GREAT ENGLISH JOURNALIST WRITES OF GREAT BRITAIN---SPECIAL INTEREST TO AMERICA

(Special to the Sun.)

(BY PAUL LAMBETH.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.—There is a persistent rumor in the neighborhood of Hever Castle that William Waldorf Astor is about to marry. The villagers and workmen around the old Tudor place are at any rate perfectly convinced that they will shortly witness the home-coming of a young bride.

For some time past Mr. Astor has been seen wandering over the wonderful estate which he has literally transformed, accompanied by a handsome girl belonging to an old Kentish family and many years his junior. He has introduced the young lady to several of his personal friends.

Hever Castle is now ready for occupation. Mr. Astor of late has been spending week-ends there superintending the great work of restoration and living in the simplest of bungalows commanding a lovely view of the old moat.

At the castle Mr. Astor will occupy the Henry VIII. state chamber, a glorious and regal apartment, but for the present the haunted room will not be furnished. In this room the ghost of Anne Boleyn is said to walk at night.

Mrs. Spender Clay (Pauline Astor) is enchanted with the old Tudor village and has spent several week-ends in it. The whole estate bristles with notice boards warning people not to trespass and every workman in the neighborhood knows that if he ventures on the sacred enclosure he will be taken into custody by the police.

The British army manoeuvres which have just concluded may not have been of great value, but they showed conclusively that Tommy Atkins is in future to learn what real warfare is like.

In many instances the commissariat broke down completely and Sussex many men were without food and water for twenty hours. But Tommy came out very well. He merely tightened his belt and robbed fields of turnips and other raw delicacies just as he would in real warfare.

In one case which is now being investigated, several men in an infantry regiment lassooed a fat swan, and killed and roasted it for dinner.

Everyone, however, agrees that the manoeuvres were the best approach to real warfare ever attempted in this country, and Sir John French and General Baden Powell were extremely pleased with the stoical and uncomplaining behavior of the troops.

Book lovers are getting up a great agitation about the sale of Lord Amherst's splendid library. No sooner is a library announced for sale than the name of J Pietpont Morgan is heard on every side, and indignant old gentlemon write to the papers from literary clubs calling attention to the scandalous exportation to America of England's priceless literary treasures.

A. W. Pollard, one of the great authorities of the British Museum, has done something to calm the agitation by stating that great private collections invariably find their way into public ownership, and predicts that all the collections now being formed by enormously wealthy Americans will some day be found in American universities or museums, when, he says, the best use will be made of them.

This has always been the case with private collections in England, and Mr. Pollard does not see why the English-speaking public on both sides of the Atlantic should not benefit equally.

The squares like Grosvenor, Belgrave and Eton squares, which are such a delightful feature of London with their great trees and lawns kept excusively for the residents are actually very seldom used except by children and nurse maids, but Mrs. Arthur Paget, who is at last really recovering from her terrible lift accident two years ago, is making good use of Belgrave Square.

Almost every day she can be seen walking very slowly round the enclosed gardens leaning on a heavy gold headed stick presented to her by the Princess of Wales. At present she can only move slowly, but she has great hopes of complete recovery and will probably be seen about a good deal during the winter. Her daughter, Miss Leila Paget, is going out to India at the end of October.

John Burns, the labor cabinet minister, is now comfortably settled in his new and larger home in Lavender Gardens. A great deal of fuss was made about his personal removal of his household goods from the humble home in Lavender Hill which he has occupied for so many years, but as a matter of fact it was only his precious books that he moved personally.

Mr. Burns' books are his greatest treasures. Since his early days he has collected books which related to the history of England, books of travel and volumes of vital statistics. To this day he can be seen diving into the three-penny books of second-hand book sellers.

His collection of "blue books," all carefully bound, is unrivalled. They occupy every available inch of space in the house at Lavender Hill, much to the annoyance of Mrs. Burns.

Mr. Burns did not even occupy the whole house at Lavender Hill. For some years the top floor was tenanted by the widow of a chimney sweep. Now his new house is absolutely lined with books so carefully arranged that he can put his finger on any "facts" which his opponents may require.

The Princess of Wales is extremely anxious to secure some kind of good official positions with comfortable incomes attached to them for her brothers Prince Alexander and Prince Francis of Teck, but the King, with his usual knowledge of public feeling, has so far declined to find "fat billets" for either of them.

The present government, His Majesty realizes, would not encourage such an action and public opinion would not be in favor of it. Prince Francis, who occupies a small bachelor suite in London, is continually getting into "scrapes" of one sort or another.

Just now he is economizing in Italy, after having received a severe lecture from the Prince of Wales.

The only position which is spoken of as being suitable to him would be that of ornamental adviser to the officers of the Norwegian army. King Haakon, who married Princess Maud of Wales, and who is visiting London shortly, is anxious to secure the services of young British ex-army officers to smarten up his own army. Prince Francis of Teck is undoubtedly smart, and is keen on all army matters.

U. S. ITEMS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—A revision of the general tariff laws of the United States and better reciprocity with foreign countries, especially England and Canada, was demanded in a resolution adopted by the National Association of Agricultural Implements and Vehicle Manufacturers at the closing session here today of its 13th annual convention. A banquet tonight completed the work of the convention. Today's session was devoted to a general discussion of the timber industry of the United States in which it was pointed out that Canada has about the only product available for many of the members of the organization. The matter was finally disposed of by the adoption of the resolution.

Jamestown, Va., was selected as the meeting place of the 1907 convention and H. F. Niles, of Racine, was elected president.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 10—Mrs. Fred Gaillat, who, with her three children, the oldest 10 years of age, recently forsook the Holy Ghost and Us Society at Shiloh, after living there three years, left Portland today for her home in Tacoma, Wash., on money sent her by her mother. Her husband is with "Elijah" Sandford on the Palestine trip, and she says she does not expect to ever see him again, as he remains steadfast as a disciple of Sandford. She said that the dwellers at Shiloh have been on very meagre rations this fall, and now their chief staple is cornmeal mush.

Gaillat had a plumbing business in Tacoma which he sold out on his conversion, and on his arrival at Shiloh gave all his money to Sandford.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11. — Coeducation at the University of Chicago has been abolished. Its official death warrant has been signed by the faculty and henceforth as fast as the plan can be matured the men and women are to be gradually separated until complete segregation has ultimately been secured. The final aim is to build up two affiliated univerisities, one for women, the other for men.

Dean William D. MacClintock today made announcement of the new plans to the woman's college of philosophy. The buildings for the women's dormitory, recitation room and entertainment halls are to be entirely removed from those of the men, and the two sexes will never meet in class, at lectures or at chapel meetings. They will occasionally meet at the campus.

"These arrangements," Dean MacClintock announced, "will insure privack both to the men and the women. They will meet on a strictly intellectural basis. University life here needs to be more secluded and freer from the publicity which is now its greatest failing."

WINCHENDON, Mass., Oct. 12.—Harry Wood, who is suspected of having shot and killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ira Wood, at her home last night, was found at his home early today with his throat cut by a razor. The wound is not dangerous. Later Wood was placed under arrest on the charge of murder and removed to the police station.

Near the bed in which Wood was found stood a loaded shot gun and in the road between the house and Ira Wood's residence was found a shell which fitted this gun. Mrs. Wood was killed by a charge from a shotgun.

The motive for the crime is not known. Harry Wood would say nothing about the affair after his arrest today. He is said to be regarded by his neighbors as somewhat mentally defective.

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, Oct. 12.—At the opening of the winter session of St. Andrew's university today, the principal, Dr. James Donaldson showed himself to be an ardent supporter of spelling reform. Dr. Donaldson said that he cordially favored phonetic spelling as children and illiterates could learn through a phonetic alphabet in a quarter or third of the time required under the present system, and as millions of children were learning to read phonetic spelling would save millions of hours of wasted labor and irritating vexation. It would also aid materially in governing the colonies and dependencies as it was of the utmost importance that every citizen of the British Empire, whatever his native tongue could learn English. The greatest obstacle to the learning English would be removed when the words was spelled phonetically.

Dr. Donaldson at the conclusion of Carnegie had donated $50,000 to the additional erection of a library of the university.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—According to opinions given today by officials in the State Department at Washington, James B. Lehnemann, who was arrested today in Halifax, N. S., for complicity in the Frolic smuggling case, and held pending action by immigration officials in Boston, is immune from prosecution. The authorities quote certain treaties to show that if Lehnemann wishes to fight extradition he cannot be brought to this country to face the charge of conspiring to smuggle Chinese into the United States. No extradition papers were asked for by the Boston authorities today, and the matter is practically at a standstill.

The fact that it is no crime to bring Chinese into Canada is the great factor in the conclusion that the offence committed is not extraditable.

Commisssioner of Immigration Sargent is expected to arrive here Monday to take charge of the Frolic case, and will probably spend some time in Boston, having been called back suddenly from the west by the smuggling episode. The state department is still anxious to send the Chinese back to Newfoundland, but Secretary Metcalf has made no definite decision as to this side of the case.

With Lehnemann in custody at Halifax, having confessed as to the operations of the Boston smugglers, federal officers say that they are very close to a solution of the puzzling aspect of the Frolic episode as well as seeing at hand the elimination of the gang which has long made Boston its headquarters for Chinese smuggling.

Federal officers saw nothing today of Captain Herbert F. Colby, who disappeared as soon as the first of the Chinese were landed. It was reported that his wife in South Boston had received a letter from him and that he was in this vicinity, but not in Boston.

John H. Casey, former first assistant U. S. attorney, attorney for Edward I. Junkins of South Boston, who is under arrest at Providence, said tonight that he would not object to the removal of his client to this district.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—At the office of the French Cable Company in this city today, it was stated that there had been no fresh eruption of the volcano of Mont Pelee on the Island of Martinique. Reports of such an eruption came from Guadeloupe and St. Thomas in the West Indies. Supt. Sweeney, of the French Cable Company's office said: "I have this moment received the following from Martinique: 'Stories of fresh eruption of Mont Pelee false. Volcano is calm.'"

EMIGRANT'S BROKEN HEART WAS HEALED

PARIS, Oct. 13—A curious little romance was wrapped up in a wedding ceremony which took place at Havre the other day. Some weeks ago a Savoyard emigrant in New York received a letter from his fiancee at home stating that she intended to kill herself because her parents wanted her to marry another man.

The Savoyard whose name is Centenarini, took the first available ship home, declaring his intention of shooting himself on his sweetheart's grave should she have carried out her threat.

On the volage, however, he met a fellow-countrywoman, who was returning home with a comfortable little fortune. They fell in love with each other, and on arriving at Harve were promptly married.

Centenarini's happiness was unmixed with remorse, for awaiting him at Havre he found a letter stating that his fiancee, instead of carrying out her threat to kill herself, had married the "other man," and was satisfied that she had made the right choice.

SQUADRONS OF "DREADNOUGHTS."

(Engineering.)

The prospects, says Engineering, are that in 1909 no Continental nation will have in fighting condition one single ship of the Dreadnought type; whereas, if the British Admiralty continue the rate of construction attained with the ship to be tried next week, they will then have one squadron made up of six Dreadnoughts, and, in addition, a squadron composed of eight ships of the King Edward VII. class, and two Lord Nelsons. The first squadron will have sixty 12-in. guns, with the enormous advantage of a short and easily-manipulated fighting line, while the second squadron will have forty 12-in. guns and fifty-two 9.2-in. guns. Both will be enormously superior to any spuadron of an equal number of ships of any other navy. By 1908, too, the British nation will know whether foreign nations accept the olive branch which it has held out in this year's naval policy, by a relaxation of naval expenditure, without any diminution of determination to ultimately maintain mastery of the sea. If this desire for limiting armaments is not reciprocated, then, continues Engineering, there will be equal unanimity in continuing building operations to maintain our supremacy at all costs. There should be no mistake about this view. The Sea Lords, who, after all, have the confidence of the nation, will not waver as to the vital principle of supremacy. Foreign nations, and notably the German people, may realise that their continuance in the development of their naval programme—involving as it does in their case not only an enormous sum for ships, but something like 10 millions sterling for the widening of the Kiel Canal—cannot win even the mastery of the German Ocean—the ambition of the "Admiral of the Atlantic."

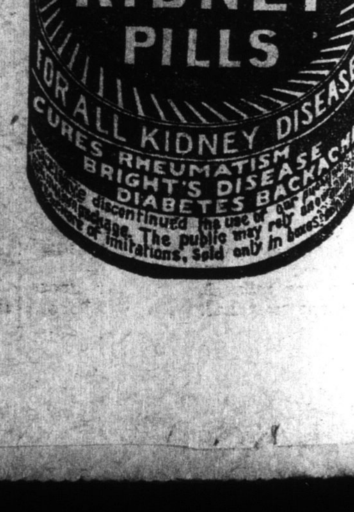
CHANGES THE CASE.

De Riter—Wouldn't you like to read this new book of mine?

Kandor—No, thank you.

De Riter—It's Cleverly's latest novel. I just bought it.

Kandor—Oh, let's have it. I thought you meant you wrote it.



FOWLER, DEFIANT, HE FACES THE INSURANCE COMMISSION.

Star Chamber, He Called It, Inspired by Political Motives—Refused to Give Information, But Was Over-ruled.

Angry Passage Between Witness and Shepley—Fowler Practically Admits All that Was Charged, but Defends Deals as Legitimate Business — Got Tip from D. D. Mann and Favors from Shaughnessy — Admits He Made $55,000 on Kamloops Deal, but Denies Agency and Refuses to Tell Who Shared in Profits

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Geo. W. Fowler entered the insurance commission court this morning with the shadow of jail walking a bit hanging over him for contempt. This did not seem to affect him. He escaped punitive action, and he told Mr. Shepley on the stand it was his opinion there was a good deal of politics in the whole thing. He ended this with a laugh. In regard to his disobeying the summons he said:

"I was served with a subpoena in this matter. I was asked to be here on a certain Tuesday. I was on my way west with my wife and daughter. I had come from New Brunswick. I did not understand the scope of the commision was to be as wide as it has. I was here for three or four days in the city of Toronto, in all public places. I had no desire to evade the service of the subpoena or to evade giving evidence. I had very important business in the West. I came here and found the commission engaged on the Home Life Company. It seemed to me that would take considerable time to be disposed of, I knew parliament was coming on in November, and if I stayed here for three or four weeks I would not be able to get out west at all. I was here a day or two longer than I might have been. I sacrificed my private business to a large extent in order to get here as quickly as possible, knowing you were pretty well through with the investigation. The fact that I came here at 10.30 this morning and found the commission still engaged in this way would seem to show it has not suffered much by my absence. It may be that Mr. Shepley in his conduct of the prosecution, or enquiry wished to put me on earlier; this would be the only reason why he could have wanted be earlier. I do not think he has suffered so much on my account.

"I am here today to give evidence, and with regard to rather peculiar proceedings. Mr. Shepley knew I was on the way. I telegraphed him from Revelstoke and Winnipeg, and kept him informed as to my movements. A gentleman in the train at North Bay came and asked me if I was Fowler. I told him I bore that now rather celebrated name. He had a telegram bidding me get here with no delay. The train was eight hours late. I was served here by Mr. Ross with a subpoena to appear and show cause why I should not be shut up in jail for showing contempt.

"I can assure your honors I did not attempt to show contempt for this court."

Mr. Shepley replied by saying if it were not certain before, it is now sure that he did not allow his private business to suffer on account of the commission. His being here now did not justify his previous absence. However, Judge McTavish smoothed it all out, saying he did not think the commission would impose any penalty.

ORONHYATEKHA CONTRADICTS FOSTER.

At the opening of the session, Dr. Oronhyatekha was recalled in reference to matters which have arisen since his testimony.

"You have read," said Mr. Shepley, "the evidence of Mr. Foster."

"The statement," answered the doctor, "by Mr. Foster, that I was given 200 shares is entirely erroneous. Mr. McGillivray told me I would be made a shareholder, but I did not know how many shares were in my name until the enquiry opened. Dr. Montague paid $2,500 to my private secretary during my absence and I think $1,200 was paid by Foster. I understood the $2,500 were profits on my share of the Montague syndicate. My intention was to hold these sums until the final settlement."

"Your intention was to use these lands with others to reduce the apparent expenses of the Foresters' home?"

"Yes."

"And they went for that?"

"There's not the slightest doubt."

"Then that $1,200 from Foster?"

"I was told that was from the profit of the Union Trust."

The doctor asked permission to make a statement.

HEAD FORESTER NOT WEALTHY.

"It has been stated," he said, "that I am a wealthy man, and that of course I have made it out of the Order. In one way I am. I spent $100,000 in improvements in Foresters' Island. Last year I deeded it over to the management, retaining only the use of the castle during my life and the use of the house each for my daughters and son. After we die the property will belong absolutely to the I. O. F. My income is just my salary. I haven't $2,000 worth of property outside of a few lots and a farm which I cannot sell. That is all, except the confidence and esteem of the membership, which I would sooner have than cash.

George W. Fowler then stepped into the box. He said he lived in Sussex, N. B., and had been an M. P. since 1900. He was a barrister.

"Then give me the origin of your acquiring lands in the Northwest from the C. P. R?" began Mr. Shepley.

"Some time in Oct. 1902 Rufus Pope and myself got an option on lands near what is known as the Elbow of the Saskatchewan, along what was the proposed route of the C. N. R. We got the option at $3.50 per acre."

"Where is that option?"

HAD NO WRITTEN OPTION.

"I do not know. It was not in writing at first, but whether there was a memorandum or not I can't say. Have no recollection of it being reduced in writing."

"How were you to select your lands?"

"We had a map."

"Where is that?"

"I really don't know. It may be down home."

Mr. Fowler told of Pope, Lefurgey, Bennet and himself being in the west together and seeing what they thought were good opportunities to make money. "We shared with the majority of mankind a desire to make money," remarked Fowler. "We thought we had a perfectly legitimate enterprise." He continued that it looked legal even for members of parliament. An official of the Hudson's Bay Company advised them to buy C. P. R. lands, since they were cheaper. Accordingly they went down to the C. P. R., finding that they could get the lands they wanted north of the Saskatchewan River for $3.50 an acre.

SECRET INFORMATION FROM D. M. MANN.

They thought it best to get as near prospective Canadian Northern railwas as possible, and they saw D. D. Mann shortly afterwards in Toronto. The latter told them the better way was to go up there and see the survey. However the map was produced, and the route indicated, though not in their presence. They subsequently received a map, though they did not know who marked the route upon it. He knew of no suggestion at this meeting of any proffered help at hands of MacKenzie and Mann.

"Tell me of the arrangement with MacKenzie and Mann," said Shepley. Fowler, however, gave no direct answer, hinting that he knew of no arrangements.

THEN THEY SAW SHAUGHNESSY.

"Then we went to Montreal and saw the President of the C. P. R., Sir Thomas Shaughnessy," said Fowler. They told Shaughnessy that they wanted to purchase C. P. R. lands and he referred them to Land Commissioner Griffin.

"He said he would take a hand in the arrangement of the price," said Fowler. Shepley called this a "threat" but Fowler thought it better defined as an "intimation."

They understood that this was said with the intimation that they were to get land at less than $3.50 because of taking such a large block of land. Afterwards they made a formal application for the land. The reply to the application was to the effect that the price of land had been raised from $3.50 an acre to $5. After that they saw Sir Thomas Shaughnessy again about the price, saying that they did not see why they should have been turned down. Sir Thomas said that in a short while Griffin would be in Montreal and the matter would then be discussed. Griffin was met in the fall or early winter, together with another official named Dennis. The latter interview was brief. Pope and witness indicated the lands wanted. Sir Thos. Shaughnessy pointed out that the application had been made when the lands were $3.50 an acre, and that was the price.

DIDN'T GIVE SHAUGHNESSY MANN'S TIP.

Fowler wanted the terms changed from six payments to ten payments but Sir Thomas would not change the terms. Witness knew of no formal agreement. There were 300,000 acres out of which they had a right to select 200,000. Afterwards Griffin, said the witness, became possessed of the knowledge of the route of the Canadian Northern and took away a portion of the option, but there still were 200,000 acres left. Fowler stated that during their interview with the C. P. R. president they felt under no obligation to tell of the Canadian Northern route. It was before the beginning of the year 1903 that Pope and witness went west to select lands. They did not go up to the lands themselves, but selection was made from other information. About 200,000 acres were selected and Fowler thought a marked map had been sent C. P. R. officials.

N. B. MEN IN THE DEAL.

Fowler said when they were called upon to make the first payment of $20,000, others had been taken into the syndicate, such as George Parker, of St. John, N. B., Samuel A. McLeod, of Sussex, N. B., H. H. Parlee and A. P. Pugsley, of the same place. After these had been taken in there were ten altogether. Each of these ten put up $200 as preliminary expenses. They were brought into the original syndicate during the time negotiations were being made. "We expected to dispose of this land before we had fully paid for it," remarked Fowler.

When the first payment of $20,000 was made by the ten, Mr. Peuchen was away and Bennett and Lefurgey each put up $2,000. They "financed" Peuchen's portion. MacKenzie and Mann endorsed notes from Pope and witness. They "financed" for Peuchen because he was away, but Mackenzie and Mann financed for the other seven members, the railroad men to get one-half interest. He added, however, that Mackenzie and Mann never paid the notes ;they simply endorsed them, the partners paying the money hemselves. Fowler then told of being summoned to Toronto to meet possible purchasers for western lands, and prior to that they had paid about $60,000 on the lands.

Mr. Shepley stated that if these payments had been specified there must have been a contract, though Fowler could remember none.

ABOUT THAT 7,000 ACRES.

After luncheon Mr. Fowler told of negotiations for the sale of the land with a syndicate, composed of Messrs. Wilson and Fister. He did not remember any dealings with Mr. McGillivray. Though this property was sold at a profit of $1 an acre, he did not tell the purchasers that he and his partners had retained a portion. Mr. Shepley pressed for an answer as to whether this keeping the purchasers ignorant of the other land was intentional or not, but Fowler said so far as he was concerned he had no intention in the matter. He refused to differentiate between the comparative values of the lands sold and those retained. He did not recall but one set of agreements between his syndicate and the C. P. R. and Shepley produced a document to which was attached a schedule of lands totaling 193,000 acres out of the original 200,000 acres purchased from the C. P. R.

Then followed a heated argument between Fowler and Shepley regarding the purpose of the Pope-Fowler syndicate in keeping hidden the seven thousand acres of land originally bought from the C. P. R. Fowler thought the transaction had been fair, and he advanced the argument that when a piece of property was sold the vendor did not require to tell about everything he owned. He said the Foresters made a good deal of money out of it all anyway. Fowler said if he had represented the schedule presented as the original one it would have been improper, but such had not been done. Mr. Shepley produced the option given by Fowler to the syndicate, together with the schedule of lands which was revised in Fowler's handwriting.

Fowler said he did not know that the Union Trust Company was interested until the assignment was made. Pope and he had bought out other people whom they had to finance, but he could not say whether this was before or after the transfer of June 23. Personally he knew nothing about any payment of commissions to the officers of the C. P. R.

THE KAMLOOPS LUMBER DEAL.

There was, Fowler said, no truth in the statement that he was an agent of the Union Trust Company in the purchase of the Kamloops Lumber Co. He had taken over the Shields-Ryan porperty before the bargain was made with the Union Trust Company. He admitted that Ryan had given him two options, one at $250,000 and another at $200,000 for the same property. The final price for the property, which was eventually sold to the Union Trust Company, was agreed upon between Ryan and himself at $170,000. There was a second option on this property at $225,000 which was shown to the Union Trust Co.

When asked regarding the propriety of this procedure, Fowler said he had put the property before the purchaser at a certain price, the purchaser had examined it and was satisfied to take it at that price. That this price was justified was shown by the fact that the property has since been sold at a large profit.

"Would you believe it to be proper if you were approaching a man with an offer of partnership in property you owned to lead him to believe that you had paid more for the property than it actually cost you?"

"I say I believe it perfectly right to approach a man if I owned this property, and put it in at any figure which was reasonable and which would allow a margin, and that it would not be necessary to state what I gave for the property."

"Did you tell them you had an option at a greater figure ?"

"Of course they saw it."

"Did you tell them you were getting it at a less figure than named in the option ?"

"Of course I did not."

"Did you intend them to believe you were paying the higher figure ?"

"I did not care what they thought. If they had asked me I would have told them. I expected them to pay the higher figure, certainly."

Fowler protested that he was answering Shepley's questions more fully than he was required to. He admitted that he did not show the contract with Ryan at the lower figure to the Union Trust Company. He refused to say whether Ryan had paid over to him the $55,000 difference between the two options, on the ground that it was a private matter between them.

Commission ruled that the question must be answered. Fowler still declined to give the information. Ultimately Fowler bowed to the ruling of the commission and agreed to look the matter up and give the information asked for.

WON'T TELL WHO SHARED THE $55,000.

When Mr. Shepley asked for details regarding the disposition of the $55,000 Fowler made another vigorous protest against being compelled to disclose private affairs, and emphatically denied that he was the agent of the Trust Company in the transaction. Shepley read the evidence of Foster and Stevenson to the effect that they regarded Fowler as the agent for the Trust Company absolutely in the transaction. Mr. Fowler persisted that their statements could not alter the fact, and adhered to his denial that he bore that relation to the Trust Company.

Chairman McTavish ruled that the commission would fail in its duty if it did not follow this money to its ultimate destination.

AN OUTRAGE, SAYS FOWLER.

Fowler persisted in his refusal, and complained with some indignation that he understood in his absence books of the bank had been examined, and it had been published all through the papers that he had bought a trifling present for his family. This semed to him an outrage.

"We appear to have gone back to the days of the star chamber and inquisition," he said.

"If you had come here when you were subpoenaed and given us the information to which we are entitled we would not have gone to the bank," was Shepley's comment.

"You knew perfectly well I would be here. The whole thing was a grand stand play so far as you were concerned."

Continuing, Fowler, speaking with evident heat, said: "I want Mr. Shepley to understand that the end of this is not here in this commission. There is a tribunal before which this matter will be discussed, and the whole truth with reference to this business will be shown.

SHEPLEY A PARTIZAN, HE SAYS.

"It will be found that with reference to the severe investigation of I. O. F., it has been carried on because forsooth there were some Conservative members of parliament connected with this thing. That is why you (shaking his finger at Shepley) are pursuing this like a sleuth hound. I quite understand the course taken by the crown officer under the circumstances. I am not finding fault with your honors respecting the matter which has set the public talking and commenting on the difference between the conduct of officers in carrying on the prosecution of the investigation in connection with this company and their course with regard to another company, whose head is the principal financial backer of the Liberal party in this country."

Chairman MacTavish interposed with the suggestion that it would be better to get back to the question before the commission and Fowler resumed his argument why Shepley should not press the question. He expressed doubt whether the commission could punish him for refusing to answer under the circumstances.

The commission ruled finally that Fowler must give the information and as Shepley said he realized it was impossible for Fowler to give it off-hand, his promise was accepted to attend at Ottawa on twenty-four hours' notice and give full information in reference to matters in connection with the Kamloops, Shuswap and Okanagan Lumber Companies.

CREW OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSEL MAY BE LOST

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 13.—Information was received here today that during the storm Thursday wreckage of the British schooner Earl D., of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, was washed ashore on Moose Island, near Koneshore. The schooner's papers, which came ashore with the wreckage, showed four persons aboard. The boat cleared from French Coss, N. S., September 21, for Boston. Of the crew no trace has been found.

ESTABROOKS-KNAPP.

SACKVILLE, Oct. 13.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Estabrooks was the scene of an interesting event last evening, when their daughter Myrtle was united in marriage to Wm. Knapp of this town, formerly of Montreal. Rev. B. N. Nobles performed the ceremony in the presence of a number of the most intimate friends of the contracting parties.