

The Chatham Daily Planet.

VOL. XII

CHATHAM ONT., TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1903

NO. 118

A Magnificent Showing of the Very Newest Shirt Waists.

Just passed into stock the latest creations. This is the finest assortment we have ever shown, and is well worth seeing. They comprise everything that is new and up-to-date.

At \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.

Do You Need a Carpet?

Then let us show you our splendid assortment, especially John Crossley & Son's Brussels, Tapestry and Wiltons. This firm have been manufacturing Carpets for just 100 years, and there is not a carpet manufacturer in Great Britain that can come near them for either quality or colorings.

John Crossley & Son's Tapestry Carpets, 8 and 10 wire kind, at 75c. and 85c.

John Crossley & Son's Brussels Carpets, 4 and 5 frame, at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.40.

John Crossley & Son's Velvet Carpets at \$1.25 yd.

John Crossley & Son's Axminster Carpets at \$1.50 yd. The best carpet in the land.

Wool and Union Carpets

We have any coloring or design you want. Unions at 25c, 35c, 40c. and 50c. All Wool at 65c, 75c, 85c and \$1.

Japan Matting.

direct from the Orient—the neatest and best wearing floor covering for the price manufactured—12½c, 20c, 25c, 30c, and 50c.

Rugs.

We have rugs of all kinds and sizes, Tapestry and Brussels Rugs, up to 8x10 ft., and all small sizes. Axminster Rugs in sizes up to 12x14, and all smaller sizes. Come and see our rug stock.

Some Interesting Bargains that Make Good Reading—Gargale Down List

Muslins—Extra fine imported corded Muslins, in a large range of dainty designs, very special, at per yard, 10c.

Table Linen, 56 in. wide, Irish manufacture, imported direct from Belfast, very special, at per yd, 25c.

Ladies' Cotton Vests, a complete showing of everything that is new in this line—sleeveless, short sleeve and long sleeves, pure white and cream, very special at 12½c.

Pure Linen Towelling—extra heavy pure linen Roller Towelling, on sale, very special, at a yd, 5c.

Lustrous Dress Goods in the new extra bright finish, 44 in. wide, in shades Marine Blue and Navy Grey, Cream, White and Black, very special, at per yd, 50c.

New Canvas Orphanas—Another shipment of those handsome Canvas Orphanas for skirts and suits, all wool, in Navy, Myrtle, Brown and Black, 56 in. wide, extra value, at per yd, \$1.25 and \$1.

THOMAS STONE & SON.

WESTMAN BROS.

Warm Weather Goods

ARE NOW IN STOCK—IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

REFRIGERATORS,

All Prices, from \$5.00 to \$40.00 Each.

SCREEN DOORS,

All sizes, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

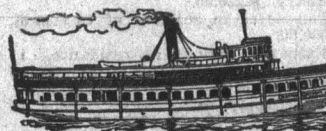
SCREEN WINDOWS,

All kinds and sizes.

RUBBER HOSE

That we can Guarantee.

WESTMAN BROS. BIG HARDWARE



THE STEAMER

City of Chatham

will commence her regular trips on Monday, May 11th, and will make a round trip from CHATHAM to DETROIT every

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday,

Leaving Hadley dock, North Chatham, at 7:30 a.m., and returning leaves Detroit (foot of Randolph St.) at 3:30 p.m. Detroit time, or 4 o'clock Chatham time.

ONE WAY TRIPS

Leaves Chatham for Detroit on Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock, and leaves Detroit for Chatham on Friday morning at 8:30 Detroit city time or 9 o'clock Chatham time.

FARES.

ROUND TRIP. 60c

SINGLE TRIP. 50c

Children under 12 years, half-fare. Tickets good for day of issue only. Agents—Stranger & Co., Chatham, Odette & Wherry, Windsor; John Stevenson, Detroit.

JOHN ROURKE, Captain.

WM. CORNISH, Purser.

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.

STRATTON'S STORY.

He Never Paid Gamey Any Money.

ABSOLUTE, EMPHATIC DENIAL

Knew Nothing of Sullivan's Deal—Shall There be an Investigation Into the General Election Funds of Both Parties?—Bench Warrants for the Arrest of Absent Witnesses.

Toronto, May 5.—Mr. John F. Gugin, a Mennonite minister of Long Bay, the first witness called, was allowed to affirm. Mr. Gamey, after The Globe interview and before the Conservative convention, talked to him about politics, and he said that the report about being bought to support the Government was untrue, and added that he was as good a Conservative as ever he was. Mr. Gamey also said that The Globe interview expressed his views a little stronger than he intended.

In cross-examination he said that Mr. Gamey gave him the impression that he would support any good measure of the Ross Government that would benefit Manitoulin and the Manitoulin was his politics. After the convention Mr. Gamey was asked by him if his constituents had asked him (Gamey) to resign, to which the member for Manitoulin replied, no, and made what seemed to him a strange remark: "There will be more later on."

At this point Mr. Johnston put in a letter written by Mr. Gamey, dated Feb. 10, to The Expositor, in which he said he had not gone over to the other party fully by any means, and was working for his country.

Mr. W. J. Boland, barrister, said he had business relations with Mr. Stratton in regard to the Dominion Permanent Loan Co., and also the Nova

at a conference it was agreed the protests should not be entered against Mr. Ross and Mr. Whitney and others on each side in which generally the majority was large. Some protests were withdrawn, but he had nothing whatever to do with the Manitoulin protest.

After the third meeting, early in June, he determined to have nothing more to do with the protests, and left the matter in the hands of Mr. Grant, acting for the Liberal Association. The first he knew of the Manitoulin protest was from the papers, the end of June or beginning of July. He knew nothing about the Manitoulin protest until he saw that it was transferred to Toronto, which meant it was settled. This was in October. During all this time he had no consultation with Mr. Grant about it. He never employed Jones or the Sullivan, or anyone else, to approach Gamey. He never employed those or any others to approach Gamey in any manner. He did not know how Gamey came to see him. Before Gamey came to see him on Sept. 9 he heard by rumor that Gamey was going to support the Government, but that was absolutely all he knew of Gamey's intentions. In fact, he did not know that Gamey was coming on that day.

Of all the patronage referred to, not one appointment recommended by Mr. Gamey was made by him, and only two were made otherwise. He said he met Capt. Sullivan once at a hotel table in the "Soo." It was casual, and he had not met him since. He met Frank Sullivan in the same casual way. He knew nothing about Frank Sullivan's relations about the North Shore. The first he heard of Gamey was when Frank Sullivan introduced him on Tuesday, Sept. 9, a few minutes after 10 o'clock.

Neither was ever there before. Sullivan came first and said Gamey wanted to see him. Sullivan then introduced Gamey. They spoke a few minutes in a general way about Manitoulin, the people, the railway, the condition of the people, etc. Gamey said the policy of the Government was approved by the people. Gamey spoke about the Fisheries appointment as J. P., and was referred by him to the Attorney-General. Gamey also said he would best serve his constituents by supporting the Government, and that his contest was conducted so as to enable him to do so. In reply to a question, Gamey said he had carefully considered the question, and was sure the people would back him. Gamey complained of the administration of the mining law, but approved of the law as a whole. Gamey was in the office perhaps half an hour.

Gamey asked about the protest, and he replied the Government had nothing to do with it. Gamey suggested that, in view of his support, the protest should be dropped. He referred Mr. Gamey to Mr. Aylesworth and Mr. Grant, who had charge of the protests. Mr. Gamey asked about patronage, and he replied that if Gamey supported the Government he would get the same consideration as any other Government supporter. Afterwards he spoke to Mr. Aylesworth about the protest, and Mr. Aylesworth suggested it would be a good idea to get Gamey to write a letter of his intentions to support the Government. Mr. Stratton then explained his connection with the Sapphire Corundum Company, about which he had the interview with Mr. Boland on September 10th, and why he resigned as director. Mr. Boland came into his office shortly after 11 o'clock.

While Mr. Boland was there, Mr. Aylesworth's letter was dictated, as suggested by Mr. Aylesworth, and the substance was the pith of what Gamey said the day before. Up to that time he had no knowledge of the Manitoulin protest or the evidence about it. The letter was not his own idea, and was not addressed to anyone. Mr. Boland was in the office from about 11 until 12:25, when he (Stratton) drove to Osgoode Hall to see Mr. Aylesworth, and when the court was over at 1 o'clock gave him the letter.

On September 10th Gamey was not in his office or room. Neither was Sullivan. The next day he saw the report of the Conservative caucus, and that Gamey was present supporting Mr. Whitney. He did not know what took place in Mr. Aylesworth's office until October 23. He knew before breakfast that Gamey was at this caucus, and was surprised.

He did not rely on Gamey's support then or at any time. "I never had any confidence in him," said Mr. Stratton, emphatically. On the morning of September 11th he discussed the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway with Mr. Boland. About \$600,000 was involved in the project. Nearly all his colleagues, in fact all, in the railway are Conservatives. They left the office about 10 o'clock, and walked down to the Trusts Company office. Neither Gamey nor Sullivan was in his office on September 11th, never twice consecutively in September, never twice at all in September. He never saw him again until October 23rd. There was nothing to see him about. He then gave all the details of his movements up to half-past 2, when he closed his office.

In reply to a series of questions by Mr. Johnston he gave the widest possible denial to the payment of any money whatsoever to Frank Sullivan or anyone else for Gamey or to Gamey himself. Neither Frank Sullivan nor D. A. Jones had any authority to act for him in this or any matter, and if they wrote letters with regard to Gamey he knew nothing about it until the matter came up in the House.

Gamey's statement that he would get some "consideration" was not true. The only way consideration was used was already been explained. There was no reference to a parcel or to the smoking-room. There was no arrangement made with Mr. Gamey that he was to sign a letter to support the Government.

Mr. Gamey's statement that he was

to get some appointments to please his friends was a pure invention. He emphatically denied Gamey's statement that he (Gamey) saw the Aylesworth letter first in his (Stratton's) office. The statement with regard to a parcel to the smoking-room Mr. Stratton characterized as utterly false. Gamey was never in his office except on the 9th, and came then at his own instance. He never made any appointment to meet Gamey. From that time up to the meeting of the House he never saw Frank Sullivan nor got a letter from him. There were no such relations of intimacy as Sullivan described in his letters.

The court then adjourned for lunch. In the afternoon Mr. Stratton said that Mr. Gamey came of his own accord to see him on the morning of October 23rd or 24th, and that was the first occasion after September 9. Gamey said he wanted to get the letter he signed in Mr. Aylesworth's office on September 10; that he had been persuaded to attend the Conservative caucus on September 10, and that in consequence he wanted to get back that letter, which was addressed to the Premier, and to have it sent later, because it would be awkward to have it then in the hands of the Premier. Mr. Stratton replied that he did not know where the letter was. In the course of conversation he asked a position for his brother in the outside service of Crown Lands, and he referred Mr. Gamey to the Commissioner. Nothing whatever was said about money or patronage. The next time he saw Gamey was after the bye-election on January 13. He did not send for Gamey and did not know he was coming. Mr. Stratton then told substantially what Dr. Chamberlain said about the conversation with Mr. Gamey then regarding the lock-up keeper at Little Current. Gamey also spoke about License Commissioners, and he replied that nothing would be done until after the opening of the session, when it is usual for people to come here from distant parts with regard to wants of all kinds.

Gamey also urged the appointment of his brother and was again referred to the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Gamey said he was a supporter of the Government, and Mr. Stratton replied that he had assisted the Conservatives in North Bay. Mr. Gamey, after some conversation about his position, said he thought the best way to put himself right before the public was by a newspaper interview. At Mr. Gamey's request, he prepared the interview, and took down in lead pencil the notes which he suggested. On January 28 Mr. Gamey telephoned about the interview, but he was busy, and in reply to Mr. Gamey said he would be in the office the next afternoon, and that he would be ready to publish. It was in Joughand, and Mr. Myers afterwards typewrote it. On January 29 Mr. Gamey called and asked if the interview was ready. He gave him the interview and he said it was too strong, and suggested he would take it away to alter it. About half-past 6 Gamey returned with the interview altered. After reading it he returned it to Mr. Gamey, who took it out to give to his Hammond.

So far as that interview was concerned, no money or parcel passed between him and Gamey directly or indirectly. On March 9 Sullivan met him in the corridor and said he did not think Gamey would support the Government. He replied that he never expected Gamey would and passed on. He never heard of any timber or mining deals in connection with D. A. Jones or the Sullivan. He declared not true Gamey's statement that they met in the passage between the two rooms and that he told Gamey that he had given Sullivan a certain number of bills making up \$1,000. Gamey's statement about the payment of money that date was not true in any shape or manner. He never told Gamey that he would have the patronage of the Government. Statement after statement of Mr. Gamey as to what passed on that interview were characterized by Mr. Stratton as "not true."

Regarding Gamey's letter of December 4, asking a loan of \$2,000, he said he never gave him any reason for making such a request and never replied to the letter. He knew nothing whatever about the X.Y.Z. letter or the typewritten enclosure of instruction. He had nothing to do with Frank Sullivan's letters directly or indirectly, and did not know they were being written. After Gamey's statement in the House he handed in his resignation to the Premier, which was not accepted. Speaking generally, he said there was never any money consideration passing between him and Gamey, and nothing of a corrupt or improper character ever passed between them.

Under Cross-examination. Mr. Stratton was under direct examination for two hours and ten minutes. His cross-examination by Mr. Blake began at 2:50. While he was surprised at the report of Mr. Gamey's speech at the Conservative caucus after his declaration of the previous day, he had been told that Mr. Gamey was somewhat doubtful in his statements otherwise than political. He had heard of this during two months before the September interview. He knew he was dealing with a man of whom he was not to be careful.

Mr. Blake—Q.—If I did not misunderstand you, Mr. Stratton, you made the statement that after what took place on the 10th of September, read by you on the 11th, you were not relying on Mr. Gamey for support? A.—I was not.

Q.—Was it because of the absolute difference in the statement made to you from that which was made at the Conservative convention? A.—Partly so.

Q.—Nothing could be more different than the statement made to you and that made at the Conservative convention? A.—They were entirely different—as reported.

Q.—But do you say that there was

some other element in your mind

which prevented you looking at Mr.

Gamey as a supporter? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was that? A.—I had understood that Mr. Gamey was somewhat doubtful in his actions.

Q.—His actions politically or in what respect? A.—Otherwise.

Q.—What do you mean by otherwise? A.—I mean that I had heard on various occasions that Mr. Gamey was perhaps not altogether to be relied upon.

Q.—That is politically? A.—Yes; that is politically.

Q.—You know there are a great many men whose words we would take otherwise, but would not take politically—you know that? A.—I have heard it said.

Q.—You have experienced it? A.—I don't know that I have really.

Q.—But, sir, you knew then that he was a man, according to the reputation given to you, that he was not to be relied upon in his statements? A.—To some extent.

Q.—I want you to give me a great deal better answer than to what extent. A.—I have been told that he was somewhat doubtful in his statements, and that it was questionable if he would do all that he would say he would do politically.

Q.—I thought that you said that it was otherwise, and now you are introducing the political element? A.—Both.

Q.—You have heard that with regard to both. How long before this meeting in September had you heard that? A.—Mr. Gamey's name had been discussed for some time previously.

Q.—How long before that meeting in September had you known that? A.—Perhaps some months.

Q.—Try and drop the perhaps, and give me something certain—how long? A.—May, June, July, August—say, two months; some time during the two months previous.

Q.—On oath you knew that for two months before you did know that? A.—During the two months there had been discussion.

Q.—And therefore at this interview in September you knew the class of man you were dealing with? A.—I did.

Q.—I have found so since.

Q.—You knew it then? A.—I have found it so since.

Q.—I am asking what you knew then? A.—You cannot frighten me; you must speak quietly and I will answer you to the best of my ability.

Q.—You observe your own demeanor as you please, and I will observe mine. You knew you were dealing with an unreliable man? A.—I will not put it so strongly.

Q.—What will you say—a man that was not to be trusted? A.—A man coming to my office that had been presented to me to be careful of him.

Q.—Therefore you were dealing with a man you had been told be careful of—you knew that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you saw him and he made representations to you the day before the Conservative convention? A.—I did.

Q.—Which were that he was going to support the Government? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the next day he went down and denounced the Government and presented himself as an out-and-out Conservative? A.—I believe so.

Q.—You never let him into your office again? A.—We don't prevent any person from coming in.

Q.—Don't employ anyone to kick such people out of your office? A.—No, it is a public office, doing business for the public.

Q.—It is a public office, whatever may be done in it. Then, so that there may be no question—another question: you stated that the attendance in regard to the protests was left in your hands—you remember making that statement? A.—I do.

Q.—By whom was that left in your hands? A.—When the Premier left for the old country, or prior to his leaving rather, he requested Mr. Harcourt to act as Premier for him during his absence; he had a talk, I understand, with Mr. Harcourt, and he requested me to give my attention to the protests.

Q.—And that was known generally by the other Ministers? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—And then you stated that you had—I didn't catch whether it was two or three—meetings in which you arranged that there were not to be protests in a very large number of cases? A.—Yes.

Q.—But Mr. Gamey's constituency was not embraced in these? A.—No.

Q.—And there was a petition filed against him and agents sent up? A.—I don't think it was filed against him at that time.

Q.—At which time? A.—At the time the arrangement was made.

Q.—I am not saying it was, but there was one filed against him? A.—I believe so.

Q.—And some person was sent up to procure the information? A.—I understood so from Mr. Grant's evidence.

Q.—You know Mr. J. T. Stanton? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you never pay him any money yourself? A.—I never did.

Q.—In one of the Greys? A.—I never did.

Q.—Do you know of his being paid? A.—I do not.

Q.—\$25 a day paid personally by yourself? A.—No, I never did.

Q.—Did you know of its being paid? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know of his being employed? A.—No; you are absolutely misinformed.

Q.—Perhaps so. Then you stated that you were not considering this as a crisis? A.—No.

Q.—Would you treat nothing as a crisis unless you were absolutely deceived? A.—Well, we had no reason to think from the information we had that the Province was opposed to the Government.

Q.—Let us get at that first. Under

Continued on 8th Page.