

The Chatham Daily Planet.

VOL. XI

CHATHAM, ONT., MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1902.

NO. 308

Do Not Put it Off....

Do your Christmas shopping now. You will do it in greater comfort; you will get the best of attention; you will find assortments unbroken. Everything is in favor of early Christmas shopping. Some of these items may strike you as being suitable gifts :-

Ladies' Umbrellas.

We can fill your every need in Ladies' Umbrellas, from the low and medium to extravagant prices. Ladies' Silk Top Umbrellas, tight rollers with silk cover, elegant new silver mounted handles, very special values at \$5.00.

Ladies' Black Gloria Silk Umbrellas, handsome horn and natural stick handles, very special values at \$2.00 and \$3.00.

Purses.

A handsome assortment of Ladies' Purses bought direct from American makers. Every purse is good value and every style is correct. Prices are—25c. to \$2.00.

Door Panels.

One of the prettiest and neatest decoration for panel glass in door is one of these new Lace Panels. They come in Nottingham Lace, Tambour and Honiton Lace. Prices are—50c. up to \$2.00.

Men's Gloves.

We carry only the most reliable makes in Men's Gloves, every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction. Men's Lined Gloves in Mocha and Dressed Kid, in Black, Tan and Brown, very special value, at a pair—\$1.00.

Boys' Lined Mocha Gloves in Brown Shades, all sizes, good value at a pair—75c.

Fancy Goods.

Laundry Bags, made of fine White Cotton, embroidered wording, at each, 25c.

Letter Holders, made of cardboard, "Bonnet Babies" decoration, at each, 25c.

Embroidered Linen Glove and Cuff Holders, at each, 50c.

Brass Candle Sticks with candle and paper shade, complete at each, 50c.

Burnt Wood Mat 1. Holders, at each, 25c.

Decorated Cardboard Match Scratches at each, 25c.

Fancy Pin Cushions at each, 85c, 90c, \$1.00 up to \$2.40

THOMAS STONE & SON.



All Right, Girls, Your Fall Shoes are Ready

More girls come here for their shoes than go to all the rest of the stores in the city. Why? Well, we've got more shoes, more kinds, lower prices, and we fit their feet properly. Our Girl's Shoes are fine specimens of perfection in good, serviceable footwear. We've many new sorts that the other fellows haven't got, but wish they had.

Girl's Shoes at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

SATISFACTION AT EVERY PRICE.

TURRILL The Shoe Man.

Fall Suitings

and Overcoatings

Our full line of these goods have arrived and you are respectfully requested to call and examine them.

Albert Sheldrick,
Merchant Tailor, King St.,
Opp. Grand Opera House.

DEPUTIES FIGHT.

VIOLENT DISTURBANCE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

SOLDIERS CALLED IN TO REMOVE A MEMBER.

M. GAUTHIER'S SAVAGE ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Paris, Dec. 8.—The Chamber of Deputies was the scene of violent disturbances on Saturday. During a general melee, which occurred in the space in front of the tribune, it was found necessary to summon the military commandant of the Palais Bourbon, with a platoon of infantry, who forcibly ejected two disorderly members who declined to retire after an order for their temporary expulsion had been voted. The affair was the outcome of intense feeling, which has been aroused lately between the Government's supporters and the minority. The Government had desired to close Parliament for the holiday recess, and this was resisted by the minority, on the ground that the Chamber should remain in session to discuss the budget. The feeling was intensified when Revisionist Deputy Gauthier made a savage attack on the Government for its laxity in prosecuting parties connected with the Humbert scandal. Even worse than this, he declared, was the state of anarchy existing within the Chamber, within the police, and within the Government. He called on the Minister of Justice, Vaile, for an explanation of the affair.

The Minister made an emphatic rejoinder, declaring that the scandals of the republic were far less numerous than those of the empire, which still lived in memory. He closed with the assertion that Frederick Humbert had been an Abolitionist Deputy. This immediately threw the Chamber into violent tumult, the members of the Right shouting indignant denials. Amid the din Deputy Gauthier, Socialist, exclaimed that Minister Vaile's statement was a lie, and was known to be a falsification of facts. President Bourgeois sought to restore order, but in vain. The Minister of Justice, who had taken the tribune, was unable to proceed on account of the tumult, and resumed his place on the Ministerial bench. The group of Ministers now became the centre of an angry demonstration. Deputy Syveton, Nationalist, made his way towards the Ministers and addressed them with angry imprecations. The friends of the Ministers and members of the Left gathered in the Right space before the tribune and near that of Syveton, and the latter was soon surrounded by scores of Deputies from the Right. The two angry elements surged back and forth, exchanging blows with clenched fists, and for several minutes this scene of riotous confusion continued.

Premier Combes at last left his Ministerial colleagues and mounted the tribune, in hopes that he would be able to read a decree of the Government suspending the session, but Deputy Coustant already held the tribune and refused to vacate it. The Premier appealed to President Bourgeois, who ordered Coustant to descend, but the latter again refused and Combes withdrew, and four Guards were summoned to conduct M. Coustant from the tribune.

In the meantime the disorderly scenes on the floor continued. Finding it impossible to restore order, President Bourgeois declared a recess. After a recess of fifteen minutes the session was resumed, and the President of the Chamber called on Deputies Syveton and Coustant to apologize for their conduct. Coustant made the first response, declaring that he withdrew not a word of what he had said, and the disorder again broke out, but was quickly quelled. President Bourgeois then asked the Chamber to act, and an order of censure was adopted, with temporary expulsion, all the members of the Left and a portion of the Centre party voting for the order. As Deputy Coustant remained in his place, the usual formalities of expulsion by force were adopted, and Col. De Resseigne, Commandant of the military at the Palais Bourbon, with a platoon of infantry, was summoned. The soldiers marched into the Chamber, which voted censure, with temporary expulsion, and the President requested that Syveton withdraw. But the latter refused to do so, and M. Bourgeois once more suspended the session temporarily, while the military contingent again marched into the Chamber and escorted Deputy Syveton out amid cheers and groans. The Chamber by a majority of 336 votes to 136 adopted an order of the day expressing confidence in the Government. The decree closing the session, for the recess was then read. The seconds of Deputies Syveton and Vaile will make final arrangements for a meeting of their principals on Monday.

In an interview M. Syveton said: "When the time arrives for soldiers to be introduced into the Chamber to intimidate the representatives of the people, a dangerous state of affairs exists. If force is to rule, then the majority will find itself before long confronted with soldiers." He says M. Vaile must meet him on the field of honor.

A complication is pointed out by The Figaro, which says that duelling is practically interdicted among officials in authority, and to engage in a duel is tantamount to the giving up of his portfolio. The general belief is that the seconds will determine that no cause for a duel exists. Deputy Coustant has also been interviewed, and he says that as the Chamber voted his expulsion and voted confidence in the Government he will appeal to his constituents for vindication.

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ELECTION FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF THE ST. JAMES' PROTEST IN MONTREAL.

Hetu and His Poll Clerk Tell Stories—Mr. Brunet Offers to Resign, Subject to the Supreme Court Appeal—Not Accepted.

Montreal, Dec. 8.—More of the crooked work in the St. James' election was laid bare Saturday before Justices Tait and Lorrain. Mr. J. L. Person, acting for Mr. Brunet, M.P., presented a declaration from his client, in which the latter stated that he was willing to confess judgment in the action brought against him, and to admit that without his consent or knowledge certain illegal acts were committed by his agents, which were sufficient to annul his election, but he was only willing to do so on condition that he should not be deprived of the benefit of his appeal to the Supreme Court. That is to say, if the Supreme Court decided that the protest was null and void through not being proceeded with within the required time, the resignation should not go into effect. Mr. Brunet refused to agree to this conditional resignation, and the case proceeded.

Rodolphe Hetu, deputy returning officer at poll No. 37, where most of the frauds were committed, now under sentence for his share, admitted that he had received money to be paid over to Lefebvre, who represented Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, the Conservative candidate. He also said that he had torn up several ballots marked for Mr. Bergeron, and replaced them with ballots marked for Mr. Brunet, that he had allowed several men whom he had reasons to believe were "telegraphers" to vote, and wound up by stating that at the end of the polling there were not more than four ballots marked for Bergeron. He also told the court that during the day he had repeatedly marked ballots for Brunet and put them in the ballot-box. He could not remember the exact number, but thought it was less than 40. The night after the elections Arthur Brunet gave him \$20, saying, "Spend that with your friends," but he added that he had been drinking and did not remember all that went on.

"Did you know there were to be 'telegraphs' in St. James' division?" "I understood it and suspected it when Mr. Brunet made the purchase of Mr. Bergeron's representative in the morning."

Louis Albert Gingras, the poll clerk, testified that he saw Hetu mark ballots for Brunet and put them in the box. Eight of the ballots initiated by Hetu and marked by Brunet were not folded, and appeared as if they had never passed through the hole in the box. After the election he was told to call at the office of Arthur Brunet, who gave him \$5. There were seven or eight others waiting to be paid. He received subsequently \$15, \$7, \$8 and \$8. When the investigation into the election first started he was advised to go to the United States, which he did, and he lived for some time on money sent him by Arthur Brunet.

Q.—Do you know whether any voters were "telegraphed" at your poll? whether voters were impersonated there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you know those telegraphs, impersonators? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you try to stop them? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Had you not taken an oath to do your duty in the poll? A.—I took an oath to preserve the secrets of the polling booth. I protested when some of the crooked work began. I was told by Hetu and Desay that my duty was to follow the instructions of the deputy returning officer.

Q.—Is it not true that about 3 o'clock Desy, Mr. Brunet's representative, called off a lot of names which you entered in the poll book, which were marked ballots to correspond in favor of Mr. Brunet? A.—Yes, I saw Hetu making crosses in favor of Brunet on the ballots. I did not watch closely to see what he put in the box, but I believe he did put them there.

Q.—Can you tell how many ballots were thus stuffed in the box? A.—From calculations made after the poll I came to the conclusion that forty-two bona fide votes had been cast by voters in that poll.

Q.—The others were false votes? A.—Yes, telegraphs and forgeries.

Q.—There were 34 voters entered on the poll book? A.—Yes, sir.

Witness said in the morning he had remarked that they had only half a book of ballots, and they would need more. Hetu pulled some ballots out of his pocket and said he had enough. Gingras added that they had brandy, beer and cigars in the polling booth, and when any of their friends came in they were told where the liquor was and helped themselves. Hetu was drinking brandy in big glasses, and at the end of the polling was altogether incapable of doing his duty.

Q.—Did you know of the organization of telegraphs? A.—No, I did not know anything of that.

Q.—Did you know of a badge of identification—a pin with a blue head? A.—Well, I heard from some that Mr. Bergeron's telegraphers had a pin with a red head, and Mr. Brunet's with a blue head.

Q.—Did you see any Bergeron telegraphers? A.—No, I believe Mr. Chas. Moore was chief organizer of frauds in poll 37, and not Arthur Brunet, who has been blamed for it all.

Q.—You know that Moore gave money to Lefebvre? A.—I believe he did so, but I could not swear positively. I believe I saw Arthur Brunet give him some.

Q.—You knew you were committing frauds altogether there? A.—I objected at first, and was told to obey the deputy returning officer and he would be responsible.

In cross-examination the witness

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