

The Chatham Daily Planet.

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CHATHAM, ONT., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1901

NO. 47

BUTTERICK PATTERNS THOMAS STONE & SON FASHION SHEETS FREE

A Great Bargain in Electric Seal Jackets

Not many of them 'tis true, but if you come early enough you will likely get the one that fits. Bear in mind they're number one quality in every respect, made by one of the best Furriers in Canada.

Electric Seal Jackets, sizes 32 and 36, 22 in. long, with large lapels, lined with heavy quilted satin, reg. price \$35.00, very special on Wednesday at..... \$21.00

One only, Electric Seal Jacket, the finest made, 24 in. long, beautiful glossy fur, reg. \$45.00, very special price on Wednesday at..... \$30.00

Ladies' Fur Lined Capes

Reg. \$21.50 quality, on Wednesday at..... \$15.00

Reg. \$25.00 quality, on Wednesday at..... \$17.50

Reg. \$30.00 quality, on Wednesday at..... \$21.50

Ladies' And Misses' Cloth Jackets

Some of them in fawns and blues, very pretty for spring and fall wear, others in black, all sizes, regular price \$3.50, \$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00, at

Half Price

THOMAS STONE & SON

Direct Importers, 75 and 80 King St.

The - 2 T's -



The Slater Broad-Foot Shape

While "The Slater Shoe" is built on 12 different models, each one has its own peculiarity, each its special feature.

"The Broad-foot" is designed for the heavy man who wants the highest combination of wear and comfort. The acme of hard wear, easy walking, and good appearance withal.

Double sole of the best quality sewn with extra stout thread.



Every pair Goodyear welted in black Canuck Calf, widths, D, E and F. The name and price branded on the sole in a slate frame, the makers' trade mark. \$3.50 and \$5.00. Catalogue free.

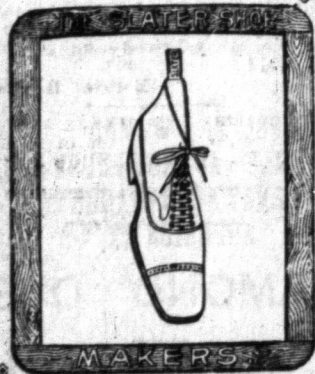
The Slater Commonsense Shape

Of the 12 foot fitting shapes in which "The Slater Shoe" is made, the "Commonsense" is a general favorite. Ostensibly a business man's shoe, varying very little in width from the ball of foot to toe.

Will be most appreciated by gentlemen who buy shoes for wear and comfort first, at the same time this shape is strictly up to date.

Laced, button and elastic sides. Leathers most reliable and colors most fashionable. Every pair Goodyear welted.

Prices \$3.50 and \$5.00 stamped on the soles in a slate frame—the makers' trade mark.



...Sole Agents for...

Slater Shoes

Barrington Hats



"The Ark"

Is the only place in Chatham where you can buy the

Famous McClary Stoves and Ranges

Cook Stoves No. 9, \$13.00
Cook Stoves No. 9, \$14.00

This is extra large size RANGES for coal or wood, from \$23.00 to \$45.00. Every STOVE and RANGE guaranteed to give satisfaction.

H. Macaulay, "The Ark"

LAST HONORS TO THE DEAD.

Queen Victoria's Remains Laid Peacefully Away Beside Those of

Her Late Husband—Scenes at the Castle and Burial Place—Royalty Still Present.

Windsor, February 5. — The last honors have been paid to Queen Victoria. Her body now rests peacefully near that of her husband in the mausoleum at Frogmore. The final ceremonies were more of a pathetic character than any of the obsequies which preceded them. Shortly before three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the presence of the royal mourners, the Grenadier guard hoisted the coffin from its temporary resting place in the Albert memorial chapel and placed it on a gun carriage. In the meanwhile the Queen's company of Grenadiers, drawn up in the quadrangle, presented arms and wheeled into line, their rifles at the reverse, and with slow, measured steps marched toward the castle gate. At the head of the procession was a band playing Chopin's funeral march. Slowly the cortege passed under the

massive archway on to the Longwalk, which was a mass of black brilliantly edged with scarlet. Life Guardsmen kept the crowds back.

In place on the gun carriage was the same regalia which attracted the eyes of millions since the march to the grave began at Osborne. Close behind walked the King, Emperor Wilhelm and the Duke of Connaught, wearing dark military overcoats and plumed cock hats and looking pale and careworn. In similar dull attire were the kings of Portugal and Belgium. All heads were bent. The blue and gray of the German princes reflected the royal group from perfect sombreness of color. Behind these walked Queen Alexandra and the royal princesses deeply veiled. The Queen carried an umbrella but the others had their hands folded. As the last trio of the veiled women passed out from the castle there came two boys dressed in bright tartan kilts and velvet jackets. Between them was a young girl, her fair, loose hair glittering against the drapery of her mourning. Two of these were children of Prince's Henry of Battenburg and the other was little Prince Edward of York. His tiny legs could hardly keep pace even with the slow progress of the mourning band.

The rear of the procession was brought up by the suites of the king and princes. The royal family and relatives entered the burial place so dark to the late Queen, ranging themselves on each side of the coffin. The Bishop of Winchester read the last part of the burial service. After further singing by the choir the benediction was given, and amid the privacy of this family tomb the last farewells were said, the funeral came to an end, the mourners drove to the castle and the crowds dispersed.

THE KING TALKS TO HIS PEOPLE BEYOND THE SEAS.

He Also Issues an Address to the Whole Empire—Promises to Walk in His Mother's Footsteps.

London, Feb. 5.—The King has sent the following message to all the British colonies and dependencies:

"To my people beyond the seas:
"The countless messages of loyal sympathy that I have received from every part of my dominions over seas testify to the universal grief in which the whole Empire now mourns the loss of my beloved mother.
"In the welfare and prosperity of her subjects throughout Greater Britain the Queen ever evinced a heartfelt interest. She saw with thankfulness the steady progress which, under the wide extension of the self-government, they had made during her reign. She warmly appreciated their unflinching loyalty to her throne and person, and was proud to think of those who had so nobly fought and died for the Empire's cause in South Africa.
"I have already declared that it will be my constant endeavor to follow the great example which has been bequeathed to me. In these endeavors I shall have the confident trust in the devotion and sympathy of the people and of their several representative assemblies throughout my vast colonial dominions. With such loyal support, I will, with the blessing of God, solemnly work for the promotion of the common welfare and security of our great Empire over which I have now been called to reign."
EDWARD."

TO THE WHOLE EMPIRE.

King Edward has gazetted the following to his subjects throughout the Empire:

"Now that the last scene has closed in the noble and glorious life of my beloved mother, the Queen, I am anxious to endeavor to convey to the whole Empire the extent of deep gratitude I feel for the heart-stirring and affectionate tributes which have everywhere been born to her memory.
"After alluding to the common sorrow, the King concluded by again pledging to walk in the footsteps of the late Queen "in the fulfilment of my great responsibilities."

THE DELEGATION BRING A VERY FAVORABLE REPORT.

Concerning the Establishment of a Beet Sugar Factory Here—What They Saw at Lyons, N. Y.

Ald. Taylor and Mounteer were the only absentees at the special meeting of the city council held last evening to receive the report from the civic delegation who visited Lyons, N. Y., in the interests of establishing a sugar beet industry in the Maple City.

The Mayor opened the meeting sharply on time, many representative citizens making up the audience.

Without further introduction the clerk read the following report: To His Worshiping the Mayor and Council of the City of Chatham.

Gentlemen,—Your deputation appointed to visit the beet sugar factory of the Empire Sugar Co., at Lyons, N. Y., beg to report as follows:

Leaving Chatham on Monday night, Jan. 28th, we reached Lyons next morning accompanied by Mr. Tru-fant. Arrived at the factory, Mr. O. H. Edge, superintendent took us in charge and explained the operations throughout.

Beet Shed.

This building, where the beets are received, is built of wood, sixty feet white by four hundred feet in length, and has a storage capacity of three thousand tons of beets. There is a driveway through the centre twenty feet wide with bins on each side twenty feet in width, running the whole length of the building. These bins have hopper shaped bottoms. Under the centre of each there is a flume in which water runs for the purpose of

conveying the beets to the factory, there are trap doors at intervals in the bottom of the bins; these are opened when required and the beets raked or shovelled into the flume, whence they pass to the factory proper. The beets are weighed at one end of the shed on the farmers' wagons, which drive in at that end, unload into bins and drive out at the other end. This building is constructed mostly of six by six timber and two by five scantling, open at the sides with a flat roof.

It is claimed there should be storage capacity for five thousand tons of beets for a five hundred ton factory, so as to have about ten days' run to guard against any possible delay in the delivery of the beets. The tops of the beets are trimmed off in the field where grown, providing food for stock.

The Factory.

This building is substantially built of brick, sixty feet wide by three hundred in length, three storeys in height with a fourth storey over part. The first floor is concrete, the others are wood, iron pillars and steel beams support the floors. The building is completely filled with machinery, a wing extends on one side, which contains a steel lime kiln, another wing contains a battery of six steam boilers.

We shall now endeavor to follow the progress of the beet through the factory. As stated, it drops into the flume at the beet house, and is carried to the factory, where a large wheel or disk revolves, the rim all on one side. On the inner side are shelves or buckets. The beets are conveyed by water to the bottom of this wheel, the buckets pick them up and

elevate them into a large iron tank or trough, where they are washed; a shaft with arms attached revolving in the trough with a screw motion, which moves them along. When they reach the end of the trough they are washed clean, the passage through the flume, of course assisting. At the end of the trough fingers on the shaft lift them out, when they fall into a hopper and are elevated to the third storey, where they are weighed by a self registering, automatic scale, which weighs seven hundred pounds at a draft and drops once per minute. The scale dumps them into the elevator, a large disk or wheel, revolving horizontally in a case. On the arms of the wheel are knives with grooves, which cut out a piece of the beet the shape of a pencil. These are termed "cossettes," and, as cut, drop down on a moving belt running in a frame, and conveying the cossettes, or pulp, to the diffusion battery, where the juice is first formed. This part of the machine consists of a number of tanks connected from the bottom of one to the top of another, by pipes and a system of valves for admitting water and steam. Water pressure is used to express the juice, but the water taken up has to be evaporated out again, and therefore the less that can be used the more economical the process. From the diffusion battery the juice goes to the measuring tanks, thence to heaters, heated by exhaust steam, thence to a lime tank, where it is thoroughly mixed with lime, the heat generated assisting in extracting the juice. The percentage of lime used depends on the quality of the land on which the beets were grown.

It is almost needless to say that chemical tests have to be made at every stage of the process, consequently a staff of chemists is necessary. The juice being taken out the pulp is elevated by a screw conveyor getting smaller towards the top end, which presses out the moisture partially, at the top it drops through a post to one ready for shipment. The juice then goes to the carbonation tanks, eight in number, five for the first passage, and three for the second; a chemical change is produced in these tanks, carbonic acid gas being used which is obtained by a vacuum pump exhausting the gas from the top of the lime kiln, where it is formed by the burning lime, the vacuum also serving to produce a draft in the kiln. The gas enters the tanks at the bottom, rising up through the juice, from these tanks the juice is pumped through the filter presses, six in number, which form a pipe; they are required to remove the lime, the juice then goes to the evaporators, four in number, these are large square steel boilers, with arched tops, having a steam chamber in lower part filled with one inch brass tubes. Steam is used in the first one only, the top of the first being connected to the steam chamber of the second and so on, so that the vapor from one serves to evaporate the contents of the next, and as the air is exhausted by vacuum pumps the boiling point is lowered, and the world one economically. From the evaporators the juice goes to the sulphur tanks, where sulphurous acid is passed through purifying and taking out the coloring matter, thence through mechanical filters, thence to thick juice tanks, which are similar to large boilers, a revolving shaft with paddles on running through the centre, thence to its vacuum pans, two in number, where the sugar is crystallized—both live and exhaust steam can be used for the purpose, thence to the mixer; the sugar also passes through other crystallizers. The mixer is a long iron trough in which revolves an iron screw shaft keeping the sugar in position. The sugar is dropped from this trough into the centrifugals which extract the molasses; the sugar then drops on a conveyor, thence on an elevator, thence to a dryer or granulator and from there to sugar house where it is put up into barrels ready for shipment. From the time the beets go into the factory until the sugar comes out is about fifty hours.

Beets grown in that locality contain about

Continued on Eighth Page.

The Northway Co., Limited The Busy Cash Store The Northway Co., Limited

Choice Furs For Little Money

Ladies' Jackets in Curls, Beaver and Bucle Cloth, handsome styles, reg \$8 to \$10, Sale Price..... \$3.90

1 only Alaska Sable Capeline, superior quality, stylish shape, trimmed with 8 large sable tails, reg. \$30, Sale Price..... \$22.90

1 only Sable and Seal Capeline, handsome style, trimmed with 10 large tails, head and claws, extra value at \$25, Sale Price..... \$19.75

1 only Capeline, fine quality, electric seal, with deep edge, of rich Thibet extra large size, rich silk lining, reg. \$20, Sale Price..... \$14.90

Alaska Sable Ruffs, rich full quality, shape with head and 6 tails, reg. \$12, Sale Price..... \$9.90

Regular \$10, Sale Price..... \$8.75

Regular \$9, Sale Price..... \$6.95



Our \$35 Bokharan Jackets, guaranteed in every way, Sale Price..... \$29.00

Sable Ruffs, straight, with head, tail and claws, full shape, reg. \$3 to \$6, Sale Price \$2.40, \$2.65 and..... \$3.75

1 pair only, Nutria Beaver Gansletts, rich quality, Mocha palms, fur lined, reg. \$6, Sale Price..... \$4.65

1 pair Gray Lamb Gansletts, full curl, Mocha Palms, wool lined, reg. \$6, Sale Price..... \$4.98

1 only, pair Black Astrachan Gansletts, rich bright curl, kid palms, wool lined, reg. \$5, Sale Price..... \$3.98

Your choice of our best \$25 Astrachan Jackets, Sale Price..... \$21.00

All our \$30 Astrachan Jackets, rich curls, Sale Price..... \$25

THE NORTHWAY Co., Limited

CASH ONLY and ONE PRICE