming model and will develop well in most of the seasonable fabrics. It is laid in stitched pleats to any desired depth, the lower edge having a fashionable flare. Albatross, French challis, taffeta louisine, point d'esprit and net are all suitable for the making. Sixteen-year size will require 13½ yards of 44-inch material for the waist and 5¼ yards for the skirt.

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Real Gems Still Supreme

No Perfect Imitations Yet Made, Experts Say.

Recent despatches from London, Paris and Berlin about the making of artificial diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, topazes, etc., coupled with the fact that there is already a large sale of artificial gems which are said to defy detection, are causing some persons who have expended large sums in jewels, supposing that they could always get their money back if they needed it, to ask if such investments are likely to be affected. A negative answer is given to all such questions by the experts associated with the most famous jewelry houses in New York.

These experts admit that artificial stones are having a prosperous present, and that they will have a prosperous future, but they add that their future will be not at all different from their past for the reason that the best artificial stones made to-day are practically the same as the best artificial stones made formerly, and that the best made in the future cannot and will not be any better reproductions of natural stones than the artificial stones now made. There have been improvements in the setting of artificial stones, and the public now hears more about artificial stones and knows more about them because they are advertised more—and that is all.

Two of the best known jewel experts in the country, both of them connected with New York jewelry houses famous the world over, took practically the same view of the case. The first, who was unwilling to be quoted, was when seen by a Sun reporter, examining a 4,000 jeweled butterfly made to order for a customer.

At the question: "Will the recent remarkable productions in artificial stones be likely to affect the sale and the price of real stones?" the expert laid down the butterfly, leaned back and smiled. "Some of the remarkable developments you doubtless refer to," said he, "represent one of the cleverest bunco games known to the jewelry trade for years. I have reference to the alleged manufacture of diamonds. A man who knows anything at all about precious stones can tell at a glance it is not a real ruby."

"As a matter of fact, because of the immense amount of advertising imitations stones have had of late, people get the notion that everybody is buying and wearing them. Until within a comparatively short time some of the department stores have been selling them for as much as \$100 a piece."

"I haven't seen anything better," he said. "How about reconstructed rubies? Despatches from Europe have a lot to say about the wonderful developments in this one kind of artificial stone."

"Misconstrued rubies, I call them. The very best of them I have seen is a very feeble imitation. A man who knows anything at all about precious stones can tell at a glance it is not a real ruby."

"Up to the present time no one has been able to produce an artificial diamond, notwithstanding the many despatches to the contrary received from time to time in this country. One of the latest despatches, I see, tells of a man who paid \$20,000 to a fakir, who professed to hold the secret of how to make diamonds, for his recipe. The man had no recipe. The stones he produced as his own make were discovered to be from Jaggernaut."

"All the diamond dust so far manufactured and which was the invention of Henri Moissan is a powder so fine that it is not so perceptible as ordinary dust is on a mirror or a metal plate or a sheet of paper. It is hardly perceptible at all with the naked eye, and this is

the nearest any one has come to making a diamond.

"These facts, it seems to me, dispose of the question: How will the manufacture of artificial diamonds affect the price of real diamonds? Then about the other precious stones:

"There are reasons why imitations need not be taken very seriously when discussing the question of values, the first of which is this: For thousands of years precious stones have been unrivaled because of nature's triumph in perpetuating the richest of colors of the most splendid lustre in the hardest of materials. Art cannot do this. At least so far the highest art has not succeeded in doing it."

"For this reason precious stones are inimitable, and they will be valued accordingly. Take the ruby for example. 'Perhaps more has been said about the manufactured ruby of late than about any other imitation. As far back as 1886 a good deal was said and written about artificial rubies. At that time I myself prepared a paper on that subject, for which I was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Precious Stones, Paris."

"Artificial rubies—more and more of them have been turned out every year since, some better than others and all finding ready sale. There has been and still is a steady demand for artificial rubies. Meanwhile how has it been with the real ruby?"

"It has been like this: There is not a dealer in precious stones who to-day won't grab at every flawless ruby offered to him and pay almost any price for it, sure that he will find eager customers for the stone, no matter at what figure it is offered. Genuine rubies are as much sought after to-day as they have ever been in the world's history and at bigger prices. None remains long unsold."

"In color and structure a ruby is unmistakable to an expert. He can recognize one at a glance. With the man or woman who has never owned or handled precious stones it is different, and occasionally an unscrupulous dealer has palmed an imitation off as real on such a customer and at top price."

"A dealer like that, if he is in France, saves himself from jail by putting the word 'scientific' in very small letters in a corner of his bill head. This happened to a man I afterward met. Not till after the bill was paid did he get on to the meaning of 'scientific.'"

"When he did get on to it he went for the dealer like a cat on a mat. Very reluctantly the latter was forced to give back the money and take back his ruby."

"Emeralds? Emeralds never have been produced and never will be. Glass dangles joined with green color between is pretty much all we ever get in artificial emeralds, and it is over these that some persons enthuse, declaring them equals almost in brilliancy and beauty of the real stones."

"Artificial sapphires are not a definite crystalline compound at all, and in most cases their color is an unnatural reddish blue—a tint which is not seen in the real stones. A woman once she is acquainted with real sapphires can tell the spurious almost at once."

"But is not the manufacture in such enormous quantities of imitations and the large importation of them to this country bound in time to hurt the sale of real stones?" asked the reporter.

"It hasn't hurt their sale so far. Relatively the importations of real stones are larger than the importation of imitations. Of late the demand by Americans for first grade jewels has been astonishing. It has increased out of all proportion to the increase in our population."

"This is particularly true of New York. For instance, the importations of precious stones to this country in one year, that is, from June, 1906, to June, 1907, was twenty times greater than for the forty previous years. From recent statements made by Berlin jewelers and scientists I should say that more jewels are sold in New York in one year than are sold in Berlin in two generations."

"No, the increased manufacture of artificial jewels will not hurt the sale of the slightest degree the sale or the price of real jewels. As well say that because the fur market is loaded with coats and muffs and neck-pieces made of cat skins and other low priced furs there will be less demand for real furs, or that because there are now quantities of plated silver are now shown in the shops and sold for a nominal price the sale of real silver will decline."

"The increase in the quantities of artificial stones sent to this country and demanded by Americans is simply the outcome of the American woman so soon as she can afford it spends large sums for precious stones."

"One need only visit the Metropolitan Museum on a rainy day to see this. Very well. Women with little money to spend want to be in the fashion, too, so they buy imitation jewels and wear them just as they buy cotton velvet when they can't afford silk velvet, so as a man buys a paper collar when he can't get the price of a linen collar."

"This country is a big place. New York has a tremendous population representing every degree of poverty and riches and of good and bad taste and includes a vast number of people who buy and wear the finest procurable jewels. In the nature of things, therefore, we've got to have enormous quantities of artificial jewels to meet the needs, or rather the wishes, of the bulk of the people. But to imagine that imitation jewels, however numerous, will affect the price of the real is absurd."

"Even the recent financial depression did not affect the market value of real stones at all. The demand for them fell off for a while, but did not demand for artificial stones. I understand, owners of precious stones need have no fear that there will be any drop in the prices of real jewels for a long time to come, if ever."

"It is stated that women of wealth and fashion do not disdain to buy and wear imitation jewels," the reporter observed. "The expert shook his head. 'I do not think that is true,' said he. 'I have seen a woman who owns a handsome jewelry box to run the risk of being caught wearing imitations, knowing that she would be suspected, perhaps, of having more imitation than real jewels. And ten chances to one she would have been caught.'"

"An amusing story was told me by one of my wealthiest customers, who came home from quite an extended trip just in time to attend an opera performance. Most of her jewels were in a safe in the house. For a long time she had been told that she should wear a necklace of imitation pearls matching in size that she usually wore."

"Toward the end of the performance a strand broke and several pearls rolled to the floor. She searched and searched to get one of them. 'You must find it,' she told an attendant, promising him a big reward. 'Why do you worry over one pearl?' a friend asked in wonder. 'You can buy a bushel of them, if you want them.'"

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"She did not know," said the lady in telling the story to me, "that I was sick with fear lest some one should step on the pearl and it would flatten out, thus showing it was an imitation. If that had happened," she concluded, "nothing would have convinced some women know that most of my jewels were not imitations."

"It is mighty improbable, I think, that New York's wealthy class will take to wearing imitations when they can afford the real thing."

JOE MARTIN

Asks for the Repeal of the Japanese Treaty.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 13.—At a crowded meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League here last night the principal speaker was Mr. Joseph Martin, who vigorously attacked both the McBride and Laurier Governments for their treatment of the whole Asiatic question. At the close of the meeting a resolution moved by Mr. Martin and seconded by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, the Socialist leader, was passed unanimously condemning the two Governments.

A motion also passed calling on the Dominion Government to give six months' notice and repeal the treaty. As usual, Mr. Martin and Mr. Hawthornthwaite while in accord in condemning others, were unable to agree themselves, and the latter's speech was also an arraignment of Mr. Martin for asking the people to vote against the McBride and Laurier Governments, while admitting he supported McBride himself.

WINNIPEG'S BIG OVERDRAFT.

Secret Meeting of Council Held to Consider Financial Arrangements.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 13.—A secret meeting of the Council was held yesterday for the purpose of discussing the civic finances, and hearing the answers to the city's proposal to the banks, that the banks should collectively advance \$250,000 to pay off the city's overdraft with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and allow sufficient money for current expenditure for the year 1908, until such time as the city's taxes were collected. His Worship announced that he believed the Bank of Commerce would be willing to carry over the city's overdraft for the purpose of the city's overdraft, and that the city had made other financial arrangements.

It is not improbable that the committee will communicate with a dozen or so of the largest brokers dealing in bonds, and may sell debentures by private tender.

The Council was adverse to waiting for the arrangements for the selling of stock to be completed before placing the debentures on the market.

CUT HIS THROAT WITH RAZOR.

Toronto Man Made Deliberate Attempt on His Life.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Despondent through lack of work, and grieving over the loss of his aged mother, William Salmon, a man of fifty years of age, recently employed in the G. T. R. sheds as a freight handler, attempted to commit suicide at his home, 192 Richmond street west, yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. Fortunately his landlady was attracted to his room by the noise of his movements, and at once called in P. C. Michael, who had him removed to St. Michael's Hospital in the police ambulance. Salmon is a widower, and has no children or relatives in the city. He has a number of relatives living in Montreal. He will recover.

CRUSHED BY LARGE ROCK.

Foreman Near Kenora Sustains Possibly Fatal Injuries.

Kenora, Feb. 13.—While at work yesterday in the rock cut at Dagero, some miles west of here, Samuel Johnston, foreman of rock cutting for Anderson & Johnston, sustained injuries which may result fatally. A large rock in the cut, some distance above, suddenly gave way, and falling pinned Johnston beneath.

Florence Nightingale Honored.

London, Feb. 13.—The Corporation of the City of London will confer the freedom of the city on Florence Nightingale, the organizer of the nursing in the Crimean War, and who has otherwise made herself beloved by her charities to soldiers. She is now in her 89th year.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
Most girls like to look cute, but it's hard work when they get up beyond the 150-pound mark.