

The Chatham Daily Planet.

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CHATHAM ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1905

NO 64

Skirts and Shirt Waist Suits

We are devoting more space, more care and more time to the development of our Ladies ready-to-wear department. You will find our stock this season in every way better than we have shown heretofore. Our assortment of ready-to-wear Skirts is tremendous. Whether you want a dressy Skirt or a knockabout Skirt we can suit you, and the prices will more than please.

TWEED SKIRTS, \$3.50 to \$6.00
CLOTH SKIRTS, 5.00 to 10.00
LUSTRE SUITS, 6.50 to 10.00
ETAINE SUITS, 10.00

And every skirt extra value.

And every suit carefully selected.

Black Sateen Skirts

Our big order for spring business is just here, and the values are better than ever. The fine Black mercerized sateen of which the skirts are made can scarcely be distinguished from Silk and is twice as serviceable.

Our underskirt values at \$1.00 is inapproachable
Higher prices are \$1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 2.75

Ladies Covert Coats

Stylish, Useful and serviceable, is a good description of our Coats this season. They are made of fine, medium weight corded covert cloth, in various new shades of Fawn, lined and unlined, in nice variety of the latest styles and most reasonably priced at

\$7.50, \$9.00 and \$10.00.

Silk Waists

Our city was never invaded with such a variety of Silk Waists as we are showing this season. You can hardly believe they can be made for the prices when you see them. Perfect fitting, perfectly made, perfect in the very noblest styles, shades of Navy, Brown, Black, and Ivory and made exclusively of Japan wash Silks.

\$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

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We Save You Dollars



THERE'S GREAT VALUE
in every garment we make, but it is especially noticeable in our

Winter Overcoats

made to order. The material is just right, and the garments have a "cut" which particular men like. Come in and look at the cloth.

AITKEN & KOGELSCHEATZ
NEAR FIFTH ST. BRIDGE

GENUINE GAS COKE

If you require any fuel
to finish the season, try

and see what a large saving
you make. Coke is suitable
for Furnace, Range,
Baseburner or Grate.

Chatham Gas Company, Limited.

Select Woolens

FOR
SPRING, 1905

OUR preparations for the approaching season have exceeded all former efforts. The larger part of our Special Importations have been passed into stock.

ALBERT SHELDRICK

Tailor and Woolen Merchant,
King St., Near Garner House.

R.L. BORDEN AS HECKLER

Puts Questions to Sir Wilfrid
That Annoy the Premier.

In Doing So the Leader of the Opposition Puts the Drafting of the Autonomy Bill in a Very Clear Light—
Sir Wilfrid, However, Does Not Vouchsafe Any Further Information—
Other Speakers.

Ottawa, March 16.—Upon motion to go into supply yesterday.

Mr. Borden's Speech.
Mr. Borden said he proposed to discuss certain passages of the letter written by Premier Haultain to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Haultain's letter would of course be laid on the table, together with other documents bearing on the bill. The situation which had developed between the month of October last and the present was, Mr. Borden said, a very peculiar one. The question of provincial autonomy for the Territories had been discussed in 1891 and 1892 and again in 1903. A formal resolution had been moved in the House, declaring that the time had arrived when autonomy should be granted to the Territories.

Mr. Borden said he distinctly stated when the resolution was introduced that it would take some time to arrange the details of autonomy. He realized that there should be no haste.

Their Brute Majority.
The Government benches voted solidly against the resolution, but on Oct. 1st, the Prime Minister, in the midst of an election campaign, awoke to the gravity of the situation.

Mr. Borden said, "The Premier suddenly concluded that the question must be taken up, and wrote Premier Haultain accordingly. The former Minister of the Interior, Mr. Borden said, had also pursued a peculiar course. When the resolution favoring autonomy was before the House, Mr. Borden spoke against it, described it as mischievous and said serious results might follow from it. Mr. Borden had also explained that the question could not be taken up while the Minister of Finance was in Europe. Yet two years later, in the absence of both the Minister of Finance and the Minister of the Interior, the presence of whom had been declared absolutely necessary, the measure was brought down on Feb. 23 last. In spite of that incident haste, not a single step had been taken to advance the bill.

Mr. Borden's Profound Contempt.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Borden said, had shown a profound contempt for constitutional procedure. He brought the bill before the House, supposedly as the product of the collection of wisdom of the Cabinet, yet soon transpired that two of his colleagues had not even been consulted in the preparation of the bill. That circumstance the Premier had not yet explained.

More extraordinary still was the treatment accorded the representatives of the Northwest Territories. The Government of the Territories was summoned to Ottawa to discuss with a sub-committee of the Federal Cabinet the terms of the autonomy bill. It would naturally be supposed that the territorial representatives would be the important question of education, but they were not consulted. The exponent of liberty of 1896 was the tyrant of to-day.

The Net Result.
From Premier Haultain's letter it appeared that he had not seen the educational clauses of the bill until noon of the day upon which it was introduced in the House. The net result was that the Minister of the Interior was not consulted, the Minister of Finance was not consulted and the Premier of the Territories was not consulted.

"The question naturally arises," said Mr. Borden, "whom did the Prime Minister consult?"

Mr. Borden said he would like to know of any amendments to the bill that were under the consideration of the Government. He would like also to know the personnel of the sub-committee of the Cabinet that dealt with the question. Was one of its members charged with special guardianship of the interests of the Territories? Mr. Borden referred to a paragraph published in the Government organ here, to the effect that some questions arising out of the autonomy bill were to be referred to the Supreme Court. If, he said, the bill was properly prepared in the first place there would be no necessity for such a reference.

Sir Wilfrid's Reply.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier was encouraged by loud applause from the Government benches as he rose to reply. He referred to Mr. Borden's suggestion that the autonomy bill had been hastily prepared. His heart sank when he reflected that in the sight of the Leader of the Opposition he was always appearing in questions in the wrong way.

As to the delay in proceeding with the bill, Sir Wilfrid pointed out that the member for East Grey had specially requested the second reading to be deferred for some time, so that the west could be heard from. He thought he was pleasing Dr. Sproule as well as his leader by putting this matter off. He wouldn't try to please them again.

Sir Wilfrid denied that the bill bore evidence of hasty preparation. Mr. Haultain objected to every clause in the bill, but petitions from all over the Dominion showed that the only objection to the bill brought out in the country was to the educational clauses. He admitted that in attempting to deal with the educational question he was treading on tender grounds, and he knew that if this clause was eliminated there would be no objection to the bill.

Stickler for Confidence.
As to Mr. Haultain's charge, that he had not been consulted in regard to it, Sir Wilfrid repeated that the con-

ferences were confidential, that no record was kept, and he still thought he himself had a right to give his version of what had taken place. It was a somewhat risky thing to do in the absence of a written record. Sir Wilfrid read the concluding sentence of Mr. Haultain's letter, in which he thanked the Government for their "courtesy and consideration," and another paragraph in which he said Mr. Haultain admitted the educational clauses had been discussed with him, once on the Friday preceding the introduction of the bill, and again on Feb. 21, the day the bill was introduced.

"Not considered," interrupted Mr. Lennox.

"Well, Mr. Haultain called it a casual reference," the Prime Minister answered, but what might have seemed to Mr. Haultain a casual reference might have been sufficient for somebody else. That was a result of having no record.

Practical Use Gone.
"The discussion of the 21st," Sir Wilfrid continued, "disclosed the fact that Mr. Haultain and he differed on the educational clauses. Mr. Haultain took the ground that section 52 of the British North America Act applied mechanically to the new Provinces, and there was no necessity of going beyond section 52 of the bill. But the Government said, 'No, we don't agree with you and will prepare a clause and submit it to you.' That was done, and, of course, the clause, as submitted being the view of the Government there then was no practical use in Mr. Haultain's further discussing it."

Sir Wilfrid declared, amidst Opposition laughter, that he was not called on to give Mr. Borden any more information than he had already given him.

"My hon. friend has asked me if we contemplate amendments to the bill," continued the Prime Minister. "I do not know, sir, what any wrong will be done to anybody if we are contemplating amendments. Would it be the first time for a Government, after introducing a measure, to endeavor to see whether it is possible or not to satisfy all sections of the country in that measure?"

A Delicate Subject.
I am sorry my hon. friend has treated this subject to-day a little more lightly than we had hoped. It was an occasion of this kind. What is the spectacle we have to-day? We have the spectacle of numerous petitions being presented, asking that the educational clauses should be withdrawn from the bill, and numerous other petitions asking that the bill should be passed as it is. This is a very delicate subject. I lay out the first time this question of amendments some before the House. In 1873-4, with regard to the New Brunswick school question, and in 1875 and 1889 there was an extension of sentiment and of contrary opinions.

Before Taking.
"Sir, under such circumstances, if the Government so thinks and resolves to reconsider the position we have taken, and again, to state to either side of the House or throughout this broad country what will say the Government is not doing right in thinking twice before taking a final step upon this question? Sir, I claim that I have some sense of the responsibility that attaches to the Government and to those who are entrusted with the affairs of the country, and in such a matter I have brought up and the Government is faced with a difficulty, or, perhaps, finds difficulties which no man could have foreseen, and looking also to the violence of the sentiment which are entertained, perhaps, sir, there is some reason why a Government should be slow to take any action and should hesitate in coming to a final decision.

Violent Passions Aroused.
I have spoken of the violence of the sentiments exhibited—I do not say that I myself. I would not do so; I know that public passions, strong passions, are not always ignoble, sometimes, on the contrary, they are only the expression of a noble sentiment, but even the exaggeration of a noble sentiment, I say to my hon. friend, if he wants to know, that this subject gives me a great deal to think about, and if it be possible to amend this bill the Government need not fear to consider the matter. We are thinking upon these matters, it is our duty to do so, and the result of our deliberations shall be given in due time to the House, but at the present moment I think I have given to my hon. friend all the answer to which he is entitled."

Other Speakers.
The debate was continued by W. B. Northrup, E. H. Osler, McCarthy (Caledonia), Lake (Or' Appelle), Dr. Roche (Marquette), Schaffner (Souris), Heron (Alberta), Hon. Geo. B. Foster, Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick (who declared the Government had consulted the westerners on every phase of the bill except the autonomy clauses, and that the bill was prepared to give the people of the Northwest what they have and nothing more), Bennett, Boyce (Algoma), and Dr. Sproule.

Identity of Senators.
Ottawa, March 16.—Senator Casgrain yesterday moved the second reading of his bill requiring railways to carry members of Parliament free on the production of a card of identity. He argued that the bill was in accordance with the Railway Companies Act, and that the Railway Companies issued passes to members of Parliament free of charge, and that this was not in accordance with the spirit of the act of Parliament which compels the railways to carry members of Parliament free. Although there was some opposition, the bill received its second reading on a vote of 21 to 10.

A Blockhead cannot come in nor go away, nor sit, nor stand, nor stand like a man of sense.

The trouble with the people who repeat everything they hear is that they don't hear everything they repeat.

CAME NEARLY BEING LIFERS

Two Indians Who Found
Themselves in Chatham
Jail With No Prospect
of Release

Crown Attorney, Sheriff, Judge and
Government Finally Secure Way
Out of J. P.'s Blunder.

A. R. Macdonald, of Duart, is Indian agent, also an Ontario Justice of the Peace; Simon Hill and Edward Tobias are Indians on the Moravian reserve. His honor J. L. Dowlin is County Judge, Mr. J. R. Gemmill is the sheriff, Ex-Ald. Thomas Scullard is a lawyer in this city, solicitor for the Indians, Mr. H. D. Smith is the County Crown Attorney.

This is the entire cast in a little farce that was played at a no-frat date, Macdonald and the Indians played the stellar roles. The other gentlemen were necessary to extricate the little farce from grave perplexities and change suits.

The two Indians cut timber on the reserve without receiving permission from the proper authorities and contrary to the Indian Act. Mr. Macdonald, without the formality of an information, acted upon verbal information, summoned the red men before him, convicted them of the offense and sent them to jail.

Had the Indian agent convicted the men in accordance with his powers as a Dominion officer all would have been well. As Indian agent he has the powers of two Justices of the Peace but as a Justice of the Peace he only has the power of one and the law requires two J. P.'s to sit when a case is being tried. Had Mr. Macdonald acted in his capacity as Indian agent and upon a written information his conviction would have been good.

But, convicting them upon a verbal information and as a J. P. his conviction was worthless.

Mr. Macdonald not only convicted but also committed the two Indians to jail to be held until delivered by due course of law. The Indians on that commitment would remain in jail till doomsday, as there was no way to get them out.

Ex-Ald. Thomas Scullard was retained by the Indians and he demanded their release from the sheriff. Then the local authorities had a pretty problem to solve, because when a man is committed he must in due course be arraigned and brought before the County Judge and tried, but, in as much as the Judge only tries criminal cases and these men had committed no crime, the local authorities didn't feel that they could deal with the matter and the Indians stayed in jail.

The Ontario Government was communicated with and they instructed that the County Judge should be asked to try the men. This was done and the Indians were discharged, after an undertaking had been given that no proceedings would be taken against the magistrate for his improper procedure. Mr. Macdonald is a good officer and a splendid man, but not being a lawyer he got his duties as a J. P. and as an Indian agent mixed.

BALLOT BOX CASES.
True Bills Brought in Against Reilly and Rutan.

Belleville, March 16.—The conspiracy charge against F. J. Reilly, of Kingston, will be commenced this morning. At the present time Reilly is in jail, and he is being held in a true bill against him. Two hours later they brought in a true bill against Ed. G. Rutan, of Harrowsmith. All the other cases on the docket, with the exception of the ballot box cases, have been disposed of or postponed.

Judges on Leave.
Ottawa, March 16.—Judge Chisholm of Watford has been in poor health and has secured six months' leave of absence. Sir John Boyd, Chancellor of Ontario, has got leave of absence until June. He goes south for the benefit of his health.

Fire in Steamer's Hold.
Boston, March 16.—Fire in the hold of the German steamer Wildenfels, at the Charlestown wharf, caused considerable damage. She has a million-dollar cargo.

Won't Ratify Treaty.
Washington, March 16.—Hope has been abandoned of ratifying the Santo Domingo treaty at the present session of the Senate.

To be happy is not the purpose of our being, but to deserve happiness. A cheerful countenance betokens a good heart.

The woman who does not praise her husband wonders why others do not do it.

HE MOVES THE CLOSURE

Mr. Balfour Wants Sanction For
Estimates by March 31.

Mr. Asquith Makes Some Caustic Remarks Regarding Action, Declaring That It Reduced a Deliberative to a Dependent Body and Made House of Commons An Automatic Registering Machine—Government Has Majorities From 64 to 40.

London, March 15.—Premier Balfour introduced the "gullotine" in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, with the object of securing the sanctioning of the estimates before March 31. In moving the closure of the House, and in the closing of the House, the Premier declared that it was necessary in order to secure the requisite votes before the close of the financial year. The step taken was for the credit of the House, and not to exasperate the Government from difficulty. Prolonged debates delayed business, and closure was more in consonance with the dignity of the House than the suspension of 12 o'clock rule, the vision of bedraggled members of Parliament going home at 10 o'clock in the morning not being calculated to raise the reputation of the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith (Liberal), in a few caustic sentences, moved the adjournment. He declared Mr. Balfour's motion was a parliamentary scandal, the greatest outrage ever offered by a "nominally" responsible minister to a "nominally" responsible assembly. He accused the Government of mismanagement and the Premier of encroaching on the powers and privileges of the House, and said the motion marked an epoch in the degradation of the House of Commons from a deliberative to a dependent body, and transformed it into a mere automatic machine to register the will of the executive.

Government Majority 62.
The motion to adjourn was defeated by 266 votes to 204.

Mr. Redmond moved an amendment that the House decline to sanction any proposals for further curtailing discussion of the supply.

The amendment was debated up to 7.30 o'clock, when Mr. Balfour moved closure, which was carried by 248 to 218.

Mr. Redmond's motion was then defeated by a majority of 40.

The debate on Mr. Balfour's "gullotine" motion will be resumed to-day.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.
John Redmond Says English Rule is "Abhorrent to Humanity."

London, March 16.—In the House of Commons Tuesday John Redmond, in supporting Mr. Hayden's motion charging the Government with failure to alleviate the distress in the west of Ireland, urged the Government to take immediate steps to avert impending famines. The Land Act of 1903, Mr. Redmond asserted, had utterly failed to alleviate the problem, and the idea of emigration would not cease until the grazing lands of the west had been restored to the people. The existing condition of things, he further said, were infamous and cruel, and had many English rule in Ireland abhorrent to humanity.

Mr. Atkinson, Attorney-General for Ireland, in defending the Government, admitted the enormity of the evil, but said the difficulty of solving the problem was appalling, requiring the measures already taken, including the expenditure of \$6,000,000 by the congested districts board. He declared it most unjust to say that the Government had not taken every precaution to meet the distress.

Mr. Hayden's motion was rejected by a majority of 48.

CHAIRMAN GETS \$3,000.
Mr. Smith Will Give Expert Attention to Temiskaming Railway.

Toronto, March 16.—Cecil B. Smith, C. E. of Toronto, is the chairman of the new Temiskaming Commission. The appointment was announced yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of the conference with the Government. The members spent yesterday at the offices in Manning Arcade, taking over the books, etc. Mr. Smith's salary will be \$3,000 per annum, and those of Messrs. Englehart and Murphy \$1,000 each. Formerly each of the five Commissioners were paid \$1,000.

New Housekeeper.
The appointment of Frederick George Lee, of Toronto, as housekeeper at the Parliament Buildings was made Tuesday. He has had experience as butler and steward in England. Since coming to Canada he has been engaged in furniture and real estate business.

Amendments to Game Laws.
Chief Game Warden Thinsley expects that some amendments to the Ontario game laws will be made this session, chiefly in extensions of the close seasons for certain game. A pamphlet in revised form will be distributed among those interested after the amendments are made.

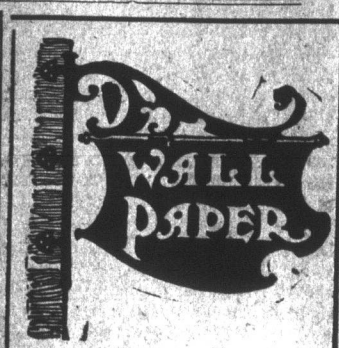
Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday paid his first official visit to the Guelph Agricultural College.

ENDS TROUBLES WITH A SHOT.
Oakville Man, Weary of Domestic Unhappiness, Takes His Life.

Oakville, March 16.—Frank Matthews, soda water manufacturer, committed suicide yesterday by shooting.

He had been dissipating for some years, more or less, his wife and family being obliged to leave him last summer. Since then he was greatly worried and seemed to feel his position keenly.

He died shortly after the shooting, without having regained consciousness. The funeral takes place on Friday afternoon. He leaves a widow, two daughters and one son.



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