

# The Chatham Daily Planet.

VOL. XII

CHATHAM ONT., MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1903

NO. 111

Do You Wear

## W B Corsets



They have no equal for elegance, style and durability, once worn always worn, allow our sales-people to show them to you.

## Thos. Stone & Son.

IMPORTERS.

WE THE SELF  
EMPRESS  
SHOE



### IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME

When ladies wear short skirts for morning or country dress, and evening gowns are usually sheer and light. Shoes are a most conspicuous part of the wardrobe. They should be correct, fashionable and attractive.

OUR  
\$2.50 Empress Shoe  
or our \$3 and \$3.50 Empress  
Shoes have all these qualities—they fit every type of foot, and conform to every demand of dress.

This is a Favorite  
Store for Women's  
Shoes...

## TURRILL The Shoe Man

Repairing Done at Store.



## "THE ARK" IS HEADQUARTERS FOR Tinware.

We are continually adding new lines to this Department at the LOW PRICES for which "THE ARK" is noted. We never were better prepared to meet your requirements than to-day.

SPECIALTY FOR SATURDAY—CREAMERY OANS made with lock attachment on cover, metal tap and mica gauge, a Creamer will keep milk and cream sweet and gives you more butter. The Ark window is filled with them for Saturday's rush. Price 75c. each.

## H. MACAULAY, 89 KING STREET

CASH ONLY

### STRATTON TO TESTIFY.

#### CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

Editors to be Called Before the Commission on Charges of Contempt—Bank Officials and Books Examined, but No Clue Found to the Alleged Bribe—Investigation of Frank Sullivan's Alleged Admission that He Received \$1,500 From Mr. Gamey.

Toronto, April 27.—The attempt of a section of the press to corroborate Mr. Gamey's statement that Mr. Stratton gave him \$3,000 on Sept. 10 by means of a \$3,000 item in the Bank of Ontario books on Sept. 9 has failed utterly and completely, and the proprietors have been summoned to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court. This item of Sept. 9 referred to a payment of \$3,000 to the Trusts & Guarantee Company, of which Mr. Stratton is President, and the charge was made that this was how Gamey got his \$3,000.

Mr. Johnston, on behalf of the defence, Saturday drew the attention of the court to these articles, and the subject was at once investigated. This item in the books of the Ontario Bank was not referred to in the official evidence issued that morning. The articles must therefore have been inspired by some one who had access to these books. Mr. Blake promptly repudiated responsibility for them.

Chancellor Boyd said that the attention of the court should be drawn in the usual way, by affidavit. He added that the exposure of private accounts by newspapers had occurred in the Parnell case, and was stopped. Mr. Johnston later read an affidavit from Mr. J. M. McEvoy, one of the counsel, relating the offensive article in The Mail and Empire. He put the matter in the hands of the court.

Chancellor Boyd asked that there be added the results of the morning's evidence showing that the \$3,000 had nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Johnston pointed out that the article was based on Friday's evidence, but that in the official record there was no reference, as evidence, to this item. He would put in supplementary affidavit to cover Saturday's evidence.

Chancellor Boyd said that The Mail and Empire would be called upon to show cause why the writer should not be committed for contempt of court.

Mr. Riddell here put in another affidavit from Mr. McEvoy with regard to the article in The World to the same effect as that of The Mail about the \$3,000 entry in the Ontario Bank books.

To Chancellor Boyd Mr. Johnston again pointed out that there was no mention of the Trusts and Guarantee Company in the official evidence taken by the court reporter. The information was gained by private inspection of the books.

Chancellor Boyd said a similar order of the court would issue.

Mr. T. P. Coffey, general manager of the Trust & Guarantee Company, was then called and testified that the \$3,000 transaction in his books was with reference to a bond issue in the regular course of business and had nothing whatever to do with this case. Neither had a \$1,600 item nor any other item.

Mr. Charles McGill, general manager of the Ontario Bank, did not remember initiating a \$3,000 check in September last, nor any check at all then, and had no recollection of any such payment.

To Mr. Riddell he said that since subpoenaed he made a careful search and could not find any connection with this matter.

Mr. John McGill, manager of the Queen street branch of the Ontario Bank, testified that after careful examination he could find nothing bearing on this inquiry, and search of his books was equally fruitless.

Mr. Yates, discount clerk of the Ontario Bank, was recalled, but his testimony threw no light on the subject.

Mr. Bartlett, recalled, testified that he knew nothing of any payment of \$3,000 or similar large amount in the beginning of September. The \$1,700 in certain bills referred to on Friday as having been returned on September 15 came from the Merchants' Bank, Toronto.

Mr. H. H. Passmore, of The Telegram, testified that Frank Sullivan had told him on April 24 that so far he had received \$1,500 from Gamey.

To Mr. Johnston he said that Mr. McEvoy threatened The Telegram with a libel suit, and that he told Mr. McEvoy that he was willing to publish that Frank Sullivan said he did not get \$1,500. He was subjected to a severe cross-examination as to his reasons for omitting certain parts of the conversation on the day in question, and to his knowledge of the case in general. He said that Frank Sullivan's statement was made voluntarily, without any question by him, that the \$3,000 came from the same fund as the \$3,000, and that he got \$1,500. It was so surprising a statement that at the moment he was inclined to doubt it. Sullivan was smiling, but the smile went off his face when he (Passmore) asked, "You did, eh?" and Sullivan replied, "You bet, I did." This interview was between 8.30 and 9.30 in the morning.

Mr. Johnston here called attention to the fact that the solicitor for the prosecution had delivered a letter to his office late Friday night, asking him to produce some witnesses. It was absolutely impossible to do so in the

time. "He had gone to great trouble to get Mr. Wilson, but he was tired of producing witnesses for the other side. 'I will do anything Mr. Blake asks,' said Mr. Johnston, 'but I will not pay any more attention to persons irresponsible parties.'"

In the afternoon the examination of the Ontario Bank books produced by Mr. Bartlett was finished, without any result, so far as the prosecution was concerned, but a number of items were picked out by Mr. Riddell for the de-

fence, and Mr. Bartlett promised to produce the information concerning them. This practically finished the case for the prosecution, but the counsel for both sides, and also the court, announced their willingness to receive any further evidence that might be relevant, so that nothing might be shut out which could throw any light on the subject.

The defence will begin to-day, after the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, parents of Mrs. Frank Sullivan, and of possibly one other witness has been heard. These will take a very short time. The first witnesses for the defence will be the bank officials. Mr. Stratton will testify on his own behalf later on in the investigation. It may be added that Mr. Johnston Saturday received another \$300 from the Clerk of the Legislature, for witness fees and conduct money for the Gamey bribery commission. The defence has now had \$1,800 and the prosecution \$2,000.

### WARNING TO WORKMEN.

#### ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI'S PASTORAL LETTER.

The Labor Situation in Montreal Reviewed, and the Workers Cautions Against the Leadership of Alien Advisers, and Demanding Unreasonable Concessions.

Montreal, April 27.—Archbishop Bruchesi has written a pastoral letter on the labor situation, which was read in all the Roman Catholic churches here Sunday, and which may go a long way towards preventing the crisis that for several weeks has threatened this city. It is important inasmuch as it strikes at the international part of labor organization and enjoins the workmen to beware of foreign leaders. This point is one of the most difficult that the labor organizers have faced in Montreal, many of the men being French-Canadians and Roman Catholics, and conscious of the fact that the leaders of their Church are not in favor of outside influence.

The situation at present is rather strained. If the carpenters and their masters live up to their statements there must be a general strike as a lock-out to-morrow. The result of the 'longshoremen's' difficulties only awaits the arrival of an ocean steamer. The electricians have threatened to throw the city into darkness, and many other organizations are rising.

The Archbishop's letter reviews the situation and proceeds as follows: "No human power on earth can lawfully prevent you from organizing separate unions, still this liberty does not give you the right to contend for ends which are in flagrant opposition with public welfare, justice and charity. This freedom of association does not invest you, for instance, with any right to use violent measures, and embarrass capitalists and manufacturers in their natural rights, to molest employees who refuse to join your leagues or who have freely pledged themselves by contract to work for those employers. Would it be prudent in the hour of labor conflict to place in the hands of strangers the gravest interests that might be at stake? Have those men a thorough knowledge of our economical positions? Are they absolutely disinterested? Have we not among ourselves, among our fellow-countrymen and coreligionists, a sufficient abundance of resources, forethought and devotedness? With the greatest anxiety do we see the labor organizations of our city seeking for affiliation with foreign associations. The majority of the leaders and members of those international unions have nothing in common with our temperment, our customs or our faith. Granted even that such unions were not imbued with anti-Christian principles or allied with secret societies which the sovereign Pontiff has so severely condemned, there would still be danger in this amalgamation. By means of a deep-laid scheme they send abroad enormous sums of money belonging to our laboring classes. Would not such money, if deposited in the coffers of our national and Catholic societies, promote the best interests of our country, and could it not be had more readily here in case work was scarce or ceased altogether? Your priests, your Archbishop, dearly beloved brethren, will be always disposed to hear your grievances and use their influence in your behalf. Resort at once to measures of conciliation. Submit your claims to arbitration. Much useless annoyance and trouble will be thus avoided. Demand only what is just and reasonable. Beware of fomenters of discord. Do not become the preys of demagogues. Scrupulously respect all acquired rights. Capital is less than labor contributes to the happiness of individuals and nations."

At F. F. Quinn's sale on Tuesday, 28th inst., two nice parlor suits will be sold, one is upholstered in blue and green silk and one in peacock blue railroad plush, also one fine American upright piano; sale 10 a. m.

### BLOW AT PACIFIC CABLE.

#### AUSTRAL-ASIA BARGAIN WITH EASTERN EXTENSION.

A Breach of Faith With the O'Governments—The Eastern Extension Company Granted the Right to Do Business All Over the Commonwealth.

Ottawa, April 27.—The experiment of a free interchange for three months of press messages over the Pacific cable and an exhibition of bad faith by the Australian Commonwealth towards Great Britain, Canada and New Zealand, in permitting the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to open offices and string wires for cable business, are matters in regard to which there have been of late frequent messages between Canada and Australia. Hints of bad faith on the part of the Commonwealth and the rumor that Canada had sent a strong remonstrance first appeared in the Australian press. Inquiry here on the part of your correspondent shows the facts to be as follows:—

Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria entered into a partnership in 1900 for the construction and operation of the Pacific cable. This partnership relation bound each Government not only to promote the success of the enterprise, but to do nothing to injure it, the same law governing private partnerships applying to the one in question. When this partnership was formed Australia had no cable connection with the outside world except by the Eastern Telegraph Company's line, that company having the right only to land its cables on the Australian shore, and not the privilege of having any land lines in Australia, or any offices

Two weeks afterwards the Government of New South Wales, without the consent of the other Governments, entered into an agreement with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., altering the condition of affairs existing when the partnership deed was executed. New South Wales granted to that company the right to build telegraph lines throughout that State, to string their wires over the Government telegraph poles and to open up telegraph offices and to carry on their telegraph business on land, to the injury of the Pacific cable system created by the different Governments. The effect of this arrangement has been to cause great financial loss to the Pacific cable.

The action of that Government has been the subject of strong protest by the other Government partners, but apparently without avail, for there has been a second chapter of bad faith, and this time not by the Government of one Australian State only, but on the part of the whole Commonwealth reported, committed a most flagrant breach of obligation by granting the like privileges, extending over the whole of Australia, as New South Wales had granted in respect of that State. Your correspondent understands that the Canadian Government, in the strongest terms protested against the Commonwealth Government making such concession, but apparently the protest has been ineffective. It is intimated that Sir Edmund Barton's excuse for entering into this second arrangement was to get rid of a limited term of years of the privilege granted the Eastern Telegraph Co. by New South Wales, he representing that the concession by New South Wales was in perpetuity.

An important development arising out of the correspondence between the Canadian and Australian Governments is the determination to send press messages by the Pacific cable free for a period of three months. The proposition was made by the Canadian Government to the Commonwealth authorities, and, it is understood, has been agreed to by them.

### THE VISIT TO FRANCE.

Entertainments Arranged for the King.

Paris, April 27.—Elaborate arrangements are being carried out rapidly for the welcoming of King Edward. They are on a scale of truly royal splendor. The fetes will follow those held at the time of the visit to Paris of the Czar of Russia, and will include a number of events affording opportunity for brilliant spectacular effects. Government architects have provided a plan for the decoration of the streets by day and for illuminations at night. Owners of residences and shops have contributed large sums of money towards transforming the avenues and boulevards into masses of color, with floral arches, Venetian masts, and loops of flowers. A large force of troops is being assembled to add to the pageantry. When King Edward arrives at 1 o'clock next Friday afternoon President Loubet, the members of the Ministry and the staff of the British Embassy will proceed to the Bois de Boulogne station to meet him. The station will be hung with rich golden tapestry. The meeting between the President and King will occur under a golden canopy. After the greetings the King and the President will enter an elaborate carriage, with postillions and outriders, and escorted by a regiment of cuirassiers they will drive through the Bois and the Champs Elysees to the British Embassy. Throughout the entire route soldiers will be massed on either side of the thoroughfares.

### MANY DISAPPEARANCES.

#### A New Epidemic Among People of Britain.

New York, April 27.—The Herald has the following special from London to-day:—There are no signs of decrease in the number of mysterious disappearances which, concurrent with the suicide epidemic, has made the present month noticeable. At the end of last year the whereabouts of at least two thousand persons was unknown to their relatives and friends in Great Britain. Already this year large additions have been made to the list of missing persons. So far during April thirty-six men and fourteen women have unaccountably disappeared. Last year the total for the whole month was under thirty. Rewards amounting in all to more than \$1,000 have been offered. According to the police authorities about two-thirds of these mysteries involve persons who have decided to efface themselves from their own circle. A majority of them, it is supposed, emigrate under assumed names, some undoubtedly commit suicide, while others die by accident, hardship or starvation. Anxious relatives still make inquiries about a large number of persons who have been lost twenty or thirty years.

In 60 per cent. of the cases officially reported the authorities have discovered that the missing persons had either financial troubles, domestic worries, or unhappy love affairs, while in cases of boys and young men a spirit of adventure led them to roam away from home. A London police surgeon has asserted that the mystery mania is spreading all over the country. "People nowadays," he said, "are growing more and more neurotic. Their morbid fancies tell them it is romantic to go away without informing their friends of their intentions."

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The King's Birthday will be observed on May 25.

Mrs. C. A. Starrett died suddenly at Hamilton.

Mrs. Simon Rupert hanged herself at Milverton.

Mr. Justice Robertson of the High Court has resigned.

Mr. Alex. McCosh was found dead in his barn in Huron Township.

The landowners' convention at Dublin decided to support the Irish land bill.

Turkey has decided to place nearly one quarter of a million troops in Macedonia.

The Ontario Government has decided to erect an asylum for epileptics at Woodstock.

Mr. W. H. Moore has been appointed assistant to the President of the Toronto Railway Co.

The germ that causes smallpox is said to have been discovered by a Harvard professor of medicine.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer announces that the import duty will remain in force until July.

Charles R. Roller of Yonkers, N.Y., committed suicide at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, by taking carbolic acid.

The application of The Canadian Marine Association for the removal of the steamboat inspection fees will be accepted.

The steamer Carriagan Head was lighted of part of her cargo and released at Sorel, and has arrived uninjured at Montreal.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has donated \$150,000 for a permanent "temple of peace" for the arbitration court at The Hague.

About sixty young Scotchmen arrived in Toronto on Saturday, and the Ontario immigration officials directed them where to go to get positions as arm hands. The young men were all fine-looking, lusty chaps, some of them experienced farmers. They are above the average immigrant in schooling and intelligence. There were three women in the party.

### CANTRELL SENTENCED.

An Indeterminate Sentence for the Indianapolis Grave-robber.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 27.—Rufus Cantrell, convicted of taking a body from the grave, and of conspiring to do this, has been sentenced to an indeterminate sentence of from three to ten years in the penitentiary.

## Girl's Strap Slippers..

A large variety of Girl's Strap Slippers has been put into stock at prices from

50c. to \$1.00, sizes 3 to 7½

75c. to \$1.25, sizes 8 to 10½

\$1 and \$1.25, sizes 11 to 2

These are the best we have ever offered for the money.

DOROTHY DODD  
LADIES' SHOES.

## PEACE & CO.

Sole Agents.