

The Chatham Daily Planet.

VOL. IX

CHATHAM, ONT. THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900

179

They go at One-Half Price on Friday

July is a great bargain month. Bargains are offered here every day that would make the money jingle in your purse—it will pay you to read everything in this space carefully. Two exceptional chances are offered you Friday, and we would advise you to shop early, as soon after eight o'clock as possible, then you have first choice you know.

Parasols at Half Price:

Your choice of any Fancy Parasol in the store at one-half price. These are in all the pretty colorings, French Blues and White, Navy and White, pure White, Cream, Heli, in fact all the seasons most fashionable colorings. An exceptional opportunity:

Regular \$1.00 quality, for	50c
Regular 1.50 quality, for	75c
Regular 2.00 quality, for	\$1.00
Regular 3.00 quality, for	1.50
Regular 5.00 quality, for	2.50

Muslins at Half Price:

20 pieces French and English Muslins, in all the pretty colorings imaginable, you'll think we're giving them away when you see them—regular price 25c, on Friday at..... 12 1/2c

Thomas Stone & Son

Direct Importers
78 and 80 King St.

JOHN NORTHWAY & CO.

"THE BUSY STORE"

JOHN NORTHWAY & CO.

FRIDAY SPECIALS

5 doz. Fancy Cushion
Tops, latest Ameri-
can styles, reg. 50c
to \$1. Friday..... 25c

The crowds that daily throng this busy store is evidence that we are giving values that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. During this month it's not a question of profit making, but a general clean up in every department. This is necessary in order to make room for the large shipments of Fall goods that will shortly begin to crowd in upon us from the European markets. Profits must not stand in the way and in many cases a good slice of the cost goes too. Here's some interesting news FOR FRIDAY BUYERS.

Another Lot fine American wash goods, blue grounds, choice range of new designs, warranted fast colors, special Friday per yd..... 10c	25 doz. Bath Towels, good quality, large sizes in fancy stripes, fringed ends, special at 10c and..... 12 1/2c	10 doz Ladies' Lawn Aprons, pretty, new styles, embroidery, lace and insertions, special at each 25, 35, 40, 50, 60c and..... 75c
15 pos White P.K. vertical and cross cords in assorted widths, clearing Friday at per yd, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c and..... 20c	30 pos Fine Prints, Mullins and Lawns, large range of colorings and designs, light and dark grounds sold regular at 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c yd., clearing Friday at..... 7c	Colored Parasols at clearing prices, reg. 85c, Friday..... 69c
12 pos White Jaconet Mullin, choice range of stripe patterns, worth 8c yd, special Friday..... 5c	5 doz. Men's Solid Leather Braces, well and strongly made, regular 25c pair Friday..... 17c	regular \$1.25 to \$1.35, Friday..... 98c
10 doz Sanitary Wash Cloths, made of fine Terry cloth, assorted colors, special..... 3 for 10c	2 pos Linen Crash Suits, full yd. wide fine firm quality, worth 15c a yard special..... 12 1/2c	regular \$1.50, Friday..... \$1.19
200 yards Halifax Tweed medium weight all wool quality, in gray and brown shades, suitable for boys' and men's wear, reg. 35c quality, special..... 30c	5 doz. Men's Black Sateen Shirts, fine and strongly made, warranted fast black all sizes, special..... 50c	regular \$1.75 and \$2.00, Friday..... \$1.49
	10 doz. Men's Fine Double Thread Balbriggan Underwear, special per suit..... 75c	regular \$2.40 and \$2.65, Friday..... \$1.95
		regular \$3.00 and \$3.50, Friday..... \$2.43

JOHN NORTHWAY & CO.,

CASH ONLY AND ON PRIO.

Maple City Brewery

Beer for Hotel and Home Consumption
Promptly Delivered in ANY PART OF THE CITY.

12 quart bottles..... \$1.00
24 pint bottles..... \$1.10
Keg of 4 gallons..... \$1.00

An order will convince you that we are able to make a beer that will ensure a continuance of your order.

Brewery—Head Street

Telephone 247 North Chatham

Tecumseh Flour Mills

Morrison Bros., Props.
Custom Grinding
Flour, Feed, Buckwheat Flour and Cornmeal
Cor. Queen St. and Park Ave

Eggs for Hatching

From Bred Plymouth Rocks, and Black Minorcas, all from the best selected stock, good healthy birds. Received first prize at the Penitentiary Exhibition for best eggs. Price for setting of 13 eggs \$1, special price for large quantities.
All orders promptly filled.

W. W. Everitt,
Maple City Ont

THE WEST ELGIN

Commissioners Report on the Election Frauds There.

Mr. McNish Exonerated—The Sheriff was Negligent—Doubt Cast on Pritchett's Evidence.

Toronto, July 12.—[The report of Judges McTavish, Barron and Morgan on the irregularities in the West Elgin Provincial election resulting in the return of Donald McNish, has been forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor and will shortly be made public. It is understood that the commissioners find that the fraudulent actions committed were not sufficiently numerous to affect the result of the contest, and that while half a dozen deputies were improperly appointed, some in fictitious names, and as a result of deceit practiced on the sheriff, who was returning officer—Mr. McNish knew nothing of these frauds. The commissioners blame the sheriff for not looking more closely into the applications of persons seeking to serve as deputies. The sensational affidavits of Pritchett, and his evidence are not given credence, as they are unsupported in so far as the commissioners could find by corroborated evidence, and the evidence of Pritchett's brother-in-law, Hastings, who could possibly have confirmed Pritchett's story as to being paid to go to Detroit, and keep quiet there, could not be produced, although every opportunity was afforded Hastings to give evidence. The judgment of the commissioners on Pritchett's case is that while he was smuggled into a position as deputy returning officer by some persons to aid in securing the election of McNish illegally by switching or

miscalling ballots, he did not switch eighteen or twenty ballots as he claims to have done, because the inspection at Osgoode Hall, held on March 24, following, discovered only three of a difference from the statement made and signed by Pritchett at the close of the poll and because, as the commissioners find, no one had access to the box and papers after their delivery to the returning officer, except the returning officer, and the clerk of the Crown in Chancery, neither of whom tampered with them. The result of the voting at this poll, according to the statement of Pritchett, was 27 of a majority for McNish; the result of the inspection at Osgoode Hall was to reduce it to 24. This vote, however, was entirely disregarded and not counted by the returning officer when he cast up the number of votes for each candidate, for the reason that the returns of Pritchett were not properly made up.

New Hardware

Foot of 3rd St. Bridge has received a full line of

Ready Mixed Paints

and it is the best in Chatham. Prices right always at

D. H. Winter
Slate Roofing
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
Our work is on the Hospital, the residences of R. Gray, J. M. Park and many others. All work guaranteed. Write for estimates.
John Whittaker, 351 King St. London Ont

MR. WOOD MAY BE FIRED

For Denouncing a Pro-Boerite.

SAID HE OUGHT TO BE HANGED FOR WISHING EVERY CANADIAN IN SOUTH AFRICA WOULD BE SHOT.

Ottawa, July 12.—In the Commons yesterday on the motion to go into supply, Mr. Monet, Liberal member of the House, who followed Mr. Bourassa in his pro-Boer policy, brought to the attention of the government the letter, written by H. Wood, collector of customs at St. John's, P. Q., to the News, of that city. In this letter, which Mr. Monet read to the House, with comments, Mr. Wood, replying to attacks made upon him in the Canada France and La Patrie, wrote that "after hearing one of the Boer sympathizers say the government had no right to send men to South Africa, that our brave soldier boys had no business there, and that he hoped they would all be shot, and not one ever return, I made the remark to him that the British hung several like him in 1837, and they ought to have hanged more." Mr. Monet said it was a case which called for Mr. Wood's dismissal from the public service.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the matter was one which until to-day had not been brought to the attention of the government, as no complaint had been made against the official in question. He went on to say that it appeared an alteration had taken place between Mr. Wood, the collector of customs at St. John's, and a man named Polvin, a railway employee, at that place over the trouble in Montreal in connection with the action of the Laval students. Polvin said that in some quarters the feeling is not so reason whatever to send the contingents to South Africa, and he desired, for his part, that they would all be killed. Wood was said to have replied that the British government had hanged several French Canadians in 1837, and it was a pity more of the same race had not been hanged. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he was sorry that Mr. Wood, responsible as he was under the circumstances, but that afterwards he wrote a letter to the press, and in which letter he repeated what he had said before, namely, that it was a pity more French-Canadians had not been hanged in 1837. "Was it," said Laurier, "drawn out rather by the article in La Patrie?" Mr. Foster asked.

WILL GET COLD JUSTICE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the article first appeared in La Canada France, and was reproduced in La Patrie. What Wood repeated and gloried in was his statement about French-Canadians, which, all would agree was most unbecomingly reprehensible. He should have remembered that not only French-Canadians, but English-Canadians, were hanged in 1837—men who were just as good as the French-Canadians of the British Crown, but to vindicate every British subject. The Toronto city council was now erecting a monument to the chief rebel in Upper Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie. The judgment of the people of Canada long ago was that William Lyon Mackenzie and those who fought on the same side in Lower Canada, were fathers of the Canadian liberty we now enjoy. It was unfortunate for any man, especially a civil servant, to recall in a spirit of hostility to the French race, the events of that day. One thing, however, to be said in Mr. Wood's favor, was that he pleads provocation. He had a right to be heard, and to have his full conduct enquired into, and it would not do for the government at the moment to offer any opinion as to whether he was guilty or not guilty, even though for his (Sir Wilfrid's) part he denounced and repudiated the language used. Unfortunately, however, sometimes have some excuse. It would not do for the government to pronounce any opinion on the matter. Mr. Monet had not asked that Mr. Wood's conduct be investigated.

Mr. Bergeron—"No," he asked that Wood be dismissed.

Mr. Monk—"Found guilty." "That," replied Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "may follow according to what we find as to the language used by Mr. Wood, which, I think, everybody must admit as most reprehensible and offensive and such as could not be tolerated in a country like this." At the same time Mr. Wood, he continued, had a right to say he was acting under provocation, and to be heard by the government before the government would look very carefully into the matter. While what Wood said was offensive, nobody would believe that, while in Quebec there were sympathizers with the Boer cause, any man in Canada could harbor such a horrible sentiment as to hope that all our soldiers in South Africa would be killed. In conclusion, Sir Wilfrid

Laurier promised that the government would look into the matter without fear or favor and render justice. Mr. Bourassa said the important fact was that a month after the personal quarrel the collector of customs should deliberately write a letter, saying that all people sympathizing with the Boers were traitors and should be hanged, just as the men who fought for liberty in 1837 should be hanged. Major Beattie—"He did not say that."

TRAITORS PLENTIFUL.

Mr. Bourassa retorted that what was said amounted to the same thing. "I am very glad, indeed," said the member for Labelle, "to have this occasion of pointing out that a man who favors the intervention of Canada in the war is obliged to admit in a public document that in the particular locality in the Province of Quebec in which he resides more than half the people think and speak exactly in the same way as a few members of this House have had the courage to think and speak." Continuing, he spoke of the dismissal of an Ontario official named Muir for talking annexation, and said:—"If a man is to be dismissed from a public office who takes an active side with either political party in this country, surely a public servant who thus denounces a large number of our people, and who goes to the length of saying that so many loyal subjects should be hanged, should not be allowed to go scot free."

Mr. Foster said that the speech of Mr. Bourassa emphasized the necessity for great care in dealing with this case. Mr. Bourassa had generalized very largely on the association attributed to Wood in regard to persons who should have been hanged. But if the letter were read it would be found that the persons to whom the expression was applied were persons like Polvin, who hoped all the Canadians in South Africa would be killed. The honorable gentleman opposite had no right to say that to the million and a half of people in Quebec. There was no necessity for any heat about the matter, but there was every necessity for all to hold back their opinions till they knew what had actually been said and then let justice be done.

MR. WOOD MISREPRESENTED.

Mr. Clarke Wallace was the last speaker. He said that seldom in the House had he ever heard such gross misrepresentation of a man's word than the member for Labelle had been guilty of. Mr. Bourassa had misstated the language of Wood, and he was sorry to say, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had done the same thing. The Premier replied that he spoke without having a copy of Wood's letter in his hand.

Mr. Wallace quoted the letter in full to show that Mr. Wood's indignation was expressed against Polvin and men like him, of grossly disloyal character. He was not speaking of French-Canadians—never mentioned them. Mr. Wood wrote:—"My remark was intended for such men as the Boer sympathizers above mentioned, and not for such men as Mr. Polvin, Dr. Elsie and other brave Canadian boys, whose actions have been such that all loyal British subjects are justly proud of them."

Mr. Wallace was severe upon such disloyalty as Mr. Bourassa preached, and said that Mr. Wood at least condemned those who used such vile and outrageous language. The country could never see a man punished under such circumstances without trial. It was the man who would listen to such disloyal, scoundrelous sentiments without denouncing them who deserved condemnation. The Premier's calling Wood's sentiments offensive and reprehensible rather than disloyal, was a great first and trial afterwards. The country would await with a good deal of interest the course adopted towards a man who had at least shown a patriotic and a brave spirit.

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As the preserving season is at hand we have prepared for it. Samples in "The Ark" window at the cut prices.

Ask to see our 70c and 80c sizes. Nice kettles for 15c. We invite your inspection of our goods. We have some Tea and Coffee Pots yet to offer you for 25c each, in granite-ware, at

The Ark 89 King St.

MR. LARKIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Huron Expositor.—Mr. Wm. Carnochan, of Tuckersmith, and Rev. Mr. Larkin, of Seaford, had quite an exciting experience on Tuesday evening. They were driving into town from Harpurhey, and when opposite the residence of Mr. Robert Scott, one of the front wheels came off the buggy. Mr. Larkin jumped from the rig and escaped injury. Mr. Carnochan was not so fortunate, as he was thrown out and had his hand hurt. The wheel coming off frightened the horse and made for the ditch, colliding with a telegraph pole, where it left the buggy and made for home at a 210 clip. The buggy was badly smashed and the harness was pretty badly demoralized, but the gentlemen may congratulate themselves, that they escaped as well as they did and that it was only the rig that was smashed.

LOOKS OMINOUS.

Non-receipt of News From Peking Causes Forebodings.

Li Hung Chang Summoned to the Chinese Capital—He is Probably Required to Smooth Matters Over With the Powers.

London, Thursday, July 12, 4 a. m.—The Chinese situation again bears a most ominous aspect. Ten days ago Sir Robert Hart despatched his last message, declaring that the situation was desperate, and since then no word has come from the Europeans in Peking. According to the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, Li-Hung-Chang has received an imperial decree ordering his immediate departure for Peking, presumably to break the news of the Peking tragedy to the European powers, and in his usual role of negotiator with Europe in different matters to endeavor to act as mediator and to avert the vengeance of the powers. To add to the grimness of this suggestion all advices from Tien Tsin tend to confirm the reports of the perilous condition of the allied forces and the optimistic Chinese rumors. Unless reinforcement speedily reaches Tien Tsin another disaster may be expected. The Daily Mail's Tien Tsin correspondent, telegraphing July 5, says: "The situation is about as bad as it can well be. I only trust that we shall not want relieving ourselves. A forward movement is impossible. From thirty to forty thousand troops are wanted, and there are only ten thousand here. The foreign troops are working well together, but it is inconvenient that there is no supreme commander. In some quarters the feeling is to rescue Peking and clear out in favor of Russia." Under Tien Tsin correspondents say that no advance is possible until September 1, and explanations are being asked by the papers here of the tardy action of Japan in sending the troops, since it is known that the Japanese are willing to send them, and Russia raised no objection to her doing so. It is hinted that a difficulty arose as to the manner in which Japan was to re-occupy her heavy outlay. Rumors are current that Japan demanded the cession of a Chinese port.

PRINCE TUAN'S EDICT.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Express gives the text of a long edict of Prince Tuan, dated June 28, and addressed to the Chinese ambassadors, which the Express declares is identical with the message of Emperor Kwang-Hsu, mentioned by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, and with the Chinese edict published in Washington. The Express considers that the edict proves Prince Tuan's party is making no attempt to disguise the fact that the worst that could be anticipated has happened. The edict contains the following paragraphs:—"The anger of our people knew no bounds. They could not be restrained. The task of guarding the legations, which before was difficult, has now become impossible. Elsewhere, referring to the desire to protect the legations still unharmed, it says:—"If it is impossible for us to continue the protection, let it be represented to the powers that we must be held blameless, for the anger of our people grows with the rising of each sun that sees more and yet more foreigners and soldiers coming to over-run and lay waste our country and slay our people." The correspondent says the edict is intended to pave the way for a final lifting of the veil over the recent history of Peking.

On the other hand the Chinese Minister at Paris has informed M. Delcasse that Li Hung Chang has cabled him from Canton, on yesterday's date, saying that he had just received a telegram from Peking, asserting that the soldiers and others who surrounded the legations had gradually dispersed, and the revolt was decreasing.

CANADIANS IN GEORGIA.

Domination day, the Canadian national holiday, was celebrated in an appropriate manner at East Lake by members and friends of the Canadian Society of Georgia. A basket picnic had been arranged from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock in the evening, and an elaborate program, consisting of foot races, rowing and swimming contests, fishing, and dancing was indulged in. The Canadian Society of Georgia, numbers about sixty members, and the present Executive officers are—A. W. Farlinger, president; J. S. Cameron, vice-president; W. N. Phillimore, second vice-president; George Wilson Stewart, secretary; and Alfred Maddison, treasurer.—Atlanta, Georgia, Constitution. The W. N. Phillimore referred to in the above was for several years a resident of Chatham, having been an employee of the T. H. Taylor Milling Co. He is a brother of W. R. Phillimore, of Baxter St.

Sizes up to 7 1/2 in Fine Straw Hats, at The 2 Ts.