

The Chatham Daily Planet.

VOL. XIII

CHATHAM ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1904.

NO 177

LINOLEUM

-AT-

Money-Saving Prices

You must not miss this opportunity of securing a Linoleum for your Kitchen, Bathroom, or any other room you wish to cover, ONLY 2 DAYS MORE at these GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. and remember, these are the finest Scotch goods in a wide range of patterns.

Regular 50c. Quality at 44c

" 65c " 50c

" 75c " 65c

" 85c " 75c

FLOOR

OILCLOTHS

2 and 2 1/2 Yards wide, at 25c and 35c

LACE CURTAINS

Three Day Rush on Lace Curtains.

Regular \$1.00 quality at 74c

" 1.25 " \$1.00

" 2.00 " 1.64

" 2.50 " 2.00

" 5.00 " 3.96

THOS. STONE & SON

There is Nothing better to keep out the flies than -

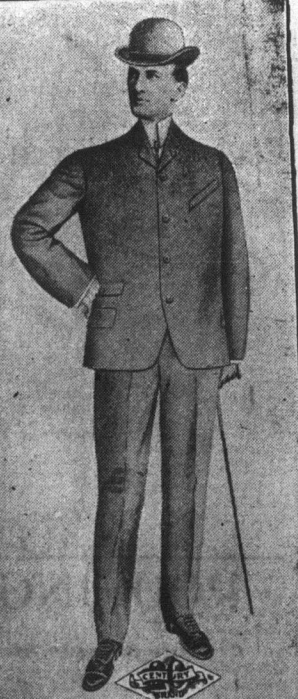
Screen Wire Doors and Screen Windows

We have a complete stock at the very best in all sizes from \$1.00 to \$2.50 complete. Adjustable Screens to fit any size window, from 20c up, according to size.

Lawn Mowers, Refrigerators, Hammocks, Croquet Sets and Summer Oil Stoves, must go quick at special prices. Call early at

THE ARK

PHONE 159 **H. Macaulay,** 89 KING ST



We are sole Agents for -

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLOTHING

This is the best finished and most up-to-date ready-to-wear Clothing manufactured in Canada.

STONE & CO.

MR. R. L. BORDEN EXPOSES POLITICAL CORRUPTION

In Measured Language He Draws Up a Formidable Indictment Against the Minister of Trade and Commerce in Relation to the Appointing of J. B. Jackson as Commercial Agent at

Leeds—Sir Richard Cartwright Makes Feeble Defence.

Ottawa, Ont., July 28.—Not lengthy, but decidedly vigorous, was the debate in the House of Commons to-day with reference to the action of the Government in appointing J. B. Jackson, of South Oxford, as the Dominion's commercial agent at Leeds. Mr. Jackson is a gentleman whose reputation has been strongly attacked in the political world, and he has been accused of subornation of perjury in connection with the attempt to unseat Mr. Sutherland, the Conservative member of the Ontario Legislature from South Oxford. The subject was brought up in the House by Mr. Bennett, and the occasion was rendered interesting by the strenuous character of the answer which Mr. R. L. Borden made to Sir Richard Cartwright's defence of the Government's conduct. It is several years since one public man's opinion of another has been stated in Parliament with the consciousness and completeness which marked the brief address delivered by the leader of the Opposition.

SUBJECT OPENED.

Mr. Bennett opened up the subject with a statement of Jackson's conduct, which the judges at the election trial had considered discreditable, to use a word that does not err on the side of severity. Jackson hired men to procure evidence "whether true or false," which would unseat the Conservative member, and for his distinguished service to his country he was rewarded by the office which he now holds.

SIR RICHARD DEFENDS.

Sir Richard Cartwright defended the Government in a speech which has not added to his reputation. He declared that he was personally responsible for the appointment of Mr. Jackson, and he knew Mr. Jackson to be a man capable and intelligent, who would discharge his duties excellently. As to the South Oxford election, everybody knew that when evidence was wanted in such cases it was not to be had from highly respectable individuals. The furthest Sir Richard Cartwright would go was to admit that Mr. Jackson had been "indiscreet." If Mr. Jackson had committed a crime he could have been prosecuted, and the fact that he had not been prosecuted, was proof that he had done nothing wrong.

JACKSON'S CHARACTER.

Mr. Ingram, of East Elgin, advised Sir Richard to consult Mr. Ball, the county crown attorney of Oxford. If he did, he would learn that Mr. Jackson was once charged with forgery or perjury, but, owing to the theft of certain documents, he escaped punishment. Mr. Ball could inform the minister of trade and commerce that Jackson was one of the greatest scoundrels that was left unhung.

DIRTY WORK.

Dr. Sproule commented on the people's waning confidence in the judiciary and the feeling that justice is no longer fairly administered. This state of mind had been caused by the conduct of the judges in connection with political trials, and the action of the Ontario Government in preventing the prosecution of scoundrels who had done the dirty work for the Liberal party. Then Dr. Sproule proceeded to comment on the case of W. T. R. Preston, now Canada's immigration agent in England. This man, said the doctor, was for years known as one of the most unscrupulous men in the Dominion; a man whose word was of no account; a man whose own uncle and ten or twelve other respectable men went into court and swore that they would not believe him on his oath.

This language annoyed Mr. Campbell, of West York, who interrupted with an intimation that Mr. Preston was "one of the best men we ever had."

"In the opinion of the member for West York," replied Dr. Sproule, "and when the country knows that I need say no more." Dr. Sproule then said that Preston had come to the city of Ottawa to institute a libel suit against a newspaper, but dared not go on with the suit because he feared that his character might be shown to be even blacker than it was known to be.

"If Mr. Preston were here, you would not dare to say that outside of this House," declared Mr. Campbell.

"I have said it to his face on the public platform," replied Dr. Sproule.

MR. R. L. BORDEN SPEAKS.
Mr. R. L. Borden began his remarks by reminding the House that Sir Richard Cartwright had accepted full responsibility for appointing Jackson to a lucrative position. He then went on to review the evidence that was given in the South Oxford election

trial. The trial, said Mr. Borden, opened at Woodstock on the 15th of October, and continued for several days. The evidence and declarations which I have in my hand disclose the following facts in regard to Mr. Jackson. He personally paid money to George Fournier, a criminal character, one of his witnesses in the protest. A man by the name of Parker, Elijah Harp and others swore that Fournier offered them money to swear to falsehoods. I have the evidence for that under my hand and I have the pledges to refer to if any hon. gentleman sees fit to deny or disregard that statement. He (Jackson) paid Charles Parker \$10, or according to his own admission, \$5, for similar purposes. I have the evidence to give in answer to any person who will undertake to contradict that. He paid Ellis Fick by his own admission \$250, and according to the evidence of Charles Parker and Wm. Abraham, Young, and others, Fick endeavored to bribe them to swear to falsehoods. The right hon. gentleman has referred to witnesses not being put in the box. Let me remind him that when this evidence was given in this case the petitioner did not put Fick in the box to contradict this statement, but on the contrary Fick was found conveniently absent as soon as this evidence had been given. Mr. Jackson had Charles Hewlett and Geo. Sutherland assisting him in preparing the protest, and he himself interviewed witnesses F. R. Avey and Lincoln Pollard, who admitted on oath that Hewlett had paid them money to make declarations. A large number of witnesses, among them Parker, Young, Avey, Pollard and Mustard, admitted on oath that Hewlett and Sutherland had bribed and attempted to bribe them to give evidence, and their statements were not attempted to be denied. In fact the evidence shows that Hewlett and Sutherland absented themselves from service so that the respondent could not subpoena them for the adjourned trial. It should also be remembered that Sutherland did a great deal of his work in the office of Mr. Jackson himself. Mr. Jackson paid Edward Chambers \$375 cash, and promised him \$375 more on condition that Chambers should get evidence which would prove eight charges. This agreement with Chambers was to be private. In fact there was a written declaration drawn up that nothing was to be said about it. Mr. Jackson admits that the last \$375 was to be paid only on condition that Chambers would prove eight certain charges. Mr. Chambers and two other reputable gentlemen of Woodstock, Mr. Vaughan, Francis, and Mr. Samuel Smith, declares that they overheard Jackson distinctly tell Chambers that it did not matter whether the evidence was false or true so long as it unseated Sutherland, and the right hon. minister of trade and commerce is now willing to accept responsibility for that. I should say in justice to Mr. Jackson that he denied this statement, but he was met with the distinct statement to the contrary of no less than three witnesses. He disbursed an enormous amount of money in connection with the campaign, and he states that he kept no record of his disbursements. He interviewed Frederick R. Avey, a bribed witness, at Avey's house, and as Avey swears, told Avey he was not to say that he had been given anything for swearing. He interviewed Lincoln Pollard, another bribed witness, and, according to Pollard, told Pollard if any one asked him about it not to say anything about making the declaration. I would be inclined to think that the right hon. gentleman is accepting a pretty fair share of responsibility when he undertakes to shoulder all that.

This, said Mr. Borden, was the conduct on Jackson's part which Sir Richard Cartwright described as "indiscreet." Mr. Borden remarked, amid the laughter of the House, that Sir Richard's vocabulary was not always so bare. Mr. Borden after reading a number of extracts from the evidence, which strongly incriminated Jackson, continued—"And so on, all through this evidence, one could quote ad libitum statements of precisely a similar character. It seems to me that position which the Minister of Trade and Commerce has taken with regard to this matter is one of an extraordinary kind. In fact he has invented a new decalogue. So far as the commandments forbid he would abolish them all and insert instead, 'Thou shalt be discreet, so that thou shalt not be found out.' The Minister of Trade and Commerce has no word of criticism upon Mr. Jackson for asking these men to procure evidence, whether true or false, so long as it should unseat Mr. Sutherland. He has no word of criticism with regard to that, but he had a reproach against

Jackson because he did not look up the chimney, because he did not look in the collar to see if anyone was looking; in short because he was 'indiscreet.' In other words, if we are to take the right hon. gentleman at his own valuation, he is perfectly content that Mr. Jackson should purchase evidence, that he should incite these men to procure evidence, whether true or false; and the only requirement necessary for promotion in the civil service of Canada is that it be done so that it cannot be proven. (Cheers.) Well, the right hon. gentleman is eloquent sometimes; he is severe sometimes. I think he told us since last session that on this side of the House we were a lot of nobodies, heard of nowhere outside of our own parishes. I would say to the right hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce that it had been better as a public man in this country if he had retired to the isolation of his own parish, and he heard of no more, before he had made the declaration which he has to-day made in the House. I believe, sir, that there never was in the public life of this country or of any other country, so far as I am aware, a more damnable doctrine more unblushingly avowed. (Cheers.) I do not understand how a gentleman who has had his experience in public life, who has in the past preached such doctrines with regard to the purity of public life, could ever have found it in his heart to stand up in this House of Commons and to make the avowal which the Minister of Trade and Commerce has made to-day. It was bold; it was more than bold; and if I were not transgressing on parliamentary decorum I would say that it was utterly shameless. That this man so stigmatized by Mr. Justice Street should be promoted in the public life of Canada, and that the Minister of Trade and Commerce, speaking for the Government, should not be ashamed to stand up and justify him, is an unheard of degradation of our public life. We are indebted to the honorable member (Mr. Bennett) for bringing the matter to the attention of the House, and in my opinion, it deserves grave consideration from the House and the country.

Mr. Borden concluded by offering the following motion—"In making appointments to public offices, and particularly those of a representative nature, party services should not alone be considered, but selections should be made with regard to capacity and to personal character."

The House then divided and the motion was defeated by 70 yeas to 43 nays, a Government majority of 27. Mr. Erb, (Liberal), South Perth, voted with the Opposition, and Mr. Puttee, of Winnipeg, with the Government.

FILLING THE R. R. SIDINGS

Several Empty Meat Cars Now Being Held in Canada.

Packers' Strike Has Blocked Packing House Tracks—Train Crews Also Affected.

At nearly every railway siding along the lines of the international railways running through the western peninsula of Ontario can be seen reminders of the present meat strike in Chicago in the shape of long lines of empty refrigerator cars. The Canadian railways received orders from the packers when the strike started to drop the empty cars whenever convenient, as there are not sufficient tracks controlled by the packers in the various cities to accommodate the miles of empty cars which would, in the course of a few days, be returned to the stock yards. These cars are placed on sidings in Ontario not in use for general freight traffic, but as near the border as possible, so that they may be rushed to the packing houses when the strike is settled.

The train crews running out of Windsor on the Canadian Pacific, Wabash, Grand Trunk and Michigan Central are affected by the strike inasmuch as they have lost their runs on the meat trains, and the other freight business has to be divided between all the crews. The Michigan Central, on an average, handled four beef trains per day, and the Wabash and Grand Trunk a like number. The Canadian Pacific railroad had two and three of these trains daily and the train crews assigned to the meat trains considered their runs better than on a passenger train. The trains had to be rushed through and the crews always made quick runs, and knew to an hour when they would leave home and when they were due to return.

CATTLE GUARD COMMISSION

Ottawa, Ont., July 28.—The cattle guard commission, appointed by the Dominion government to tour Canada and the states in search of a guard that would effectively keep cattle from trespassing on railway tracks, has made its report. The expenses of the commission amounted to \$6,924. The commission was able to secure a satisfactory guard. Mr. Blain, member for P.E.I., urged the government to publish the report. Those who submitted guards, he said, had a right to know what the commission thought of them.

For One Week

See This Reduction in the Price of Some of Our

Hammocks

\$1.00 and 68c
\$1.25 for

\$1.50 ; \$1.25
\$1.75 ;

It will pay you to come in and have a look, neither will it cost you anything to inspect our goods. Why not have one of our restful Hammocks and enjoy the summer evenings. Do not forget that we keep a full line of the famous

Spaulding Sporting Goods . . .

Goods sent by Express on receipt of price.

SULMAN'S BEEHIVE

KING and SIXTH STREET.

Shoe Facts For Men....

Pay a fair price for a good shoe and you're economizing—buying style, service and shoe satisfaction.

\$3.50

is a fair price for everybody. Not too high—not too low—just right for a thorough good shoe.

Here are some latest arrivals.

Men's Patent Colt in three different styles, also a line of **Box Calf** and **Viol Kid**, all made with Goodyear Welt Soles.

We guarantee every pair to give satisfactory service.

Turrill
THE SHOE MAN.