

Household Linens

Union Damask, unbleached, 64 inches wide, good pattern, at per yard

25c

Unbleached Tabling, 56 inches wide, every thread linen, at per yard

35c

Bleached Tabling, 64 inches wide, all linen, very special at per yard

50c

Have you need for Linens? If so you couldn't re-splendish your linen closet from a better stock of Linens than these. Read over carefully this list of Linens.

Union Damask, unbleached, 72 inches wide, extra value at per yard

37c

Unbleached tabling, 64 inches wide, splendid pattern, every thread warranted pure linen, at per yard

50c

Bleached Tabling at per yard 75c, 85c, \$1.00 and

\$1.25

A Complete Stock of

Tray Cloths, Linens, Lunch Cloths, Napkins, Table Cloths, Towels and Toweling.

WILLIAM FOREMAN & CO.

When We Tell You That

We have every new and desirable style in

Ladies' and Gents' Shoes

that our prices are governed entirely by the quality, that our stock is probably the largest, that we guarantee no better values anywhere, we are telling the exact truth and offering the best argument we know to induce you to put our claims to the test.

Men's Cool Canvas Shoes	\$1.50
Men's Cool Canvas Shoes	\$1.25
Men's Cool Canvas Shoes	\$2.00
Men's Lacross Shoes	60c

The Boston Shoe House

J. L. CAMPBELL, PROP.

Seller of Trunks and Valises.

A FREE SPECTACLE.

Kingling Bros., Parade a Result of Processional Spectator.

Those who witnessed the superb three street carnival given by Kingling Brothers' Circus, last season, might naturally have supposed that the limit of expansion and processional display had been reached. Certainly nothing equal to it in magnificence had ever before been seen in the Western Hemisphere. It is doubly interesting, therefore, to learn that Kingling Brothers' parade has been practically doubled in size this year, and that the display is richer, grander and more elaborate than ever before. The thing that impresses the public most forcibly is the lack of conventionality in the pageant. It is not merely a collection of horses, cages and tableaux wagons, jumbled together without design or order, such as the public has learned to expect from other circuses, but it is an elaborately planned processional display, divided into sections, or divisions, each of which is representative of some central idea or theme, and constitutes in effect a complete parade in itself. There are thirty of these divisions, and in union they form the most original, the most complete and the most scintillatingly resplendent pageant that human ingenuity and artistic taste has ever organized. Among the most striking sections in the military division, which serves to illustrate the stirring features of the world's most famous military organizations. The handsome uniforms, the bright accoutrements and the magnificently equipped horsemen render this picture of mimic warfare brilliant in the extreme.

The section devoted to the Punjab with its red-coated British soldiers, with its huge war elephants, harnessed to great rumbling siege guns, is also particularly impressive. An Egyptian caravan, crossing the desert, with its camels, dromedaries, wily Arabian horsemen, Bedouins of the desert, Sudanese and other strange people, vies in interest with the Boer section which illustrates a Boer Commando trekking across the plains of South Africa, with its long train of ox-teams, and its hardy animal warriors. There is a special children's section, with tiny cages and miniature Mother Goose tableaux drawn by dwarf ponies, and an entire division devoted to the sports and martial glories of old Rome, with its gladiators, its fearless standing riders, its charioteers and its gorgeous racing chariots, so thrillingly described in "Ben Hur" and "Quo Vadis." The wild animal section contains scores of cages of rare wild beasts, many of which are displayed in open dens, and a great

double herd of thirty big and little elephants. The cooing throughout is superb, and the display of fine stock unequalled. There are five hundred horses, splendidly groomed and gorgeously trapped, and they constitute a sight never to be forgotten. This grand display of processional wealth takes place at ten o'clock in the morning, and serves to introduce what is incomparably the largest and most complete circus in the world. The big show exhibits in Chatham, Wednesday, June 26.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, you have a running ear, or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

NEW EXTENSION.

St. Thomas, June 22.—The Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway extension from Ridgeway to St. Thomas was completed to-night. The construction train arrived here at exactly at 6.20 Saturday evening. The Government inspector will go over the road on Tuesday, and if everything is found to be satisfactory the road will be open for business on July 1st.

The Loan Chatham and Savings Co's 39th Half-yearly Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the paid up capital stock of this company has been declared this day for the current half year ending June 30th, 1901, payable at the company's office, on and after July 2nd, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to 30th June inclusive. By order of the Board.

S. F. GARDINER, Manager.

Chatham, June 4th, 1901.

CHATHAMITES HONORED

Given Important Appointments at the Recent Meeting of the Anglican Synod.

Interesting Synopsis of the Proceedings of the Episcopalian Conference at London.

The Synod of Huron at London has just closed one of the most inspiring meetings for the Church of England in Canada. That church and its members have certainly shared in the general prosperity during the past year. The opening of new missions, the building and improvement of churches in the older missions and the large increase of contributions for church and charitable purposes, all show that the indefatigable efforts of Bishop Baldwin and his clergy and the response of the laity to their calls are bearing fruit for the corporate body to which they belong. It was asserted in the Synod, and seems to be the fact, that no religious corporation in the country has been better managed; although, while high salaries are in financial institutions drawn by the chief officers, the financial affairs of this diocese are managed by an executive committee of members who work for nothing and pay their own travelling expenses and by their able secretary treasurer, Mr. J. M. McWhinney, who reports that in the management of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars there are now no bad investments, and no unproductive real estate and that the net proceeds over all expenses come up to five per centum on the capital; and that he has been able to pay the missionary clergy the full amounts allowed to them under the canons of the Synod. The discussions in the house were most interesting. The committee on Temperance reported in favor of the Gothenberg system of governmental management of the liquor traffic, so as to take away the temptation of hotel keepers to do illegal acts for private profit, but this was opposed by laymen who foresaw the improper use that civil governments might make of additional patronage in the hotel business, and also by those who were satisfied with nothing less than prohibition. An attempt by some to give to women the same right as men to vote in church affairs was snuffed out and the matter put off until a subsequent session. The work of the committee for the protection of the Lord's Day was very satisfactory in showing the success in many cases of endeavors to prevent unnecessary work on Sundays whereby church attendance was interfered with. The Synod showed a determination to uphold and to improve upon the Canadian Christian's day of rest and religious observance. An important canon was passed providing for the election of 10 or 12 representative business men to form with the clergyman a "select vestry" with power to manage the temporal affairs of the parish. This form of government has been in vogue for many years in the Eastern provinces and in some parts of the United States. It gives the Church wardens the benefit of counsel and advice from the leading men of the church, and consequently relieves the warden from that burden which has been so serious a responsibility that it has been in some cases difficult to procure two men to accept the office. The Select Vestry will meet at stated intervals when the warden, who are always members, can free themselves from moral liability by procuring the direction of the larger body. The congregation at the same time will have the security of the wisdom of a number of its best men, and the clergyman will have more friends to consult with in an authoritative manner in regard to the temporal affairs of the church. Half of this Select Vestry is appointed by the Clergyman and half elected by the congregation. The Synod took also the initiatory steps to provide security of the clergy in regard to the Widows and Orphans fund, and the Superannuation fund. The object of this is to enable the clergyman who has served for years in one diocese to remove to another diocese without relinquishing all claims upon the funds to which in the former diocese he has contributed as a sort of insurance for his family or his own old age. A further benefit will accrue to the laity in enabling any parish to extend a call to a clergyman in a distant part of Canada without feeling that such clergyman would suffer an unjust loss by leaving the diocese in which he may be laboring. Then again the Synod of Huron, which was the pioneer in the movement to establish a General Synod for all Canada, is now following that up by taking steps for the abolition of all Synods except the Diocesan Synod for local affairs and the General Synod for matters affecting the general welfare of the church from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is hoped in this way to prevent the loss of time and expense in the intermediate meetings of such Synods as the Provincial Synod at Montreal, the work of which should be divided between the General Synod for all Canada and the local Diocesan Synods. We are pleased to notice that in the elections our local representatives have been appreciated. The Rev. Rural Dean McCosh stands first on the Executive committee and is also elected to the Provincial Synod, while his parishioner, Matthew Wilson, E. C., stands first amongst the delegates to the Provincial Synod, and is also elected to the General Synod and to the Executive committee, and His Honor Judge Woods, too, is elected to the latter body. Mr. Wilson was again chosen to represent the Synod upon the Senate of the Western University.

There lived a man who said That he Would revolutionize the sale Of Tea; Giving good in place of bad, Which made John Chinaman Feel sad.

So he began, this clever man, To pack Ceylon "SALADA" brand, He advertised it far and wide, Spending thousands To get it tried. His plan worked well Because the tea Was pure as it was Claimed to be. His sales today is greater than Ever before attained by man.

TAKES ISSUE WITH HYPATICA

"Presto" Believes That the Author of The Gardened Glade Overlooked Some Matters in Discussing Music.

The Many Advantages Which Resulted From the establishment of the Krause Conservatory and its Development.

To the Editor of The Planet:

Dear Sir,—In perusing Hypatica's contribution to the columns of The Planet of Saturday's issue, entitled "The Appreciation of Music in Chatham," one could not be impressed but with one idea, viz., that but a few of the members of the musical profession were entitled to the honors of having devoted themselves to the musical advancement of our city. Especially in this most apparent in Hypatica's treatment of the instrumental (piano) department.

Hypatica, in speaking of the marked progress in instrumental music gives us the names of some of the present teachers located in Chatham. From some thirteen piano teachers, Hypatica has chosen but one to crown with laurels as the musician who has for many years devoted every endeavor to the advancement of music in Chatham, and to whom is given all credit and honors of having built the foundation and complete culmination of the musical art in the city of Chatham.

With all due respect for Hypatica's opinions, I cannot readily grasp the gist of his or her remarks or ideas on this particular question, and cannot believe, that by giving such prominence to any one individual in the musical profession—in any one particular department—that it is conducive to the best interests of the musical art. Firstly, it undoubtedly impresses the musical public with erroneous and unreliable information. Secondly, it tends to create dissension amongst the musical profession. Creating jealousy, which is the enemy of all harmonious work in musical art, is liable to undo that great amount of good which should be accomplished by the musical profession working together in a harmonious body.

Undoubtedly, Hypatica has meant all in good faith, but he based all views expressed upon his or her own personal observations and standard of musical art.

In order to enlighten Hypatica and fully upon the subject, the progress of instrumental music, I herewith give a few details in connection with that branch of the art, covering a period of three years, 1899-1901.

At that date, 1898, if I mistake not, there were a number of piano teachers who controlled good classes. Amongst others, the musicians who came to my personal knowledge were, Miss Pratt, Miss Thompson, Miss Ferguson, Miss Hillman, Miss Rhody, Miss Gennell, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Dr. Vandermer, Mr. Philip and Mr. Brackin.

The above teachers all had fair classes. Tuition rates ranged from a very low figure to eight dollars a term, consisting of twenty one-hour lessons, at a rate of 40c per lesson.

The standard of the piano work, as demonstrated by programs of that time, was anything but the best, the light, modern school predominating. A number of programs are at my hand; from these I select the piano composers represented.

I find the names of Holst, Boum, Hitz, Neustadt, Von Wilms, Mills, Lischner, Lack, Behr, Schuloff, Kolling, Durand, Böhm, Krug, etc. Not a brilliant array, is it, Hypatica?

I also refer to others given during the latter part of May and June, 1899. Again the same identical names and much the same programs meet my eyes. The standard of pianists in work was still at low ebb, Hypatica.

In September, 1899, Mr. Carter—comparatively a stranger to the public of Chatham, and known only to his pupils, amongst whom were—Miss Pratt, Miss Thompson, Miss Hillman, Miss Rhody, Miss Bright, Miss McDonnell, Miss Stephenson, Mr. Brackin and others of the musical profession—founded and organized the Krause Conservatory of Music, with the aim of advancing the standard of musical art in the city of Chatham.

A few months after the organization of the Conservatory, in the month of October, Miss North Stephenson and Miss F. Copeland, now Mrs. Carter, two young students of Mr. Carter, rendered piano programs in which such composers as Liszt, Brahms, Chopin, Schubert, Schumann, Bach, Raff, Henselt, etc., figured most prominently.

We are now starting on the dividing of the ways, Hypatica. From

Summer Furnishings

"You may lead a horse to water," says the wise old saw, "but you can't make him drink."

"You may lead a man to the university," says a modern version, "but you can't make him think."

And we might get you here with specious promises, but you wouldn't buy very much if the right things were not waiting to meet you. But the right things are here, and a fair and friendly spirit reigns in the store, and the "money back" rule gives you a sunny feeling of security—these, we take it, are some of the reasons why you come and come again, and why some of you have bought few furnishings outside this store since its doors were opened something over a year ago.

Every season's experience counts, and this summer's furnishings have been gathered with riper knowledge than any former supply.

We haven't had quite such an interesting stock of soft-front shirts before.

Belts, bicycle hose, golf hats—a variety of wanted outing goods for summer.

Linen collars in all widths from the comfortable hot weather style, which is 14 inches. Neckties—never were ties so easy to sell as these standard lines at 25c and 30c. Summer underwear—rings through all the right materials, cotton, linen, wool. In balbriggan alone we show five styles.

Thornton & Douglas

Furniture and Carpets

Parlor Suites

Made of Silk Tapestry, with buttoned backs, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00.
Three Piece Suites, with Mahogany finished frames, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00.
Rug Suites of good and serviceable rugs, \$12.00, \$18.00, \$25.00, worth \$40.00, \$50.00 and \$60.00.

Bedroom Suites

A Special Line from \$10.00 to \$12.00. Do not fail to see these Suites. Polished Oak Suites, with British bevel mirrors, \$25.00, \$35.00. We are offering a special line of CARPETS at 50c per yard, worth 60c and 65c per yard. Made and laid free of charge.

Hugh McDonald

Opposite Garner House

the light, trivial schools of music we seem to fairly bound into that of the most artistic—the pure, classical and romantic schools of piano playing.

All this happened in one year, Hypatica. Immediately on the organization of the Conservatory of Music Mr. Carter introduced a new standard of art music, both in solo and etude form, embracing every school. Everything that was introduced by Mr. Carter personally, was immediately grasped and taught by the other members of the faculty. In fact Mr. Carter was kept busy obtaining entirely new works to give his own personal students.

Besides the above high artistic standard of musical art, nurtured by the Conservatory, I might also add that all the members of the Conservatory faculty were financially benefited. The teachers who had, prior to that date, given twenty hour lessons for eight dollars, now received ten dollars for twenty half-hour lessons.

This alone gave the teachers much extra time in which to devote to teaching. Many of the teachers at that time were comparatively unknown. Immediately on becoming associated with the Conservatory of Music, their personal classes increased from eight or ten students to the number of twenty or thirty. Besides which the teachers received a prestige which otherwise they may never have obtained. The present members of the Conservatory piano faculty are Miss Pratt, Miss Hillman, Miss Bright, Miss McDonnell, Miss Stephenson, Miss Hillman, Miss Sheldon and Mrs. Carter.

Of the above members of the faculty, Miss Pratt, alone was at that date well and favorably known as a teacher of the piano.

This year the Conservatory became affiliated with the Toronto College of Music, and thirty-seven of our students are taking the Toronto College of Music examinations. Is that not a good showing for the first year, Hypatica?

One question, then: What has the Krause Conservatory of Music done for the advancement of true artistic musical art? Hypatica, I only ask because you failed to mention same in your article pertaining to the musical advancement of Chatham. Again, Hypatica, we have all forms and conditions of musicians in our midst—they present the good, bad and indifferent. They all give their best endeavors, and it is only just to give all their just dues. (As one of the greatest masters in music used to say, "it is not all gold that glitters.") We have all kinds of musicians who crave for pianistic honors, but it is the truly artistic pianist who should receive the high merits, thereby setting a higher standard each year for all students to look up to as an ideal. We must not confuse the pianist with the accompanist, nor the teacher with the pianist. We must judge all upon the merits and artistic standing of their work in their respective classes, as teacher, pianist, or accompanist.

"All that glitters is not gold," Hypatica. Thanking The Planet for its valuable space, I remain, PRESTO.

THE CHATHAM OLD BOYS.

To the Editor of The Planet:

Dear Sir,—In several issues of your paper I have read, with considerable amusement, the articles on the above heading, gotten up by some of Chatham's citizens and not by Chatham's old boys. It is very considerate on the part of the originators, of the scheme and a very good one, too, particularly so for those who have become residents of our thriving city only a few years ago to make the acquaintance of a great number of Chatham's old boys, whom they have never had the pleasure to meet and when once they have made their acquaintance they will find them living up to the present standard in life. As one of the Chatham's old boys I think the scheme a good one and I will be most happy to help advance it, as I have a great many old absent friends who I will be happy to communicate with, and should they visit the old town none would be more overjoyed at meeting them than I, one of their old school mates. When we attended the school taught on the right of the Central school by the late Duncan McCall in the early 50's, and latterly, the old Central, when Messrs. Smyth and McCorquodale were the two principal teachers in the male department. I call such men as Simon M. Smith, W. R. Peck, Thos. H. Baxter, Jas. C. Webb, of the Water Works department, and also Mr. E. Jones, Henry Smyth, Orville I. Dolson, grocer, North Chatham, Andrew Northwood, Jas. C. Northwood, the two John Northwoods, Joseph Northwood, Andrew Northwood, and others whose names are not just in my memory, as being amongst Chatham's old boys, and surely when the village of Morphet can have a reunion of old residents yearly, Chatham should muster up courage and have a glorious old reunion. It is a move in the right direction, and I trust the citizens generally will do all they can to advance the scheme and make it a success. Thanking you for the above space in your valuable journal, I will sign my name as one of Chatham's Old Boys.

W. R. BAXTER.

PAIN-KILLER IS JUST THE REMEDY needed in every household. For cuts, burns and bruises, strains and sprains dampen a cloth with it, apply to the wound and the pain leaves. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c. and 50c.

For pimples, blotches, bad complexion, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to take—it has established this fact.