

## The Planet.

Business Office ..... 53  
Editorial Room ..... 102

S. STEPHENSON ..... Proprietor.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1904.

## MINTO AND LAURIER

Says the Hamilton Spectator: Sir Wilfrid Laurier ought to be thankful to Lord Minto, for it was the Governor-General that made it possible for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to obtain his office to this day. When the South African war took place and the loyal colonies of the empire were pressing assistance upon the motherland, Canada, so far as the Government was concerned, held back. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that it was not possible under the constitution to send Canadian troops to Africa. Then he took himself off to Chicago, where he had a good time swapping international taffy with a lot of Americans. But the clamor of the people of Canada for a Canadian contingent to be sent to Africa grew loud and insistent, and Sir Wilfrid took alarm. He hurried home to Ottawa, and he and his Cabinet quarrelled over the question for a week.

In the meantime Lord Minto, who had properly sized up the situation, had a serious conversation with his chief adviser, in which the Governor-General used some strong British language, and Sir Wilfrid, with great reluctance, finally consented to dis-appoint his Quebec following, and allowed Canada to act as a portion of the British empire. Had it not been for Lord Minto's strong words the Government would not have moved in the matter, and the result would have been that Sir Wilfrid would not now be in office. He was saved against his own will, and can well afford, now, to speak pleasantly of the man who saved him.

## WHAT CANADA GIVES AWAY.

1. The Government guarantees 3-4 of the cost on 1000 miles of the Pacific section of the Grand Trunk Pacific.
2. Guarantees 3-4 of the cost of an absolutely unlimited amount on the Mountain section.
3. Pays 3 per cent. interest for 7 years on its bonds so guaranteed on the Mountain section.
4. Pays interest for three additional years to be capitalized and added to principal.
5. Exacts no interest on sums so paid from the company during a period of from 40 to 50 years although such interest will amount to an enormous sum.
6. Agrees to implement the bond issue on the whole Western division in case the bonds shall be sold below par and in that way materially increase the country's liability.
7. Agrees to pay 4-4 years interest on Government bonds over the whole Western division and to make this without interest for 45 years.
8. Abandons the right to have the guarantee secured by first mortgage and places the bonds of the Grand Trunk on an even better footing than its own.
9. Cuts down the country's mortgage security to a mere charge. This operates greatly in favor of the company, the Government having no rights of foreclosure.
10. In place of foreclosure and title the Government secures a mere right of entry, which is rather liability than a privilege as it will be exercised only when the road is in default.
11. The right of foreclosure having been abandoned the Government has no effective remedy until after 50 years from the date of the bond issue.
12. The Government obtains no running rights over the Western division after the expiration of 50 years although it concedes to the company such running rights over the Eastern division.
13. It assumes more than 3-4 of all the obligations necessary to build the road from Winnipeg to the coast but secures no compensating advantages.
14. Permits the Grand Trunk to obtain for a very moderate support 25 millions of common stock of the company, while the Government obtains not one dollar.
15. Secures no greater control of rates than that created by the general law of the land.

## TIMELY WARNING.

Ottawa Journal.  
The story of Annias and Sapphira has always been accepted to illustrate the truth that truth partially told willfully, may be a very bad kind of a lie.  
We once more command the story to the careful attention of the Globe, which has once more come out and loudly in justification of what it said originally about Dundonald's militia recommendations. It is enough to make the rest of us fall down dead. And, a reverend editor, too!

## GIRLS FROM CANADA.

The New York Tribune says:— "There is one class of country girls constantly coming to New York and doing well. They are Canadians, who go into the training schools for nurses. The hospital training schools are full of them, and they all make splendid nurses, and stay here and do well. I have never heard any explanation of why Canadian girls take to this profession as they do."

The "country" girls of Canada do well in the United States for the same reason that the boys of Canada do well in the same country. They come from the home of "The Men of the Northern Zone," who have brains and brawn.—Hamilton Spectator.

## SCOTTISH SYMPATHY.

Ottawa Citizen.  
A letter received in Ottawa yesterday from a prominent resident of Glasgow says:—"The feeling here is that it must have been very gallant for a high-minded man like Lord Dundonald to be thwarted in his highest aspirations in such a manner. There is little publicity, but there is much sympathy over here for Lord Dundonald by the rank and file of our intelligent public."

## DISTRICT DOINGS

## DOVER SOUTH.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Peltier, Windsor, are here visiting friends and relatives. Farmers are busy threshing barley, which is turning out well.  
Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peltier, a daughter.  
Mr. E. E. Dodson, of the Wallaceburg Sugar Co., was here last week on business.  
Dr. Henry Blangoe, River Road, Mich., was the guest of his brother, David, last Sunday.  
Mr. Chas. David, River Road, is seriously ill.  
Dr. Jas. Rutherford, Chatham, was here last week on professional business.  
John B. Not left yesterday to visit his brother, Vital, at Oshawa.

## McKAY'S CORNERS.

Miss Bell Cameron, of the Maple City, a visiting friend of Mrs. Wm. Parsons, Jr., is spending the week with her friend, Anna Parsons.  
Robert McKay, Sr., has recovered from a serious illness.  
Neil Watson and Miss McGavin were calling on friends in the village Sunday.  
A. Rave is rushing the season. He has his potato crop already harvested. He reports an abundant turn-out.  
The local nine were defeated at baseball the past week by Botany, score 9-10.  
Mrs. (Dr.) McRitchie reports an excellent time while at Erieau with friends of Sandy Knowe, while Gladys has a huge fish story to relate to her friends.  
Mrs. Mack Campbell and sister, Mrs. Patterson, are spending two weeks at Government Park, putting up at the Johnston House.  
CHARGING CROSS.

We are sorry to report the sudden death of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Drewey. The funeral took place Sunday and was largely attended.  
J. A. Stringer, councillor, of Raleigh, entertained a number of friends at the Eau Park Sunday. A very enjoyable day was spent, as Mr. Stringer gave them a very pleasant boat ride in a gasoline launch and took their course around the Eau.  
D. McEachern has taken the contract for ploughing the fire furrow along the line of the M. C. R. from Windsor to St. Thomas. It will take him about two weeks to do the job.  
George Earley had a serious loss last week, having had a pair of horse collars stolen.  
Mr. and Mrs. James Towery, of Raleigh, and Miss Powell, of Chicago, were the guests of Mr. Stringer at the Eau Sunday.  
Miss Maud Hooper, of Chatham, is spending a few days with her sister.

Mrs. A. Wright, of Maple Hill Farm, St. John's, of the 13th concession, has returned home from Detroit after spending a few days there attending the blue meet and reports some pretty fast work done there.

## RENTING A NEWSPAPER.

The Way Many Englishmen Get to Read the London Times.

"Have you anything like that in America?" the London newsdealer demanded, putting his finger on a line on his billhead which read, "Times to lend for hire."

"What does that mean?" queried the American.  
"Why, it means I have some customers who instead of buying the London Times every morning, rent it from me. You see, the paper comes pretty high, three pence a copy, and there's some that wants to read it who really can't afford to pay that price for a morning paper. Three pence, you know, is equal to about 6 cents American money."

"And you rent it for how much?"  
"Three pence, just half the price the paper sells for."

"How long may the renter keep the paper?"  
"Up to 12 o'clock noon."  
"What happens to the paper then?"  
"Oh, I rent it to somebody else for another three or four hours and charge him a penny. And along toward evening I sell the paper if possible for a very good business speculation. I only do it to oblige customers who buy other papers from me. I make my profits on the papers they buy."

"But how is it persons are willing to give you a halfpenny more for the use of the Times for a few hours than they pay for the other morning papers which they buy outright?"  
"It's because the London Times is looked upon as the most reliable paper in England. It is one of the institutions of the country. People set a store by its opinion, and its stamp on a news item is like the hall mark on a bit of jewelry."

"And is this practice of renting the London Times common in London or is it something peculiar to this shop?"  
"Most all the newsdealers do it. It really is a part of the business."—New York Times.

## Wretched Art.

With a noble devotion to a cause which shows no signs of progress the Tailor and Cutter continues year by year to lecture the portrait painters of the Royal Academy on the subject of their treatment of clothes. It seems utterly impossible to make painters understand that they should paint things not as they see them, but as the tailor sees them. They simply refuse to do it.

Imagine, for instance, or, better still, go to Burlington House to see, the severity of Professor Herkomer's portrait of Mr. Chamberlain's clothes. "The coat has just one button on it and the vest two, which, by the bye, are far too large. The collar of the coat is too heavy, and the lapel is very bumpy. On the right sleeve there is a suggestion of a very deep cuff, but on the left there is none—strange inconsistency. The trousers are not a good color, being strongly suggestive of inferior material worn too long."

We are not told whether the coat looks as if it had been turned.—London News.

## London's Postoffice.

Could anything be more absurd than the rule of the postoffice which prevents a supplement to a newspaper being posted apart from the newspaper at the halfpenny rate? A correspondent staying in the country had posted to him Truth, another weekly paper and the literary supplement to Friday's Times, inclosed in one wrapper and prepaid with three halfpenny stamps. He was surcharged 2½ pence, and on asking for an explanation he was informed that the Times Literary supplement could not be forwarded at the halfpenny rate, as it was not registered separately as a newspaper, though if the whole of that day's Times had accompanied the supplement the halfpenny stamp would have been sufficient. There is neither rhyme nor reason in this regulation, which is a constant source of vexation, and it is astonishing that it has not been long since abolished.—London Truth.

## THE LIFE OF A MOTM.

The Beautiful Prometheus in Its Pilgrimage on Earth From the Cradle to the Grave.

If one manifestation of nature's ways can be more marvellous than another the chief distinction must be given to the transformations of the insect world. The beautiful promise of a cocoon emerging from a grey silken cocoon that has been lying inert on the dead for weeks cannot fail to appeal to the spirit of wonder. A ripping, cutting sound is the first indication of awakening life, as the knives with which the shoulders of the coming insect are armed are used to make a passage through the hard, tough covering. Soon the head, with its feathery antennae, comes forth, and the queer, misshapen, elongated insect vigorously extricates itself from its shell. It misses the lilac bush, where, in its previous incarnation, it went to sleep last fall. It runs about hunting for some point of suspension, for without the aid of gravitation those bulbs on its shoulders would never develop into perfect wings. A book leaning against a shelf affords the needed support, and there the process of transformation goes on with strange swiftness. The attenuated body begins to enlarge and shorten and to take on its normal texture and rich colors. One joint after another from the thorax round out into wings. This process is going on the bulb on the shoulders are forming into wings. The change commences near the body, and the pulpy mass is gradually transformed into beautifully marked, velvety wings. The transformation continues till the pupa is but a marginal band on the wings, but this is still capable of considerable extension before the thin membranes are really completed. The beautiful promethea, a female, poses and surveys a new and strange world, while the newly-formed wings, four inches across, are moved gently and timidly to make sure of their existence.

This large and beautiful moth is the mature development of the great, thick worm that crawled about last summer and nibbled the leaves of the lilac, witch hazel, ash and a few other trees and shrubs. Leisurely, a crawling worm. Now it is beautifully equipped for flight, but it can no longer eat, and its life mission will be fulfilled perhaps within the coming night. This moth can scarcely be regarded as the result of a design, for she excretes in fluid form all the vital, internal organs of her larval existence. Before lapsing in the inert pupa state she casts off her legs and all external organs, including even the head. The design of the mystery of identity in this case is of all parts of a previous existence. When the promethea larva decided to retire for the winter she selected a twig where it grew and began by winding silk into a cocoon and began to fold it about herself, putting in gradually at various points until it became a closely enfolding overcoat. Within this covering the exudate of silk was wound and wound until it formed a complete strong cocoon cemented securely to the enfolding leaf. This protected the inert chrysalis slept through the winter, oblivious to frost, snow and rain. Some day we shall discover a means of dissolving the silk of which our moths cement the silk of their cocoons, and then we shall have the raw material for a silk industry.

With the approach of evening the promethea begins to manifest great activity, trembling and putting forth abundant life. Her beauty is not destined to perish unappreciated, for the closing darkness brings several suitors to the open window. The males are darker and of different form, and live but to fulfill their productive mission. Away goes the beautiful lady with dizzy, irregular flight, perhaps to fall a victim to a night-hawk calling out of the darkness overhead, but more likely to a sparingly distribute her eggs on the lilacs, witch hazels and choke cherry trees for many miles along her nocturnal course. That purpose achieved, her transient life goes out. But every egg that escapes the parasitic insects and the nimble warblers gleam among the leaves hatches out a perfect larva, to complete the same strange metamorphosis.—Toronto Globe.

## Lord Minto's Daughters.

The English papers, to hand by mail, bring particulars of the last Court for the season, which was held by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on June 22. The interest of Canadians naturally centred in the presentation of the eldest daughter of the Governor-General, Lady Minto, and it will come as a surprise to most Canadians to note that Lady Ruby was also presented. It will also be surprising to notice that in the official account of the Court, published in The Times, the only mention of the presentation of the daughters of the Viceroy of Britain's greatest colony was "Ladies Elliott (4)." The Standard, however, has this description, which will interest the many Canadian friends of their Excellencies' daughters: "Among the debutantes were the two elder daughters of the Earl and Countess of Minto, the Ladies Eileen and Ruby Elliott-Murray, who were dressed alike in white satin museline, trimmed with cream chiffon roses and touches of palest green."

## Aged Norwegian Settlers.

A rather humorous case has come before the Department of the Interior respecting a Norwegian who came to the immigration agent at St. Paul. The man, whose name is Gilbertson, gave his age as 73, and stated that he was on his way to Wetsaskia to take up a homestead, so that he could make a home for his mother, whose age was 103. The lady is said to be hale and hearty and able to take care of a home, and Gilbertson himself is a man who would not be taken for more than 55 years of age.

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The Busy Cash Store

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48 only Men's Suits, fine pure wool weaves and worsteds, latest patterns and styles, superior tailoring, high grade linings, sizes 35 to 44 in., regular \$8.50, \$9.00, \$10.00 and \$11.00 each, clearing this week at \$6.90.

Men's All Wool Tweed and Serge Suits in wide range of patterns and styles, well made and lined, reg. \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$7.90, clearing at \$4.89.

Youths' Suits, sizes 30 to 34, in long and short pants, fine tweeds and serges, natty styles, well tailored, good range of patterns, reg. \$4 to \$6.50 each, clearing at \$3.50.

Boys' 2 and 3 Pc. Suits, fine Tweeds and serges, good range styles, sizes 22 to 30, odd lines and sample suits, worth reg. up to \$4.00 each, clearing at \$2.48.

Boys' Suits, natty styles in Tweeds and Serges, sizes 22 to 29, reg. price up to \$3.50, clearing at \$1.98.

Men's Pants—36 pairs Men's Tweed Pants, good range of patterns in dark stripes and mixture, assorted sizes, reg. value \$1.75 to \$2.50 a pair, clearing at \$1.38.

Men's Fine Pants—Imported Worsted and fine Tweeds, in good range of stylish patterns, latest cut, well-tailored, reg. \$2.75 for \$2.25; reg. \$3.25 for \$2.50; reg. \$3.50 for \$2.80.

Men's Mole Pants, best quality in range of dark stripes, all sizes, reg. \$1 a pair, clearing at 83c.

Boys' Wash Suits at 49c—About 2 dozen natty suits in Crash, Galatea, Duck and Drill, fast wash colors, sizes 3 to 10 years, reg. 75c, 90c and \$1.00 each, clearing at 49c.

Boys' Shirtwaists, fine quality Percale, in pretty stripe patterns, collars separate or attached, sizes 3 to 10 yrs., reg. 50c, 60c and 75c each, clearing at 39c.

SEVEN STORES THE NORTHWAY CO'Y, Limited TWO FACTORIES

## FINNISH EXILES.

An Interesting Feature of Immigration to America.

One of the most interesting features of American immigration is the large increase of Finns arriving on these shores in recent years because of oppression at home by Russia. In 1898 the number of Finn immigrants to America was less than 3,000. In 1899, when the czar issued the fatal decree depriving the people of Finland of their constitutional liberty, the number increased to 12,000. In 1900 to 25,000 and in 1903 to 50,000. Since 1898 more than 150,000 Finns have come to the United States, and there are now over 200,000 Finns under the American flag. In 1898 Finland's population was 2,000,000, so that 10 per cent of all Finland's inhabitants in the year previous to the czar's decree are in the United States today. As many more have sought freedom in other countries.

According to a writer in Everybody's Magazine, these exiles were the flower of their nation. They have found employment here in varied industries. A few are goldsmiths and silversmiths; many are "bridgemen" in steel construction work. In Michigan, which has the largest colony of them, they work in the iron and copper mines. There are 1,000 who are fishermen and miners in Alaska. Some are farmers in the middle west.

In New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn and Newark there are fully 15,000 Finns. Of these nearly all the women—in the peasant class, of course—are in domestic service, while the majority of the men are carpenters, ironworkers and bridge and house builders.

## A Unique Coin.

A four dollar gold coin, probably the only one of its kind in existence, is on exhibition at the Germania National bank in Milwaukee. It belongs to Dr. Charles J. Lange and is valued by the bank officials at \$200, although this is only approximate. The piece of gold is of the same diameter as a five dollar gold piece, but thinner. On its face is the well known "Liberty head," with the cap, however. Around this are thirteen stars interspersed with the letters "G S S T C T Grams." The exact meaning of these letters none of the bank officials has ascertained. On the reverse of the coin is a five pointed star, into which is cut the inscription "One stella—400 cents." Around it are the words "E Pluribus Unum. Deo Est Gloria," and around these, forming the rim of this side of the coin, are the words "United States of America. Four Dollars." About fifteen years ago this coin was sent to Washington by the Merchants' Exchange bank of Milwaukee, according to the Sentinel of that city, but the only information obtained was that the coin is genuine.

Balloons and Rifle Balls.

Some interesting experiments have just been conducted at Biene, France, for testing the practical utility of captive military balloons against infantry or machine gun fire. The Paris correspondent of the Newcastle Chronicle states that at a height of 800 yards a few volleys sufficed to shatter the balloon, the range, it should be stated, being known in advance. At an unknown altitude varying from 1,100 to 2,000 yards no fewer than twenty-two rifle shots were needed to fix the range. It was only the sixty-fourth volley that hit the balloon, without, however, doing it any apparent damage. The experiments are regarded as showing that rifle fire is not very effective, even against captive balloons, at uncertain ranges and still less so against balloons that are not captive.

A man's home is his castle, but he needn't get up in the air about it.

Most men like to show familiarity with the weak side of great persons.

## Change of Time.

THE STEAMER City of Chatham

Will make her regular round trip from CHATHAM to DETROIT every Monday and Wednesday. Leaving Rankin dock, South Chatham, at 7:30 a. m. and returning leaves Detroit (foot of Randolph St.) at 3:30 p. m. Detroit time, or 4 o'clock Chatham time. A one way trip leaving Thursday morning at 9:30. Will also make round trips from Detroit to Chatham.

Every Friday and Saturday Leaving Detroit, foot of Randolph St., at 8:30 p. m., Detroit time, or 9 a. m., Chatham time, returning will leave Chatham at 3:30 p. m., Detroit time, or 4 p. m., Chatham time, arriving in Detroit about 3:30 p. m.

FARES: ROUND TRIP, 600 SINGLE TRIP, 400

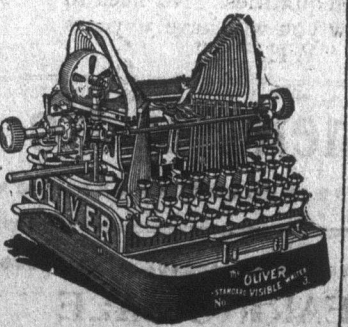
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Teachers of cookery must have the best. Their work demands perfection, especially in baking. They cannot take chances with a baking powder that will raise today and fail tomorrow. That is why they use Cleveland's in their work. They know that it is pure and sure.

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