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omething to be done, therefore, to
e the world think more about the
time provinces. We should like to see
one soon.

W BRUNSWICKER PROMOTED

(Winnipeg Free Press.)

. E. Johnstone, of this city, has been
pointed to the district managership of
nipeg by the North American Life
urance Company. He has been connect-
with the company indirectly for many
s, but it was only recently that the
pany persuaded him to devote his
le time to the business. During the
few months that he was on the met
such phenomenal success that he has
obtained what is known as the ban
district of the company. Mr. John-
e has been in the west for many years
has spent a great deal of his time in
king and general financial work. His
y friends in this district wish him
ndant success in his new sphere.

r. Johnstone is a son of D. T. John-
e, of Bathurst. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone
spending the winter with their son in
ndon.

The Army of
Constipation
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VER PILLS are
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BRANDS FORGET'S CHARGES AS FALSE

Sir Wilfrid Scores the Financier

Says His Bank Scheme Was Held Up for Good Reasons

Liberal Chieftain's Castigation of Sir Rodolphe Silenced Tory Shouters — Premier Borden Hints at Compromise on Objectionable Clauses of Bank Bill.

Ottawa, Jan. 28—There was a remarkable scene in the house today.

Sir Rodolphe Forget, the Montreal financier, and Premier Borden's right-hand man in the province of Quebec, attempted to show that his relations with the unfortunate Banque Internationale were quite regular and proper.

Sir Rodolphe organized this bank, capitalized it at $10,000,000, got a charter from parliament after some difficulty, induced a number of old country French capitalists to subscribe for shares, and applied to the Laurier government for a license, but because of irregularities, Hon. Mr. Fielding refused to grant it.

It was granted by Mr. White a few days after the Borden government came in. There was a row at the annual meeting, which resulted in the French capitalists withdrawing with financial loss. A few days ago they sought to have the manager of the bank arrested. It has been found desirable to have the affairs of this bank transferred to another.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux yesterday demanded a parliamentary investigation. Sir Rodolphe was not in the house. Today he appeared and spent an hour explaining his position. He charged that the representatives of the French investors who came to Canada to investigate the operations were "conspirators."

Towards the close of his vituperation, however, the financier received a rebuke which hushed a turbulent house. For the first time in his forty-two years of public life, Sir Wilfrid Laurier found it necessary to tell a member that he was unable to accept the truth of his statement. The quickly spoken sentences of Sir Wilfrid, whose courtesy is unfailing, whose word is unquestioned, had dramatic force. Conservative members and several ministers who had been pounding their desks in approval of the utterances of the Montreal financier suddenly stopped and silence fell upon the whole house. Sir Rodolphe finished in comparative silence, and neither Premier Borden, who was apparently very ill at ease, nor any of his ministers made any further demonstration of approval.

Speaking of the refusal of the former treasury board to grant the license and certificate to the unfortunate Banque Internationale, Sir Rodolphe shouted: "The principal reason was that I was running in Montmorency against the son of the president of the Transcontinental railway board (Mr. Parent), the bosom friend of the leader of the opposition."

Sir Wilfrid Gives the Lie to Forget.

Amid the echo of ministerial plaudits, Sir Wilfrid rose. There was instant quiet. "I deny that altogether. I say simply it is not true," he said, in the tense silence that followed a roar of "Take it back" from the Liberal members.

Sir Rodolphe was evidently non-plussed. "You deny your bosom friend." He tried to proceed with an attempt to taunt.

"I deny that a certificate was refused on any such consideration as that just mentioned. The certificate was refused because one of the directors had not been duly qualified when he was elected."

"Let me say," retorted Sir Rodolphe in a high pitched voice, "that the Hon. Mr. Parent came to me in the Chateau Frontenac, about 2 o'clock in the morning, and offered that if I would resign the contest in Montmorency he would give me the license."

Sir Wilfrid again rose. "I know nothing of what Mr. Parent may have done," he observed, adding quietly, "Moreover, let me be plain-spoken. I do not believe that Mr. Parent ever said anything of the kind."

Dealing with the return made to the government, in connection with the bank, which showed the payment of the note to D'Oust for $200,000 as commission on subscriptions as a current loan, Sir Rodolphe laid the blame for signing the return on Robert Bickerdike, Liberal member for St. Lawrence division, Montreal, who is now laid up with a broken leg, who was vice-president. "It was said that I signed the report for April and May," declared the financier. "I was then in Paris. It was the Hon. member for St. Lawrence, the vice-president of the company, who signed the report. Had I been in Montreal myself I would have signed it; I am not shirking the responsibility. When I came back I signed it. I considered the transaction perfectly legal, absolutely legal, and the day when it was decided to call the further money we simply told Mr. D'Oust that the premium on the $900,000 had not come in and he would have to pay his note, and he paid his note."

The Speaker Lenient.

Sir Rodolphe's explanation took over an hour's time of the house, constituting a new record for allowing any member to speak on a question of privilege in reply to a previous debate. He was called to order no less than five times from the Liberal side for palpably dragging in extraneous statements, calculated to show that he was a political martyr. He got, however, only a mild rebuke from the speaker, and a gentle request each time to confine himself to personal explanation.

"Is there any limit to the privilege to be granted this gentleman?" finally asked Hon. Mr. Oliver.

"The honorable gentleman is rather reflecting on the chair," observed the speaker, while several Liberals put in "Hear, hear."

Mr. Oliver, however, gave assurance that he had no such intention.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux rose to reply, when the speaker called him to order. No reply, he said, was possible

When the papers in connection with the case are brought down Mr. Lemieux promises some startling revelations. "I have only scratched the surface," he stated. "If the government grants the investigation I have asked for the revelations will stagger the dominion."

The commons spent the greater part of today's sitting in further discussion of the bank act. The debate, which lasted until midnight, was largely a repetition of that of Tuesday last, when the bill was introduced by Hon. W. T. White.

Premier Borden, in a cautious plea for moderation in bank legislation, hinted at a compromise amendment in regard to the contentious clauses regarding external audit.

The premier suggested that possibly the present provisions of the bill would be so redrafted that men above reproach and absolutely above suspicion of collusion with the directors must be appointed to make the periodical audit of the head office. As far as the branches were concerned, he believed that the banks themselves were now securing adequate and reliable inspectors.

No audit either by government inspectors or by private auditors, appointed by the shareholders, could absolutely guarantee to discover any possible fraud at the head office.

He believed in the feasibility of a thorough independent inspection by competent auditors not directly appointed by the government, who would report to the shareholders and not to the directors anything found wrong.

He instanced the case of one bank with which he had been connected, which had a reserve fund of about $8,000,000. Fully $8,000,000 of this, he declared, represented actual cash paid in by the shareholders during the last twelve years. During that time no shareholder had received more than four or four and a half per cent on his investment. It was absurd to say that banks were making from ten to fourteen per cent annually, on actual investment.

Hon. Frank Oliver pointed out that the interest of bank shareholders was only $200,000,000, as against over $2,000,000,000 of the depositors. The matter should consequently be considered largely from the standpoint of the depositors. He accused the banks in the west of increasing the cost of real estate. "Under these conditions," said he, "it does not lie in the mouth of presidents and general managers to read lectures to the public on speculation in real estate."

Mr. Oliver argued strongly for government inspection and a government audit of head offices.

SCENT A TRICK IN QUEBEC'S ACTION

American Government Not Satisfied With Order Regarding Pulpwood

SEE DISCRIMINATION

United States Lessees of Crown Lands Allege That Gouin Ministry Has Not Lifted the Ban on Them—Taft Decides Duties Will Apply Pending an Investigation.

Washington, Jan. 29—As the result of complaints against the recent order of the Quebec provincial government, purporting to remove all restrictions or export tax from the timber of certain crown lands of that province, President Taft personally will decide whether wood pulp and paper made from the timber affected will be entitled to free entry into the United States.

According to representations to this government, Quebec's action amounts to a discrimination against American holders of crown lands and to grant the free entry privilege, it is declared, would simply defeat the real intent of the wood pulp and paper clause of the Canadian reciprocity agreement. The state and treasury departments have investigated the situation and will make a joint report to the president.

The only operative clause of the reciprocity act admits free of duty all wood cut from lands where exportation is unrestricted, and wood pulp and paper made from such timber. Its primary purpose, it is declared, was to obtain from Canada the remola of all restrictions upon the exportation of timber into the United States for the manufacture into pulp and paper here.

Complaints to this government declare that Quebec has removed restrictions on the timbered lands where the province has received practical assurances that the timber will not be exported but only the wood pulp and paper made from it in Canada. It also is alleged that the province has refused to remove the restrictions from other crown lands in the same province controlled by Americans.

Until the question is settled by the president, Secretary MacVeagh has issued a temporary order for the collection of duty.

ST. STEPHEN CIVIC ELECTIONS RESULT

St. Stephen, Jan. 29—(Special)—The civic elections here passed off quietly today. The vote polled was not large but fairly representative. Mayor W. A. Dinsmore was returned unopposed, and will this year have served his fourth term. Of the four councillors who offered for re-election, Councillor Amos Mallery was defeated. The new men elected are Elwell Dewolfe, Queens ward; Charles Huestis, Kings, ward, and Fred D. J. Graham, Duke's ward.

There was a contest for councillors in each ward. The result follows, the first two in each ward being elected:

Dukes—Hugh Love, 59; Fred D. J. Graham, 60; J. W. Robinson, 33; assessor, Harry L. Wall.

Kings—A. D. Ganong, 103; Charles E. Huestis, 84; Amos Mallery, 74; Thomas Speedy, 53; assessor, Thomas McGeachy.

Queens—Elwell Dewolfe, 112; Parker Grimmer, 94; C. N. Vroom, 80; assessor, J. Fred Douglas.

NEW MOVE AGAINST DR. F. H. WETMORE

Kings County Council Asked to Remove Chairman of Board of Health

FIRST ATTEMPT FAILED

Local Government Refused Request of Municipal Delegation for His Dismissal—Scott Act Report Shows a Deficit—Inspector Reappointed—Other Business of Tuesday's Session.

Hampton, N. B., Jan. 28—The annual meeting of the Kings County council was opened this morning with Warden J. E. McAulay in the chair and all the councillors present. A communication from Sussex announced the appointment of Major James Lamb as councillor from that place. The minutes of last year were approved as printed and all committees were appointed. The presentment of the grand jury regarding a steam heating plant for the court house was laid on the table until after hearing the report of the building committee.

F. Burditt, president of the Good Roads Association, wrote inviting three or more delegates to attend the annual meeting in St. John on Jan. 29. It was decided to send one delegate from each parish to the evening session, and the following were appointed: Cardwell, Coun. Murray; Greenwich, Gorham; Hammond, Cassidy; Hampton, Smith; Havelock, McMackin; Kars, Jones; Kingston, McFarland; Norton, Price; Rothesay, Gilliland; Springfield, Sharpe; Studholm, Folkins; Sussex, Jamieson; Sussex, town, Mayor Lamb; Upham, Floyd; Waterford, Anderson; Westfield, Currie.

Two petitions from J. S. Armstrong, C. E., for the construction of a canal between Marble Cove and St. John harbor, and for a provincial auto road were laid on the table for signatures.

Couns. Gilliland, Folkins and Floyd with the secretary-treasurer were appointed to secure from the registrar of deeds an annual report of all transfers of real estate in the county by parishes. The report of the finance committee at the mid-summer session was approved. An assessment of $85.75 was ordered on the parish of Hampton for laying out a road, and the secretary-treasurer was directed to pay $75 o Hayward as damages in connection therewith. The parish of Greenwich was ordered to be assessed $40.17 for laying out a road.

The report of the printing committee was approved as was also that of the building committee on coal supply and jail heating, with incidental repairs.

A cordial welcome was extended to Mayor Lamb, who expressed his thanks. An assessment of $3,250 was ordered for school purposes. The sum of $23.70 illegally assessed on E. Cripps by the parish of Studholm was ordered to be refunded to him. The council adjourned till 2 p. m.

Wants Dr. Wetmore Removed.

The council resumed at 2 p. m. A petition of John L. Coleman, proprietor of the Tourist hotel, Hampton Village, set forth that in November last Dr. F. H. Wetmore, chairman of the local board of health, visited his hotel and placed his wife and four children in a room to which they were confined for thirteen days, under the plea that they, or some of them, were suffering from scarlet fever. The hotel was placarded and placed under rigid quarantine, whereby he suffered the loss of his wife's services and of the patronage of customers who would otherwise have visited the hotel. Being persuaded that scarlet fever was not present in any member of his family, he called in three other physicians who, in writing, certified that there were no indications of scarlet fever in any of the family when visited nor that this disease had recently existed. The petitioner therefore prayed that Dr. Wetmore be removed by the council from his position as chairman of the board of health. On motion, consideration of the petition was laid over until tomorrow after the report of the board of health is submitted by the chairman, Dr. Wetmore.

There was a long discussion on ordering an assessment of $80 for laying out a road from Passekeag road to Salt Springs road, in the parish of Upham, many objections being made that to members of the council seemed to militate against its legality. It was finally decided to lay the matter over until the next meeting of the council.

Petitions for and against the laying out of a road in the parish of Westfield, leading from Public Landing, were submitted and a number of residents were heard for and against. All necessary information being given the council ordered that the question of assessing damages amounting to $100 and $6 costs, be laid over until tomorrow morning.

The report of the chairman of the local board of health was read by Dr. F. H. Wetmore, chairman, and was adopted. It said that forty cases of infectious disease had been reported to the board during the year; eight cases of diphtheria, with one death; twenty-six cases of scarlet fever, with no deaths; three cases of typhoid fever, with no deaths; and three cases of tuberculosis, with three deaths. A suspected case of smallpox at Model Farm in April proved to be chicken pox. Of scarlet fever there were fifteen cases at Passekeag in June, some of quite a severe type. In August a severe case was reported at Salt Springs, while in November and December an epidemic of scarlet fever occurred in Hampton in connection with the school. In this connection it was decided to take up the petition of John L. Coleman tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, when other physicians are to be heard.

Scott Act Report.

W. G. Asbell, inspector under the Canada Temperance act, submitted his report, showing twenty-three cases tried during the year 1912, nineteen convictions secured, four cases dismissed, fifteen different persons were tried with twelve convictions. The total costs were $709.10; fines and costs collected, $477.40; leaving a deficit of $231.63. The report was adopted and W. G. Asbell was again appointed Scott act inspector for 1913 at a salary of $500.

Refused to Dismiss Dr. Wetmore.

The committee appointed last year to confer with the government regarding the removal of Dr. Wetmore from the position he holds on the board of health for Kings county, reported that they had gone to Fredericton on March 1912, and laid the petition before the government, but no answer had been received. The report was adopted.

The committee on tuberculosis appointed last year reported that no action had been taken.

The finance committee reported favorably on sundry bills.

Councillors Murray, Price and Currie were appointed a committee to visit the municipal home this evening and report on conditions tomorrow. This arose from a discussion on the salary of Manager Loughery, which it is claimed is too small for the work, and results obtained on the farm and in the home.

The council adjourned to 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Hampton, N. B., Jan. 29—The municipal council re-assembled this morning. The committee on the consolidation of the indexes in the office of the registrar of deeds recommended that at present three of the existing six be consolidated at a probable cost of about $1,000, leaving the rest for action by future councils, but that with series seven the principle of consolidation shall prevail.

Mr. Otty, secretary treasurer gave a full statement of the advantages by the proposed change. The report was unanimously adopted.

Hon. G. Hudson Flewwelling, municipal auditor, submitted his report. A summary shows:

Debtor.

Amount to credit of municipality January 1	$18,554.21
Receipts for school fund	6,500.40
Contingent fund	10,440.99
Pauper lunatic fund	628.15
Municipal home funds	4,757.48
M. H. sinking fund	860.50
C. S. Act fines fund	300.00
Highway damages fund	85.00
Parishes surplus funds	312.93
Total	$42,629.17

Credit.

Paid on account of school fund	$33,835.73
Contingent fund	87,749.97
Pauper lunatic fund	695.15
M. Home sinking fund	1,019.21
Municipal home fund	4,711.84
C. T. Act fines fund	200.00
Highway damages fund	202.00
Parishes surplus fund	313.04
Poor indebtedness fund	93.20
Parishes special fund	6.00
Total	$223,206.14
Balance to credit of the municipality	$20,303.03

For school fund, $5,949.27; contingent fund, $9,279.68; pauper lunatic fund, $740.01; M. home fund, $3,320.48; M. Home sinking fund, $309.13; parishes surplus fund, $184.65; parishes special fund, $1.78; highways damages fund, $124; winter road deposit fund $4; C. T. A fine fund $390.01; total $20,303.03.

The report was adopted and ordered printed in the minutes.

Much time was taken up on hearing John L. Coleman in support of his petition for the removal of Dr. F. H. Wetmore, local medical officer, and the defence offered by Dr. Wetmore. The latter said that the existence of scarlet fever in epidemic form was indisputably proved by cases in more or less violent form, although most of the cases were very light. He informed the council that it had no jurisdiction over the board of health, that it was simply a dispute between medical men and between the medical officer and people who had been dealt with by him and that the time of the council was being unnecessarily taken up, whereupon the matter dropped.

Accounts were put up by the finance committee and passed.

A lively discussion arose as to whether or not the parish of Hammond or that of Sussex, or Sussex town, was responsible for $65 for the support of a man named Charles Brown, born in Hammond, afterward settled in Sussex, any other legal settlement being now unknown. Hammond was finally made responsible. Sussex to make repayment if the man's settlement was subsequently established in that parish.

The committee on meadows, etc., reported that the sale of hay on Grassy Island amounted to $64.75, on Pig Island $28, Springfield meadows $1.80 and Kennebeccasis Island $2. They recommend that all public meadows in Kings county be sold for cash and that notices be posted thirty days before sale of the grass.

The committee appointed to visit the municipal home and report on conditions and work of the caretaker recommended that the latter's salary be increased. The report was filed.

The secretary treasurer was authorized to procure a desk for his office. The council adjourned till 1 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

The council reassembled at 1 p.m.

The committee appointed to interview the registrar of deeds with regard to securing for use of the assessors a full statement of transfers of property within the year, reported that the registrar will supply by March 1, a full list of all transfers of real estate for the previous six months, to the assessors of each parish at a cost of $50 for the county, and for a statement covering a year, at the same cost, and books to record same, payable at the summer session of the council, which on their recommendation was approved.

Coun. Gilliland brought up the presentment of the grand jury relating to the heating of the court house, and suggested changing the system of steam heating in the gaol to hot water, as a question of economy. Questions were raised as to the frequent changes made during the past few years, and after the building committee and Mr. Barr, engineer and machinist, had been heard, the whole matter was allowed to drop.

John L. Coleman asked to withdraw his petition and papers re Dr. Wetmore, and, on motion, the secretary-treasurer was instructed to remove the same from the records, and return the papers to John L. Coleman.

On motion, the secretary-treasurer was instructed to furnish the parish clerk of each parish a copy of the schedule of fees under Chapter 187 of the Provincial Statutes relating to fences, trespasses, and pounds.

It was resolved that Wm. L. Belyea be appointed the collector of all notes for the purchase of Grassy Island hay and be required to enter into bonds to the amount of $800, with two securities, such bonds to be approved of by the councillors of Greenwich, and that he receive a ten per cent of such notes, and three per cent for cash payments.

The assessment on the parish of Westfield for a road near Public Landing was again discussed and finally ordered on a standing vote of 13 to 11.

It was ordered that $6,000 be assessed on the county for contingent fund for 1913.

Parish Officers.

The following is a list of the assessors of rates, collectors of rates, overseers of the poor and parish clerks appointed in the several parishes for 1913:

Cardwell.

Assessors—Albert Sears, James Webster, Alex. McAnaspey.
Collector—Thos. Morton.
Overseers of poor—E. J. McCready, Hugh Teakles, Henry Breen.
Parish Clerk—Fred Keith.

Greenwich.

Assessors—G. T. Seeley, O. A. Flewelling, W. W. McKeil.
Collector—Wm. N. Vanwart.
Overseers of poor—C. K. Cunard, Wm. Belyea, E. Northrup.
Parish Clerk—Geo. T. Seeley.

Hammond.

Assessors—Archie Sherwood, Wm. James Devine, Wm. P. Crowe.
Collector—Andrew Kelly.
Overseers of Poor—Paxton Sherwood, Charles Alexander, John Marchbanks.
Parish Clerk—Isaac N. Faulkner.

Hampton.

Assessors—R. H. Smith, E. R. DeMille, Ernest Fowler.
Collector—Geo. H. Barnes.
Overseers of Poor—Milton Bull, Burpee Smith, Seth Erb.
Parish Clerk—Allan W. Hicks.

Havelock.

Assessors—T. G. Parry, Tilley McMackin, Frank Rouse.
Collector—Wm. O. Dunfield.
Overseers of Poor—Amos O. Harper, Elijah McMackin, Michael Hanley.
Parish Clerk—Arthur W. Keith.

Kars.

Assessors—Jas. I. Vanwart, Wm. Jones, John Edgar.
Collector—George O. Urquhart.
Overseers of poor—Beverly Palmer, T. G. Thorne, Smith Spragg.
Parish clerk—Frank Reicker.

Kingston.

Assessors—Wm. P. Giggey, Forest Williams, Brice Nutter.
Collectors—Ed. Earle, No. 1; Aaron Kimball, No. 2.
Overseers of poor—E. E. Puddington, Robert Fullerton, Smith Picket.

Norton.

Assessors—Frank Hayes, C. E. Dixon, Heber Huggard.
Collectors—James H. Folkins, No. 1; John F. Frost, No. 2.
Overseers of poor—John A. Campbell, Ed. Fowler, W. A. Heine.
Parish clerk—E. L. Perkins.

Rothesay.

Assessors—J. L. Flewwelling, E. S. Carter, Wm. McMahon.
Collector—W. S. Saunders.
Overseers of poor—Dr. W. A. Fairweather, John Young, Charles L. Vincent.
Parish clerk—Winifield Darling.

Springfield.

Assessors—Walter B. Scovil, Abner B. Morrell, David Wiley.
Collectors—Wm. D. Gillies, No. 1; E. A. Northrup, No. 2.
Overseers of poor—William Freeze, Geo. Akerley, Lemuel Reicker.
Parish clerk—Alfred Hatfield.

Studholm.

Assessors—H. A. Corbitt, Geo. R. Pearson, Howard R. Keith.
Collectors—I. D. eParson, No. 1; A. I. Mace, No. 2.
Overseers of poor—Tilley Gaunce, John C. Kelly, George Gorham.
Parish clerk—Joseph Alexander.

Sussex.

Assessors—S. C. McCully, Nelson Jeffries, David Little.
Collectors—Isaac Humphrey, No. 1; Chas. Brannan, No. 2.
Overseers of poorRobert Crawford, Levi Thompson, John W. Patterson.
Parish clerk—W. J. Paterson.

Upham.

Assessors—Geo. E. Reid, J. Westra Barnes, Hanford Drummond.
Collector—Joseph Lackie.
Overseers of poor—Robert Lackie, Wm. H. DeMill, John C. Fletcher.
Parish clerk—Thos. Rogers.

Waterford.

Assessors—W. E. S. Flewelling, J. H. DeForest, Patrick Murphy.
Collector—J. E. Richardson.
Overseers of poor—Robert Hawkes, Chas. Buchanan, Patrick O'Leary.
Parish clerk—W. S. D. Moore.

Westfield.

Assessors—Fred. Wood, Edwin Finley, Chas. McKenzie.
Collectors—Ed. Whelpley, No. 1; Thos. Buckley, No. 2.
Overseers of poor—W. H. Lingley, F. R. Fowler, Miles Pitt.
Parish clerk—Chas. Stevens.

J. M. McIntyre, secretary of commissioners of municipal home, read his annual report, showing:

Total receipts	$3,711.84
expenditures	$4,387.19
Deficit	$ 675.35

Total number of paupers, 30.
Total value of property and outfit, $13,790.02.

Lists were furnished of amounts to be assessed on the respective parishes for pauper lunatics.

It was resolved, that as there was some dissatisfaction in the minds of councillors with the management of the municipal home by the commissioners, they be required to place all books, accounts and papers in the hands of the warden and secretary-treasurer for a thorough audit.

Couns. Sharpe, Price and McMackin were appointed a committee to investigate the question at issue between the parishes of Hammond and Sussex, regarding Charles Brown, a pauper lunatic or imbecile, and report at the next meeting of council.

The committee appointed to consolidate the by-laws reported that they had gone into the matter but found that more than consolidation or revision was necessary, and that many of them need to be altogether changed. They therefore recommended that the committee be enlarged and the matter more thoroughly gone into. This was adopted and Couns. Sharpe and Allan Price were added to the committee.

On a vote of 14 to 12, it was decided to hold no meeting of the council in June, 1913.

The council adjourned and a delegation of some sixteen members and the warden left for St. John to attend the meeting of the Good Roads Association.

DYSPEPSIA MADE HIM MISERABLE

Suffered Agony Until "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Him

Hundreds of people gladly testify to the wonderful curative powers of the famous fruit medicine, "Fruit-a-tives." To those now suffering with Indigestion, Dyspepsia or other Stomach Troubles, this letter of Mr. Stirling, the well known real estate operator of Western Ontario, shows the way to a speedy and certain cure.

Glencoe, Ont., Aug. 15th, 1911.

"Fruit-a-tives were so beneficial to me when I suffered with distressing Dyspepsia, that I wish to inform you of their satisfactory results.

Although I have, in past, suffered agony with Dyspepsia, I am now in perfect health. "Fruit-a-tives" accomplished the desired result."

N. C. STIRLING.

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ROGERS BROUGHT TO BOOK IN HOUSE

TO CUT TARIFF ON FOOTWEAR

Pleas of New England Shoe Manufacturers Get No Sympathy

WILL REDEEM PLEDGE

Democratic House Leader Declares Party Was Elected to Revise the Tariff Downward, and They Intend to Do So—No Stock Taken in Blue Ruin Cry of Special Interests.

Washington, Jan. 29—An unsuccessful fight to have the house committee on ways and means retain the present tariff of ten and fifteen per cent. ad valorem on boots and shoes occupied most of today's session. Chairman Underwood, of the committee, flatly told the gathering of representatives of the wholesale and retail shoe industries of the country that the tariff now was prohibitive; that there was no revenue and that retention of the present rates was impossible.

Questions of the committee indicated a sentiment favorable to a big drop in these rates. Numerous spokesmen appeared for the various branches of the shoe business, national associations of the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, and of the labor unions, all favoring the present duties.

Mr. Underwood said that the Democrats did not propose to play favorites as between industries in the work of carrying out the party pledge for revision downward; that while he hoped there never would be a Democratic tariff so below the reasonable competitive basis as to close down any factory in the country, he and others of the committee wanted to write such rates as would stimulate a reasonable competition. He suggested that the final arbitor, the American people, at the last election had rendered a verdict for "tariff for revenue" instead of "for protection," and that "you cannot expect us to write a protective tariff even if only two per cent."

Shoe Manufacturer Cornered.

This foreshadowing of the Democratic policy of the coming extra session of congress came about during the examination of J. Franklin McElwain, of Boston, head of a large shoe manufacturing company. Mr. McElwaine protested that a drop to two per cent. ad valorem would mean the abolition of the manufacturers' profits and that putting shoes on the free list gradually would result in wage reductions. "The ultimate consumer," he agreed, would benefit by free shoes, but it would strike a blow at an immense industry.

"Are you willing, as a witness under oath," insisted Mr. Underwood, "to state that if we put shoes on the free list it is going to wipe out American competition with foreign shoes?"

Mr. Elwain hesitated, and finally said, "No," adding, however, that workmen would be forced to accept less wages.

The committee was curious to know why the tariff was necessary when the American manufacturers were selling shoes "in eighty-seven countries," in one instance, "at the very door of the foreign competition."

Mr. McElwain said that exports were no criterion of competitive conditions, and that "you can sell a gold brick in any country; it's the salesman that turns the trick."

There were numerous other witnesses today and tonight, covering many subjects, from asbestos to nigrette and from diamonds to a variety of ladies' jewelry trinkets.

S. OF T. LODGES RESUSCITATED

Armstrong's Corner, Jan. 25—On Thursday evening last Rev. R. H. Stavert, grand lecturer for the Sons of Temperance, gave an illustrated lecture in the public hall in this place. Rev. J. S. Gregg occupied the chair. At the close of the lecture the division of the Sons of Temperance, which had not met for some time, was reorganized.

The following officers were elected: W. P., A. E. Corbett; W. A., George Lyon; R. S., Wm. McKracken; A. R. S., Mrs. Wm. McKracken; Cond., Miss Helena Lyon; A. Con., Mrs. Alfred Corbett; F. S., Herbert Hasson; Treas., Wm. Quinn Chap., Miss Alta Barton; I. S., Robert Matheson; O. S., Wm. Smith; S. Y. P. W., Miss Alta Barton; D. G. W. P., Leslie Lyon. The night of meeting is Saturday.

Patterson Settlement, Jan. 26—On Friday evening a public temperance meeting was held in the Methodist church here. The speaker of the evening was Rev. R. H. Stavert, of Harcourt, grand lecturer for the Sons of Temperance. Alfred Kirkpatrick presided and introduced the lecturer. The lodge, which has not been meeting of late will henceforth hold its regular meetings. Plans are being made to arrange a juvenile lodge in the near future.

Election Debauchery Shown Up

Minister Squirms Over Query About Course in Antigonish

Denies Estimates Were Made Public by Him, But Refuses to Answer in Regard to His Private Secretary—Uniform Naturalization Law for Empire Advocated.

Ottawa, Jan. 29—Hon. Robert Rogers has again shown his apparent contempt for parliamentary and political decencies. The making public in advance of presentation to the governor-general and parliament of both the main and supplementary estimates, totalling over $200,000, to be expended in Antigonish county, with a view to influencing the recent by-election there, was in itself a brazen breach of ministerial propriety hitherto unrivalled in Canada.

This afternoon, in the house of commons, Mr. Rogers, when questioned by Mr. Chisholm, of Antigonish, as to whether the minister of public works or his secretary had authorized the publication of the estimates, declared that he had not personally authorized it, and bluntly declined, when pressed, to say whether or not his secretary had been authorized to send the letter published on the eve of polling.

Mr. Rogers told Mr. Kyte in the house today of the advance estimates, that the minister himself did not authorize the publication. Senator Girrior had been asking for a memorandum as to expenditures and the memorandum was forwarded in response to his request.

But Mr. Chisholm was not satisfied with the Rogerism. He accused the minister of "evading the question." He thought he was entitled to a straight answer to his questions.

Rogers Consults Borden.

Mr. Rogers engaged in a whispered conference with Premier Borden.

"The minister did not authorize or send the communication," he replied finally.

Mr. Chisholm was not to be put off. "My question," said he, "is also as to whether his secretary sent or authorized to be sent, the letter and its enclosure."

"I did not know that that had any bearing," was Mr. Rogers' response.

Mr. Chisholm again rose, when the speaker called him to order. The minister had given him an answer, and the member could not debate the matter with him.

"My question was, Mr. Speaker," persisted Mr. Chisholm, "whether the minister or his secretary had sent or authorized the sending of the advance information. I hold I am entitled to an answer."

"I will be glad to supply any information," put in Mr. Rogers, suavely, with a grin.

"My question is not answered," Mr. Chisholm maintained.

"There is no use in asking questions if honorable members cannot get an answer," observed Hon. George P. Graham.

But the speaker ruled further discussion out of order.

The main estimates alluded to in the communication have not yet been presented to parliament, while the supplementary estimates are not expected before March.

The Conservative candidate was successful in the Antigonish by-election.

Uniform Naturalization Laws Advocated.

An imperial plan of uniform naturalization was urged upon the government by Mr. MacDonald, Picton, at today's session of parliament. It was private members' day, and a goodly portion of the order paper was cleared by consent and without discussion.

Two questions, Mr. MacDonald pointed out, were involved, the status of the British subject who went abroad and took allegiance to another country, and that of the aliens who came to Canada and were naturalized here. The old theory was "once a British subject, always a British subject." Under existing conditions the aliens who came to Canada and were naturalized here were not entitled to be regarded as British subjects in the world-wide sense. Rights in the United Kingdom were confined to the United Kingdom, and the law in Canada and the empire was in a somewhat confused state.

Mr. MacDonald instanced the case of Hon. George E. Perley, a member of the Borden government, who was born in New Hampshire, but had been naturalized in Canada. It had been suggested that Mr. Perley should represent Canada on the imperial defence committee in London, but in the United Kingdom he was not a British subject. This was a conspicuous illustration of the situation as it existed.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier had taken up the matter at the imperial conference the former Canadian premier had urged the position of "a British subject anywhere, a British subject everywhere." The United Kingdom, however, represented at the discussion by Right Hon. Winston Churchill, then home secretary, had maintained that nothing short of five years' residence in some part of the empire would be satisfactory. Mr. MacDonald urged the government to take up the matter with the home authorities and endeavor to reach some uniform plan which would be empire-wide.

Hon. Mr. Doherty, minister of justice, stated that negotiations had reached a stage where the matter could be arranged in such a way that British naturalization could apply to Canada and Canadian naturalization to Britain, providing both countries agreed to adopt certain regulating clauses. He stated that the five-year term of imperial naturalization would have to be retained, and it was for Canada to decide whether she would retain her three-year term.

Mr. Gorman asked whether it was the intention to have two laws, one for local naturalization and another for imperial naturalization.

Hon. Mr. Doherty said that such a course could be adopted, if it were deemed necessary.

Mr. MacDonald's resolution for the production of despatches and papers in the matter was adopted before the house rose.