RAKE OFF AND COMMISSIONS.

Foster Made Profits on the Side while Manager of Trust Funds of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth's Terrible Arraignment---Minister of Justice Tears to Rags the Alleged Plea of Justification.

Ottawa, April 10.—Parliamentary history does not furnish a parallel of the brilliant and scholarly speech delivered in the House on Wednesday last by Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, minister of justice, in reply to a statement made by Hon. Mr. Foster, whose questionable dealings with the trust funds of the Foresters, under the shelter of what is known as the Union Trust Company, had been so scathingly commented upon by the Royal Commission on Insurance.

For many months Mr. Foster, smarting under the publicity which attached to the revelations before the commission, had threatened and pleaded and supplicated for an opportunity to place himself in a better light before his fellow members of the House, and was given an opportunity upon voting the money for the expenses of the commission in committee of supply.

The honorable gentleman took full advantage for this opportunity and strove with all his ability to make the worse appear the better cause. The prominent pleas made in his three hour address were:

1. That the matters were private and should not have been revealed.
2. That the commission overstepped its powers, and was not impartial.
3. That the whole affair was a scheme to ruin him politically.

FOSTER FAILS TO EXPLAIN AWAY.

Mr. Foster's anxiety to explain his handling of Trust funds led some people to think that probably he had an explanation that would appeal to reasonable men, and that he had been misrepresented and prejudiced. After hearing his appeal, made with all the casuistry and logic of which he is possessed, and all the accompaniments of gestures well known to the trained politician, there is only one conclusion to arrive at, only one verdict to render. Mr. Foster did the things charged against him. He was guilty of handling Trust Funds irregularly and in defiance of statutory enactment.

With respect to these affairs, Mr. Foster directed his energies to disputing the legal aspect of his position, contrary to the views expressed by the Minister of Justice. He denied few things, but entered upon lengthy explanations of many things of small importance.

The House heard him for hours with the greatest patience. He was met with no interruptions, few questions. His listeners carefully analyzed every sentence impartially, for everybody realized that the political future of a public man was at stake. At the conclusion of the statement judgment was suspended until Mr. Aylesworth had replied, and then the result of the verdict was no longer in doubt, a few simple words express much, for they convey the whole story.

Mr. Foster had failed to convince the House.

As he failed to convince the House, so he will fail to convince the country, for the House is representative of the country. It may perhaps be an occasion of regret that a man of the undoubted ability and brilliant parts of Mr. Foster should be lost to public life, but it is better so than that a man who had failed with respect to lesser trusts should by any possibility be placed in charge of the greater ones pertaining to his country.

MR. AYLESWORTH DELIVERS MYSTERLY ARRAIGNMENT.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth approached his subject in a calm and judicial manner, never once sacrificing logic to oratorical effect, but upon occasions rising to lofty heights of cogent reasoning and unanswerable deduction.

The Minister of Justice indicated that the commission was appointed in the public interest to investigate the operations and the transactions and the investments of every life insurance company doing business in Canada. Mr. Aylesworth alluded to the alacrity and willingness with which officials of other companies had produced their books, and compared this with the attitude of Mr. Foster who had only done so fearing the consequences of refusal. Answering Mr. Foster's complaint that he was not allowed counsel, the Minister of Justice reminded him that he (Foster) was only a witness, and that in no court was a witness allowed a counsel, neither was it necessary, for the court always protected witnesses. In Mr. Foster's case, however, he was allowed counsel in the person of a very eminent man, Mr. Nesbit, who participated freely in the discussion.

The Minister of Justice expressed surprise at Mr. Foster's complaint at not being allowed to give his whole story, in view of the fact that he asked and received permission to make a statement before the commission, and in fact did make a very extended statement after having informed the commission that they had searched him right through. He had concluded his remarks in these words:

FOSTER ACKNOWLEDGES COURTESY OF COMMISSION AND COUNSEL.

"I thank you, your honor, for allowing me to make this statement, and I do not think that I should leave this box without acknowledging your unvarying courtesy to me; though I have sometimes had the audicity to question your ruling, it oas been on a question of principle, and nothing personal of course. I do not think I ought to leave either without acknowledging that so far as Mr. Shepley is concerned he has treated me with unvarying courtesy, and all who have been associated with him, the officers and others, have been more than kind."

DUTY OF COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Aylesworth emphasized the duty of the commissioners to make a rigid examination into the affairs of all insurance companies without fear or favor, and disclaimed any undue pressure upon Mr. Foster's company—the Union Trust Company He cited the contention of Mr. Foster's counsel, that while the investments of the Foresters might be examined, those of the Union Trust Company were outside the scope of the commissioners' powers. The Minister of Justice showed the fallacy of this view—that because the Foresters had handed over their funds to the Union Trust Company to invest, the investments could not be followed. He contended that subsidiary companies formed for the purpose of handling insurance funds came properly within the scope of the commission, and instanced the objections raised by counsel for companies other than that represented by Mr. Foster, to prevent such examinations, and how in every case the objection had been over-ruled. All came within the law, all were treated alike. Mr. Hellmuth, counsel appointed by the Ontario government to watch the proceedings before the commission, upheld the opinion of the commissioners in these words:

"I should have thought that if it had been shown that the Union Trust Company, as stated by my learned friend, Mr. Shepley, had been really a creature of the Foresters, created by them for the purpose of investing their funds, not directly, but indirectly an investigation would be as proper as an investigation into the investments made by the creator of the creature."

HISTORY OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. Aylesworth carefully traced the history of the formation of the Union Trust Company, with Mr. Foster as manager, and how $1,996,000 of its total $2,000,000 of capital stock was bought by money of the Foresters, that in other words it was a subsidiary company or creature of the Foresters, and their money and theirs alone was represented by its capital stock, with the exception of $4,000, which four gentlemen took, including Mr. Foster to qualify as directors.

SUBTERFUGE TO EVADE LAW.

The Minister of Justice made an extended reference to the law of the country which wisely throws about the funds of insurance companies, restrictions as to the course of their investments. He depicted in graphic language the various expedients to evade the law practised by those interested, who, finding themselves hampered by the restrictions which the law has cast about their investments endeavor to set the law at naught by forming a trust company which to all practical purposes, shall be another name for insurance company itself. In such case every restraint and every guard may be cast to the winds and wild speculation takes the place of legal investment, and the funds of the widow and fatherless are gravely imperilled.

This very course had been adopted in the creation of the Union Trust Co., of which Mr. Foster was manager for all of its $2,000,000 of capital except $4,000 was the money of the Foresters, and the trust company speculated with it, free from the restraints imposed by the insurance laws. Evil such as this had been unearthed in consequence of the labors of the Insurance Commission, which throughout had acted only in the public interest, and that the law might not be violated.

Mr. Aylesworth devoted some time to the consideration of the plea made by Mr. Foster that his operations as manager of the Trust Company had been successful. The minister of justice, in severe language, invited the House to consider what would have been the case had the speculative transactions of Mr. Foster with the funds of the Foresters resulted disastrously? His opinion was that it would have been a repitition of the Ontario Bank affair, the manager of which is now a convicted felon.

FOSTER GOT COMMISSIONS.

Mr. Aylesworth caustically alluded to the fact that Mr. Foster had received a commission of $5,000 while manager of the Trust Company, out of trust funds. This amount Mr. Foster disputed, but he admitted it was $1,250. Mr. Aylesworth severely criticised this incident, denouncing the act in unmeasured terms, particularly in face of a resolution passed by the Trust Company directors that no officer of the company should receive commissions from the oposite side. Every penny of this commission was the property of the Trust company, wrongfully received by Mr. Foster, the manager of that company while in its employ and transacting its business. Mr. Foster explains this incident by saying it arose out of a land transaction, the money to finance which was borrowed by himself and others from the Foresters direct.

Another case of taking commissions from trust funds arising out of another land transaction is admitted by Mr. Foster in the following letter:

Toronto, January 5, 1904.

"Yours of January 2nd duly received re Pritchard's sale of Swan river district lands. The contracts will be with the Union Trust Company in trust. Cash payment will be made to credit of vendors in Standard Bank of Toronto on receipt and signing of satisfactory documents of agreements. Twenty-five cents per acre is to be paid as commission on sale. This can be either be deducted from the cash payment, or better, you can send a check therefor signed by the vendor in favor of myself I will then deposite the credit of vendors the whole cash payment and present cheque which will be paid therefore. Kindly see that purchasers are allowed to pay up whole amount due on lands at any time without notice or bonus.

"Yours truly,

"GEORGE E. FOSTER."

Accordingly a check for $2,480 or 25 cents an acre on 9,920 acres was issued to Mr. Foster. This, said Mr. Aylesworth, was trust money, money of the Forresters, and although concealed in the Union Trust Company, became a proper subject for enquiry by the commissioners, and therefore, because the commissioners enquire into whose pocket the money went, they are assailed in the House by Mr. Foster as being false to every principle of honor, and accused of desiring his political downfall.

PROFITABLE LAND DEAL.

Having control of trust funds to a large amount, Mr. Foster entered into negotiations with several of his political friends, members of the House, to buy from them 200,000 acres of land, upon which they held an option. Mr. Foster, while manager of the Union Trust Company, bought these lands for the Foster, McGillivray syndicate for $900,000 cash, a profit of $200,000 to his political friends. This money was advanced by Mr. Foster, manager Union Trust Company, to Messrs. Foster, McGillivray & Co., or a new entity called into existence for the purpose, and known as the Great West Land Company. The security was the lands only, and the money was the money of the Foresters which had been exchanged for Trust Company stock.

The only assets this company had was its capital stock of $100,000, and its indebtedness to the Union Trust Company of $900,000. 482½ shares of this stock were divided between Mr. Foster and two friends, some went to other parties, and 337½ remained, it being understood that they were designed as compensation for the financier who should find the money to make the payments for the land.

ANOTHER PROFIT ON TRUST ACCOUNT.

These 337½ shares were worth about $85,000 in cash, and were the property of the Union Trust Company. Mr. Aylesworth carefully reviewed the duty of the commissioners to trace this money, which was Trust Company money, therefore Foresters money. He went very creffully over the events which led to the six directors of the Union Trust Company, discussing as to whether these shares should be returned to Messrs. Foster Co. Finally a directors' meeting was said to be held, although it is sworn to by witnesses and directors that they knew nothing of them, and there is no record of them, in which these shares were transferred, and referring to the incident, Mr. Aylesworth says:

"And at meetings where these three directors were in one instance in actual majority, there were 337½ shares of the land company which had from the first been designed to be the absolute property of the trust company as consideration for making these advances, which were shares which had been earned by that company in the risk it had undertaken, diverted from the purpose for which they were intended and put into the possession, for their private benefit, of the three directors present, one of these directors being Mr. Foster himself."

Continuing Mr. Aylesworth charged Mr. Foster with participating wrongfully in profits that belonged to the Union Trust Company, his direct accusation being in the following language.

DIRECT ACCUSATION MADE.

"We have at the very least computation, $85,000, which was the property of the Union Trust Company which had earned it, which had contracted for it, and which, by this transaction, and upon these minutes I have referred to, has passed from the possession of the company into the possession of its managing director, Mr. Foster, and his two fellow-directors unher circumstances where the remainder of the directors, who are credited with being present, say they never knew anything about it.

STARTLING INSTANCE OF GRAFT.

Mr. Aylesworth commented upon other transactions of Mr. Foster, one of them in particular referring to a sale to the Great West Land Company of 8,640 acres of land. No record of this appears in the minutes of the company. The Union Trust Company owned 337½ shares of stock in the Great West Land Company, and should have received its profits, but it apparently did not. No less a sum, said Mr. Aylesworth than $4,320, was handed to the directorate or executive of that company itself. These men, of whom Mr. Foster was one, took $4,320, which was the money of the Independent Order of Foresters, and they continue to hold it. It may not be commission, it is not so called, but it is, said the Minister of Juctice, what I think if it were from the other side of the House and were a transaction in which any one felt there was a political significance, would be called a rake off a startling instance of graft.

When the Minister of Justice concluded Mr. Foster had been stripped of his specious covering, and stood naked before the House, exhibited in his true colors, as a man who charges wrong-doing, and had himself been guilty as proved by the commissioners. Mr. Aylesworth showed how companies were formed for the purpose of handling operations that could thereby be concealed, and how the profits thus made were diverted by Mr. Foster from their legitimate channel.

No more can Mr. Foster sanctimoniously raise his hands in the House and accuse men of grafting. No more can the hero of land commissions critize the government and receive consideration. No longer can the man who lent trust funds to himself and made a rake-off on the side protect the public treasury of Canada. For the future Mr. Foster cannot exert that influence on the public life of Canada which might be expected of one whose transactions had been of a character to provoke commendation rather than censure.

A puny child is always an anxiety to the parents. There seems generally no reason why the little one should be weak when it is so well fed. But the fact is that it does not matter how much food the child takes if the stomach cannot extract the nourishment from it. No benefit can be derived from just eating. This is the condition of many a sickly child. The stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are not doing their work, and the body is really starving. It is little use to give fish foods, like cod liver oil and emulsion, is such a case, because they also have to be digested. Strength is what the stomach needs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves and increases the action of the blood making glands. It is superior to every other preparation for children's use, on account of its body building qualities, and also because it is pleasant to the taste and contains no alcohol. The virtues of native medicinal roots are extracted and their value enhanced by the use of triple refined glycerine, which of itself, is a most valuable nutritive and promoter of digestion, Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet.

UPPER MAUGERVILLE.

Mr. Harry Camp is recovering from his recent illness.

Mr. Arthur Sables, son of Rev. Mr. Sables is quite low with pheumonia.

Mr. Will Cummings has moved from the Cox farm to the Thomas Wasson farm at Sheffield.

A large number went from here to Lincoln on Sunday afternoon to attend the funeral of the late Miss Mitchell, who had many friends in this place.

Messrs. Smith Bros., of Blissville have purchased from the York and Sunbury Milling Co., their mill at Upper Maugerville, and will commence operations as soon as the river opens. The people of this locality will be pleased to see this mill sawing again.

LIEVE RHEUMATIC PAINS.

I have been a very great sufferer from the dreadful disease, rheumatism for a number of years. I have tried many medicines but never got much relief from any of them until two years ago, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I found relief before I had used all of one bottle, but kept on applying it and soon felt like a different woman. Through my advice many of my friends have tried it and can tell you how wonderfully it has worked—Mrs. Sarah A. Cole, 140 S. New St. Dover, Del. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment. The relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. It makes res and sleep possible. For sale by a dealers.

MANY CHILDREN SICK.

Get their feet wet, catch cold or cramps, and give mothers an anxious time. With the first shiver or sneeze rub the little one's chest with Nerviline, gargle the throat, and give ten drops in hot water at bedtime. Next morning all is well. No cold, no time lost at school. If Polson's Nerviline isn't in your home get it there at once. Dealers sell it in large 25c. bottles.

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After you have eaten a meal, the stomach should do two things—pour out a dissolving fluid to digest the food—and churn the food until completely digested and liquified. Sour Stomach, Belching Gas, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, simply mean that the stomach is not doing its work properly.

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"Fruit-a-tives" make the liver active and regulate the bowels. There will be an end to those Bilious Headaches, too, as soon as you start curing your Dyspepsia and Constipation with Fruit-a-tives.

"Fruit-a-tives" contain the wonderful medicinal properties of fruit—in an active and curative form. 50c. a-box—6 for $2.50. At all dealers'.

Fruit-a-tives

OR (FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.) 117

It is a poor kind of sympathy that exhausts itself in a sigh.

Brass utensils are often ruined because the salt and vinegar necessary to their perfect cleansing are forgot-

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This is an apt description of constipation. It's an unnatural condition to begin with, and it's more, because it brings about blood deterioration, interferes with digestion, renders you susceptible to infections diseases and causes anaemia. Not so much a purgative as a natural stimulant to the bowels is what you need. You get it in Dr, Hamilton's Pills which increase liver activity, restore the bowels to perfect action and positively cure constipation and its attendant evils. Insist on having only Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, 25c. per box at all dealers.

MAILS CLOSING.

In affect, October 1, 1906.

6 a.m.—For St. John, etc., St. Stephen and Charlotte Co., Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Counties, and United States.

7.00 a.m.—Woodstock and Gibson Branch Stations, daily.

WAY MAILS—East Side St. John River.

7.00 a. m.—For Keswick Ridge, Southampton, etc., Mondays and Thursdays.

West Side St. John River.

7.00 a, m.—For Springhill, Kingsclear, Prince William, etc. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

6.30 a.m.—St. John River via Steamer.—For Oromocto Sheffield, Gagetown, etc.

9.15 a.m.—St. John; etc., C. P. Railway stations, East, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

10 a. m.—For St. Mary's Ferry, Gibson and Marysville.

WAY MAILS.

2 p.m.—For Nashwaaksis and St. Mary's Ferry, daily, Nasonworth, New Maryland, Hanwell, Lower St. Marys and Royal Road. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

4.15 p.m.—For Gibson, Marysville, Boiestown, Doaktown, Blackville, etc., Chatham, and I. C. Railway Stations, north and south.

4.45 p.m.—For St. Stephen, Woodstock, United States, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and North West West Provinces.

8.15 p. m.—For St. John, etc., Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

4.30 p.m.—British mails via New York, Mondays and Thursdays.

MAILS RECEIVED.

9.30 a.m.—From St. John, etc, and Nova Scotia.
From Hamtown, Royal Road, etc.

11.00 a.m.—From Nasonworth and New Maryland, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

12.00 noon—From Montreal, Ottawa, Northwest Provinces, etc., and United States.

1.20 p. m.—From I. C. Railway Stations, North Shore and Quebec.

St. John River via Steamer.—

5 p.m.—From Oromocto, Sheffield, Gagetown, etc.

9.05 p.m.—From Woodstock and Gibson Branch Stations, Daily.

8.20 p. m—From Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and St. John.

WAY MAILS

7.00 p. m—West Side River, St. John.—From Meductic, and Way Offices, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
St. John.—From Woodstock and Way Offices. Tuesdays and Fridays.

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