

YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER

Underwear

—AND—

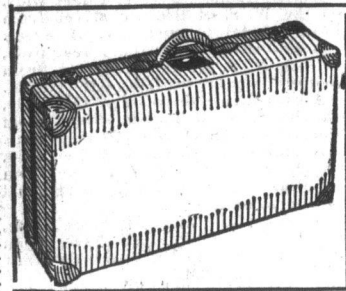
.... HOSIERY

"Old Sol" smiles on vegetation and bring fresh life to the trees and shrubs, but that's not all, he makes one feel uncomfortable in the heavy underwear that up to the present time has been so uncomfortable. Yes, it's time your thoughts drifted toward change of underwear, and this stock was never in a better condition to cater to your underwear needs, and what's more we've brought out from Germany many lines of Ladies' Summer Underwear in fine Natural Wool Vests with long sleeves that you've not been able to buy in Chatham heretofore.

NEW HOSIERY.

Children's fancy drop stitch, hose, in sizes from 5 to 8½, at per pair, 25c	Ladies' fast black cotton hose, seamless foot, special at per pair, 25c
Children's plain cotton hose, in all sizes, special at per pair, 10c, to 25c	Ladies' fancy drop stitch hose, seamless foot, extra value, per pair, 25c
Boys' heavy ribbed cotton hose, double knee, heel and toe, special for school wear, 25c	Ladies' lisle and silk hose, plain and drop stitch, at per pair, 50c. and 75c

WM. FOREMAN & CO.



When You
Need A : : :
Trunk : : :

Travelling Bag, Dress Suit Case or anything of that sort. Investigate our line. It's the largest and swellest ever carried in the city. We of course have the largest patronage because we carry a line that commands attention. See us before making a purchase. We'll save you money.

J. L. CAMPBELL
Boston Shoe Store.

STRATTON'S STORY.

Continued from Page 1.

oath, you didn't treat this as a crisis?
A—I don't think we treated it as a very serious crisis, or the Attorney-General would hardly have left for the old country.

Q—Why, he ran away when the wreck was coming; that is often done?
A—Oh, no, no.

Q—It is open to that more than to the other?
A—He doesn't run away very much.

Mr. Johnston—There are others.
Q—He might be a little slow of foot. He got out of the road, at any rate?
A—He is pretty speedy when he gets a gait on.

Q—But is this the reason for saving it was not a very severe crisis that the Attorney-General remained here?
A—The Attorney-General didn't remain.

Q—Didn't remain here—that is the reason you say it was not a very serious crisis?
A—No; I say I don't think we treated it as a very severe crisis, for the Attorney-General would hardly have left.

Q—Tell me this, from the 8th July to the 28th October, wasn't the majority just one?
A—Yes, from that date the majority was one, with one seat vacant.

Q—Which might have reduced that to zero?
A—Not likely.

Q—Not likely, but still it was there?
A—We might claim it as well as the Opposition.

Q—But at all events, that majority of one, the moment you had named your Speaker, would have made you equal?
A—Well we knew perfectly well that there would be a number of bye-elections from all the evidence we had obtained.

Q—But just as it stood there during these months of time that was the position you were in?
A—Yes, but you must bear in mind that the Legislature was not just going to meet that day.

Q—It was so serious that you considered the question of a coalition?
A—Not very much.

Q—I am wrong in saying it. I beg your pardon. I had understood that a coalition was the matter that was brought up as the solution of these difficulties?
A—Well, there was some talk in the press about a coalition; some talk, no doubt, generally by the public with regard to a coalition.

Q—But let us get a little nearer home when we are dealing with a Minister. No quiet talk among the Ministers?
A—Not seriously.

Q—Was it not a thing that was discussed, sir?
A—It couldn't help but be discussed by the Ministers, because it was a question of the day.

Q—Were you surprised when Mr. Frank Sullivan said to you that that fellow Gamey is not going to support the Government?
A—Not in the least. I never expected that he would.

Q—And you were not in the least surprised at Mr. Frank Sullivan saying that to you?
A—I was not.

Q—You and Mr. Frank Sullivan must then have been on pretty intimate terms for a clerk and Minister?
A—I knew that Mr. Sullivan brought Mr. Gamey when he came in to see me early in September.

Q—You were not surprised either at the fact which you have already told me, nor were you surprised at the means of communication: Mr. Frank Sullivan?—That is correct?
A—I wasn't surprised at Mr. Gamey's actions at all.

Q—Nor the means, I have asked you, whereby his actions were brought to your notice?
A—Not when you take the two circumstances together.

Q—Let me ask you a few words about your department. You say you have given us the clerks in your own immediate department, but that is in your own immediate office, I think, as you called it. But in your department what officers are there?
A—In Mr. Lumsden's office.

Q—In the first place how many sub-heads have you?
A—Mr. Lumsden is assistant secretary, Mr. Christie is inspector of asylums, Mr. Noxon is inspector of the Central Prison, Penitentiary Reformatory, the Mercer Reformatory and such like; Mr. Chamberlain is inspector of hospitals, charities, jails and lockups, and things of this kind in the outlying districts; Dr. Bryce is head of the Provincial Board of Health, and—

Q—Anything else?
A—I just can't recall; I think I have gone over the most of them.

Q—With all that inspection, if we are not kept in good order it is our own fault, Mr. Stratton?
A—You approved of it for a long time.

Mr. Blake—Indeed, better to say one suffered than approved of it.

Counsel then asked a number of questions about the stenographers in the department, and the work which Mr. Ford did, and continued:

Q—When was the determination made to fight? You have referred to the newspapers; there was a good deal about that, and that the Government were determined to fight?
A—We never let up on a good fight; that is continuous.

Q—Try and answer my question; it would save a good deal of time. When was it that you determined to have a fight and blow away coalition and all that?
A—I suppose you have reference to the Premier's speech where he used that expression. You will have to ask himself that question.

Continuing, Mr. Stratton said that was the first public utterance of the Premier. It was at Newmarket, but he did not remember the date. He could

not say whether it was before or after the interview in September, but would endeavor to find the date. He was then questioned at length about the letters he received and whether personal letters were filed, and stated that Mr. Myers took charge of the latter. He was then questioned about his various bank books and check books, and why he did not produce them under the order to produce.

Q—This is something in those books that relates to this case whatever it is?
Q—Could not you let us look at them and judge for ourselves?

Mr. Johnston—They are purely private.

Witness—They are purely private books.

Mr. Blake—This whole transaction may be private. "Private" covers a great deal. I submit, my Lord, that without making this at all public, as has previously been done, these books

Mr. Johnston—We have not the slightest objection, but we do not want to have private matters exhibited to the public. I am quite satisfied that Mr. Ritchie should examine these books to the fullest extent; and Mr. Riddell will go with him.

Chief Justice Falconbridge—Mr. Stratton says they are here.

Witness—They can be seen in five minutes at any time.

Q—Then you also bring your book from Peterboro', giving an account of the transactions there?
A—Yes.

Mr. Johnston—Everything is here.

Mr. Blake—Then these sources of information that are being brought out of information—the one book—I suppose that would be the cash book, the ledger, etc., at Peterboro', and the bank book and the check book, or your cheques, would be the only sources of information?

Q—And I understand you distinctly, that all your receipts in the shape of profits on stocks, salaries in the companies, and the moneys that you received, will be found in one or other of these books?
A—One or other of these books.

Q—You have no other place where there would be any memo?
A—None whatever.

Q—What bank do you bank?
A—The Bank of Montreal in Peterboro', and the Dominion Permanent Loan Co. here.

Q—Are these the only institutions in which you or your Peterboro' undertaking bank?
A—Yes.

Q—Then in regard to your being left in charge of the protests, whence did the funds for paying in the deposits—I think you had as many as 18 or 19 deposits—you would need \$8,000 or \$10,000 independently of the other expenses connected with these matters.

Mr. Johnston—Just wait a moment. I say, on that point, that these are matters in no way relative to this inquiry. The fact that money was put up on that protest is admitted. The fact that it was put up by some members of the Liberal party, by the re-fidellers, is necessarily a fact to be admitted; but the source of these moneys, the people who contributed this fund, we submit can throw no light whatever upon this inquiry.

The Chancellor—The amount of the funds there were may be admissible, but the source of that is not important at present.

Mr. Johnston—The rest is unobjectionable.

The Witness—I don't know.

The Chancellor—That solves the question.

Mr. Blake—That solves the question so far; but I am going to submit to your Lordships that what is considered to be a vital matter is to know where the money came from.

The Chancellor—Which money?
Mr. Blake—The moneys which were paid by Mr. Stratton to Mr. Gamey.

The Chancellor—Money which it was alleged was paid by Mr. Stratton to Mr. Gamey.

Mr. Johnston—Mr. Stratton did pay him the money, and Mr. Stratton says that he did not pay Mr. Gamey the money. Mr. Gamey has even marked the matter down to a particular time and place.

Mr. Blake—Supposing that I can show, and put the case as clearly and distinctly, that there was a particular fund generally for election purposes, and that from that fund this money came, then will your Lordships not have a most material piece of evidence?

The Chancellor—No doubt. But the difficulty at present is, it may not be right to go as far as that. The difficulty is, we are dealing with specific charges made by Mr. Gamey in the House. He pledges himself to this; that these moneys came from the pocket of Mr. Stratton on two particular occasions. Now you want to draw the inquiry to show that funds may be derivable from some source or other which may have been paid in this way.

Mr. Blake—I would not have thought, my Lord, that it was in the slightest degree wronging the inquiry. I am justified in taking it in a narrow sense. Supposing I can prove that there was a Conservative fund—I am not calling it a corruption fund in the least—a Conservative fund, or a Liberal fund, either one or the other.

The Chancellor—If you can show this money was paid out of either source.

Mr. Blake—Does your Lordship consider that I am widening the commission or widening the investigation, because, having closed, I now say to Mr. Stratton "Give me your bank book and show whether or not \$3,000 did not come from there?"

The Chancellor—You got that.

Mr. Blake—I know, my Lord; it is not widening the investigation, because I ask "Didn't you get that from a particular source?"

The Chancellor—I am not saying that that is widening the investigation.

Mr. Blake—I submit that what I am now asking is not widening it; it is simply tracing the source from which it came.

The Chancellor—If the money was paid we don't need to trace the source.

Mr. Blake—We want to show that it was paid, and this is one of the means of doing it. I submit with great deference that I am no more widening the case in asking whether there was a fund here from which that might have come and tracing that fund, than to say to Mr. Stratton "Show me your bank book and show whether that

Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation,

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE ONTARIO COMPANIES ACT.)

CAPITAL, DIVIDEND IN 10,000 SHARES \$1,000,000.
(OF \$100 EACH.)

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President:

THOMAS LONG, Esq., Director The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Northern Navigation Company, etc.

Vice-Presidents:

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER, Managing Director The Union Trust Co., ex-Finance Minister of Canada
HON. ROBERT WATSON, Senator of Dominion of Canada, ex-Minister Public Works, Manitoba.

Directors:

SIR DANIEL H. McMILLAN, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba.
J. J. FOY, D. C., M.P.P., Director The Dominion Bank, The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, The National Life Assurance Co., Niagara Navigation Co., etc.
LIEUT.-COL. JOHN I. DAVIDSON, President Davidson & Hay, Ltd., Director Union Trust Co.
W. J. HAMBLBY, Esq., President The Canadian Savings, Loan and Building Association.
JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Mayor of the City of Winnipeg.
H. N. MR JUSTICE PRENDERGAST, Judge Supreme Court North-West Territories.
D. McCREGOR, Esq., Manager The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Galt, Ont.

Secretary:

JAMES TURNER SCOTT, Vice-President Canadian Savings, Loan and Building Association.

EASTERN BANKERS—The Merchants' Bank of Canada. WESTERN SOLICITOR—J. T. Huggard, Esq.,
WESTERN BANKERS—The Union Bank of Canada. WINNIPEG
GENERAL SOLICITORS—Messrs. Scott & Scott, Toronto. TRUSTEES—The Union Trust Company.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Corporation has been formed for the purpose of dealing in lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories of Canada.

Up to a few months ago practically the whole profit from dealing in the lands in the Great Western portion of the country had been reaped by shrewd American investors, who realized the immense possibilities and the certain future of Western Canada before we Canadians realized the immense heritage which lay within the boundaries of our own country. In the last months of the year 1902, however, the promoters of this Corporation having, through the different financial institutions with which they were connected, been obliged to make a careful study of the Western situation, became so thoroughly satisfied of the certain future of the great West, and of the practically assured profits from an investment in Western lands, that they decided to form a company to deal in land in the Canadian West. With that end in view a block of something over 125,000 acres was secured in the Big Quill Plains, in the district of Saskatchewan, and a company known as The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was formed for the purpose of acquiring and handling this block. The stock of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was placed upon the market and offered to the public for subscription in January of the present year, and so prompt was the response that within one month it was necessary to close the stock books, and even then applications for a large quantity of stock were refused. But from a Shareholder's standpoint the best part remains to be told. Before the sales of stock were stopped, arrangements had been made with a large American Land Company for the sale of the whole of Company's lands at a price so largely in excess of the purchase price that the stock of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, is already a very profitably one, and is held very firmly by its present holders; and all this was done in less than a month. Can any better proof be given of the wisdom of an investment in Western lands.

At the time The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, were dealing with the Quill Plains lands the Directors had in view several other available blocks of land, and were having the same carefully examined, but waited until the one operation proved to the Canadian public the safety and profit of an investment of this kind. This has now been abundantly shown by the success of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, and we have therefore no hesitation in placing before the public the Stock of The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited.

It is only within the last year or two that Canadians have come to realize that Canada's future in a great measure lies in the West, a country immensely larger than the East and capable of supporting millions of people. Few in Eastern Canada realize the great progress this Western country is now making, and that before many years the West will surpass the East in point of population. Immigrants are pouring in, and the people of the United States especially are investing immense sums in land and holding for the rise which they know is sure to come. Lands in the West are increasing rapidly in value. Investments in them now are bound to realize handsome profits. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1902 sold 2,320,440 acres against 830,922 acres for the previous year. The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, of St. Paul, Minn., sold over one million acres of land in 1902 at a profit of some millions of dollars. The Haslam Land and Investment Company, of St. Paul, Minn., sold 300,000 acres in one year. The North-West Colonization Company, of St. Paul, disposed of over 500,000 acres, and if to these be added the lands sold by the Dominion and Manitoba Governments, the Canadian Northern Railway and other companies, syndicates and individuals an opinion may be formed of the immense advances this Western country has made in one year.

The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited, has purchased a large tract of land in what is known as the Vermilion River District in Western Saskatchewan. It has been a tradition for years in the West that the most fertile belt of land in Canada, and therefore in the world, is situated in this district which lies along between the Battle River to the south and the Saskatchewan on the north. In this fertile country we have the right to select 300,000 acres of specially chosen lands, and our selectors are now in the district carefully examining the land section. This land will lie along and between the Edmonton extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Trans-Continental Line of the Canadian Northern Railway, thus assuring to settlers the immense advantages of two competing lines of railway, each within easy access to their farms and to markets. For soil, water, timber, fuel, grass and hay this land is unsurpassed in the world, and these points are what determine the settler in choosing land. Our land immediately adjoins the Barr Settlement of British settlers, and also Dr. Adam's colony of Nestorians, and the placing of over 20,000 settlers by these organizations in this district within the next year practically assures a rapid increase in the value of our lands. No lands are purchased by this Corporation except after a careful and capable report by the most experienced land selectors in the West, and thus practically every element of his risk is eliminated from an investment in the shares of the Company.

This is an investment which should especially appeal to the Canadian public, as it gives a practical certainty of profitable returns without the risk so often run in investing in companies doing a business of a hazardous nature, and it is an investment which Canadians, believing in their country and its future, may make feeling that in so doing they are helping to develop their own land.

The Union Trust Company, Limited, now offers \$800,000 of the capital stock of this corporation, divided into 8,000 shares of \$100 each, for subscription at par, 25 per cent. to be paid in on application, 10 per cent. in 30 days thereafter, and 10 per cent. further in 60 days and the balance, as called by the directors, if deemed necessary. Applications for stock will be accepted only in order of their receipt by the Trustees, and should be addressed to The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto. Applications and also the large Prospectus of the Company may be obtained from The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, or from any branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada or of the Union Bank of Canada, through whom applications and payments may be forwarded.

MR. L. LA TROBE-BATEMAM will be in Chatham for a few days, representing above company, and may be found at the Garner House.

must come from the Dominion Company, or the Pulp Company, or the bank or anywhere else." It is simply tracing where the money came from. I would be glad to get your Lordships ruling. It is so near the time for adjournment that possibly you might adjourn now.

The Chancellor—The last question is—what was the question?

Mr. Blake—As to large sums of money coming from any source to feed this election fund. Your Lordship will understand that in a great many of these I have budgets of letters, and I must ask a few of these questions, at all events. The next question: Are you aware of the American lumbermen having sent over a very considerable sum, being over \$28,000, for an election fund? A—I never heard of it before.

Mr. Johnston—The question is objected to, whether answered that way or not.

Mr. Blake—Then your Lordships will give a ruling to-morrow.

The Chancellor—You propose to go

into some election fund which began some years ago.

Mr. Blake—I am proposing to go in to the election fund, and if your Lordships please, I will begin with the fund as it stood in August or September, but I would claim to have the opportunity of going further back for the purpose of substantiating that point.

The Chancellor—Perhaps Mr. Stratton can tell you now whether there was an election fund in August or September? A—There was not to my knowledge.

Mr. Blake—I ask who should be able to tell us about that? A—I don't know. With regard to the protests, I do not think that there is anything private or confidential about that. The Liberal party of the Province contributed to Mr. Grant, some came from Hamilton, some from London, some from Kingston, and some from Toronto.

Men subscribed and sent to Mr. Grant. He entered the protests and the money came in a general way to Mr. Grant.

The Chancellor—Apart from that, I

understand him to ask if there was any other fund irrespective of that? A—Not that I am aware of.

Mr. Blake—Then I take your answer to be this—don't let us have any misunderstanding about that—that so far as you are concerned, you are not aware of there being any Liberal election fund for the purpose of the election in the Province of Ontario during the last election?

Mr. Johnston—That is objected to.

Mr. Blake—A large account ran on and portions of it were used for the purpose of protest and other sums were added to that fund? A—You would not expect that either party would conduct an election without a campaign fund.

Q—That is, it is not a question of expectation, it is a question of fact.

At this point the court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.