

# The Chatham Daily Planet.

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CHATHAM, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 6 1902

NO. 71

THOMAS STONE & SON THOMAS STONE & SON

A Great Pan-European  
Show of . . . . .

## Dress Goods

Scotland, France, Germany and England sending some of their best things to grace the exhibition, many of the most exclusive are in single dress patterns and cannot be duplicated.

Experts pronounce it the most attractive collection of Dry Goods ever brought out in Chatham at one show.

### Lama Prieze Suitings

Spring weights, two tone colorings, in all the popular shades, at per yd. . . . . \$1.00

### French Delaines

The ultra fashionable materials shown, in all the new colorings, patterns and weaves, pretty blouse and handsome dress effects, oriental, paisley and floral designs, also some beautiful colorings with satin stripes, 31 in. wide, at per yard. . . . . 50c and 75c

If you are not sure as to what you should wear, consult Madame Skirving, her judgment is par excellence.

### Sensational

#### Louise Brilliant

A soft clinging fabric, hangs like Grecian drapery, one of the very latest Parisian novelties, specially for select dressers, 50 in. wide, at per yard. . . . . \$1.65

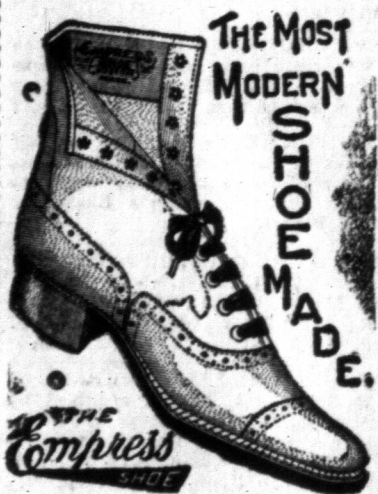
Voile Cloths and open canvas weaves, the very new things that will make an attractive dress, at per yard. . . . . \$1.25

### Our Wonderful English

#### Silk at 60c a yard

Equal we say to any 75c silk you should wear, consult Madame Skirving, her judgment is par excellence.

Thomas Stone & Son



## FOR SPRING 1902

A careful study of the wants of the trade, an accurate knowledge of good shoemaking of Women's Shoes in Welts and McKay sewed, combined to make our spring line stronger than ever before. Styles are new.

Exclusive Agent for the  
**The Famous Empress Shoe**  
at popular prices,  
\$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5

**TURRILL, The Shoe Man**  
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

## Weldon's

We are now showing very dainty designs in

**Cushion Tops,  
Pillow Shams,  
Centre Pieces,  
Tray Cloths,  
Lunch Cloths,  
And D'Oilles,**

Reasonable prices. All new spring goods.

**Mrs. J. E. Weldon**  
King St.  
Stamping Done

When you want an artistic design, made with the choicest and freshest flowers, your wants can always be supplied at the Victoria Avenue Green Houses.

## The Chatham Loan & Savings Co

Capital \$1,000,000

Money to Lend on Mortgages. Borrowers wishing to erect buildings, purchase property or pay off incumbrances should apply personally and save expenses. Secure best rates and other advantages. Money advanced on day of application. All letters promptly answered. Telephone connection.

**S. F. GARDINER**  
Manager.

## Coal and Wood

Lehigh and Scranton Coal, Virginia split, Smithing Coal, Hard and soft Wood in all lengths. All are of the best quality and at lowest prices. Delivered promptly to any part of the city.  
**J. Gilbert & Co.,**  
Office and Yards, William Street, near O.T. & Crossing.

## IMPERIAL DEFENCE

London, Mar. 5.—The war office scheme mentioned by the war secretary, Mr. Brodick, in the House of Commons yesterday evening by which he hoped the colonial forces would become available in the event of a war involving the general interests of the empire, is said to-day to contemplate India providing three army corps, South Africa two army corps, Australia two army corps, New Zealand one army corps and Canada four militia army corps.

These, in addition to six British army corps, would constitute a force for Imperial defence little inferior in numbers to the legions of the continental military powers.

## FLOOD BOUND ON RAILROAD

Unique and Interesting Experience of John Bagnall in the Big Washout.

Ran Apparently Over a Vast Sheet of Water—A Bridge Moved by Water.

John Bagnall and Capt. C. George, of Jesmette's Creek, have returned from a business trip to New York. They left Chatham last Thursday, and returned last evening. They had some very queer experiences on their way from Buffalo to New York, owing to the flood caused by the uprising of the water in the Hudson River.

In conversation with The Planet this morning, Mr. Bagnall said:— "I had a very pleasant time and enjoyed the trip very much. Going and coming between Buffalo and New York, however, I was wishing I was home again. The flood has done an awful lot of damage there, extending for about 200 miles between Albany and Syracuse. Every town between these two places was flooded with water, and the roads were almost impassable. The damage to the railroads was also great and the trains were all delayed.

I went on the West Shore road, and got through fairly well, but the train ran through water for five miles. The water was up just over the track and on either side as far as the eye could reach you could see nothing but water. You could not even see the rails you were riding on, but the water was not high enough to put out the fires in the engine. On the East Shore railway, however, the trains could not get through at all. The Empire Express was stuck in the ice, and her passengers were taken off in boats.

"In going from Syracuse we went over one bridge which was moved two inches by the flood. It was a close shave, but we got over all right. A house had been surrounded with ice and then caught fire, and burned down and we could just see the hole in the ice, where the building once stood.

Our train, going, was delayed about 15 hours. The flood started on Thursday, but on Monday night the water began to fall. It is dangerous yet in some places. Our train was just ten hours late coming home."

"Did you see Prince Henry?" Mr. Bagnall was asked.

"No. He was in New York when I was, but I did not see him. He did not stay long in New York.

"The hotel men there are very particular about accepting Canadian money. I offered to pay my board bill with Canadian Money, but the proprietor wanted to take 20 per cent. off."

"One thing which seemed very peculiar to me was that I paid \$9.45 to go from Hamilton to New York, and \$10.60 to come from New York to Hamilton.

"The farmers there seem to be about 50 years behind us, in fact I don't see how they live at all. Taking it all round, I think Canada is good enough for me."

## OUR TEACHERS.

Ottawa, March 5.—The Secretary of State has received an application from Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, asking the services of 40 Canadian lady teachers to proceed to South Africa to look after the Boer children in the concentration camps. The engagement is for one year. The salary will be £100, with rations and house or rent accommodation. Passage will be paid both ways. Twenty will be secured in Ontario and twenty in the other provinces. A Normal School certificate is the standard of qualification.

It wouldn't be so annoying to call up the wrong man on the telephone if it didn't take so long to find out that we've got him.

## MR. WHITNEY OUTLINES HIS POLICY ON PROHIBITION

It is Wholesome Restriction and Decrease in the Number of Licenses, Honestly Enforcing Law and Removing its Administration from Control of Political Party.

## PREMIER ROSS MAKES IMPORTANT CHANGES IN BILL.

Mr. Whitney Condemns Referendum on Account of its Unconstitutionality and Improperly and Opposes Bill for its Unjust and Unfair Conditions.

Toronto, March 5.—The Premier moved the second reading of the Prohibition Bill in the Legislature this afternoon, in which two important changes have been made. The majority in favor of prohibition must be one vote more than half the total vote cast at the general election of 1898, when 426,976 votes were polled. The referendum is to be taken early in November, instead of on Oct. 14. Mr. Whitney followed in a two hours' speech.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

The Premier, in opening, asserted that the bill had been well received. They had expected that some ardent prohibitionists would be disappointed, and that the liquor dealers would also have objections, because they



MR. G. W. ROSS.

wished no bill. The large class between those two, however, were well satisfied, and believed the bill went as far as it was practicable to go. Therefore he stood up with greater confidence to move the second reading of the measure than he did when he introduced it. He quoted a Montreal Witness editorial in favor of the bill, in which the remark is made:—"We have at least the opportunity to demonstrate to all reasonable men whether Ontario does or does not want prohibition." That voiced the opinion, Mr. Ross maintained, of all those who were anxious to have only such a law passed that could be enforced. Dr. McLaren, President of the Dominion Alliance, had in an interview, advised prohibitionists to accept the bill, and the Premier also read an extract from a speech made by

SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH IN LONDON

In May, 1894, when leader of the Opposition, to show that the present Chief Justice took exactly the same stand as the Government was now taking. Sir William said, speaking of prohibition, that such a law should be endorsed by the electorate in order that it might be effective. The Premier went on to explain why they had not provided that a bare majority only should be necessary to bring the bill into force. Under such circumstances the law would only exist in a shilly and ineffective condition for a short time, and account perhaps by those who gave it support. The basis adopted was, he contended, one of the simplest and fairest propositions that could be submitted. The Government had decided on one change, however, — the vote cast at the general election of 1898 would be the basis instead of the vote cast at the coming election. Against the latter proposal it had been argued that it would be to the advantage of prohibitionists to absent themselves from the polls at the general election, and thus make the carrying of prohibition easier when the referendum was taken, and to the interests of the liquor men to pile up the vote at the general elections in the hope of making the task of the prohibitionists harder at the referendum. The adoption of the vote of 1898 would get over these difficulties. The registered vote in 1898 was 582,345, and in 1890 582,403, so that it was safe to say there would be very little difference between the registered vote of 1898 and 1892. The vote cast in 1898 was 426,976, and if the vote cast at the referendum in favor of prohibition totalled one more than half that prohibition they would have, provided those on the other side

did not cast a still larger vote. The Government had also

### CHANGED THE DATE

of taking the referendum. Instead of the vote taking place on Oct. 14, a date early in November had been decided upon. They had been urged to take the referendum at the same time as the general elections or the municipal elections, but the Government was opposed to mixing of the question of prohibition with other questions. "If," he added, dramatically, "the question cannot stand alone, it cannot stand at all." Temperance men owed it to their own manliness, after their years of work, to accept the opportunity of proving that there was an overwhelming majority in the Province in favor of prohibition. It had been said that those who voted at the referendum would be marked men. Who was afraid of being marked? Did they want prohibitionists to be known as moral cowards? He doubted very much, too, whether any undue influence would be brought to bear by employers upon employees, as had been contended would be the case. If prohibition were carried the Government would do all in its power to enforce it. The referendum would cost a great deal, he knew, but it would be worth much to the country, firstly, as an educational campaign, and secondly, as settling one way or the other a question that had hung around the fringe of politics, and been a disturbing element for many years. He concluded by moving the second reading of the bill.

### MR. WHITNEY'S REPLY.

Mr. Whitney when he rose to reply was received with prolonged applause. In opening he commented on the manner in which the Premier had treated a question which had taken him days and nights for months past. With the echoes and the thunders of the denunciations of the liquor men the previous night in his ears and the thunders of the denunciations of the extreme prohibitionists always excepting John J. MacLaren, also ringing in his ears, his hon. friend exalted Mark Tapley, who was determined under all circumstances to be cheerful. They were face to face with a situation of the utmost gravity and seriousness. No more important question on its merits could call for the attention of any representative assembly. It was important because of the far-reaching consequences of the proposed legislation, and because it was the first time in any country with responsible Government under the British system, so far as he knew, where the ministers of the Crown deliberately brought their responsibility. During his (Mr. Ross') whole public and political career he had had the support of the temperance ele-



MR. J. P. WHITNEY.

ment. How had he treated them? In 1877, in the House of Commons, Dr. Schultz moved a resolution that a prohibitory law was the only effective remedy for the evils of the liquor traffic, and that it was the duty of the Government to submit such a measure at the earliest moment practicable, and no matter what the jurisdiction of the provinces might have been, it was quite evident, as it was now evident, that the Dominion Parliament possessed jurisdiction of some kind with reference to the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of intoxicating liquor. His hon. friend, instead of supporting Dr. Schultz, moved that in view of the fact that the question of jurisdiction was before the Supreme Court, the matter had better be held over. "In other words," said Mr. Whitney, "my hon. friend got up and

STOOD IN THE DOORWAY and prevented Dr. Schultz from bringing in a prohibitory law. Of course there were men who suggested from time to time that his (Mr. Ross') principal object was to protect the MacKenzie Government from the possible

Continued on Eighth Page.

## NO INTERVENTION

Washington, March 5.—Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels, the Boer representatives, were received by Secretary of State Hay at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Secretary of State heard them attentively, but recommended that the Boers see Mr. Roosevelt and ascertain his views.

This they agreed to do, and later in the day, accompanied by Dr. Frederick Mueller, of the Orange Free State, called at the White House.

They were received by President Roosevelt in the library, and remained with him about 15 minutes. They called as private citizens, and not in their official capacity as Boer representatives. Mr. Roosevelt listened attentively to what they had to say, and then informed them the U. S. Government cannot and will not interfere in the struggle.

## MR. THRASHER'S APPOINTMENT

Local Liberal Secretary Becomes Deputy Customs Collector at London.

Other Departmental Changes Taking Place at Windsor—Mr. Stephens' Telegram.

Windsor, March 6.—The Dominion Government has finally made a number of appointments in the Windsor inland revenue office which have been hanging fire for many months. J. H. Kenning, the present collector of inland revenue, has been promoted to the office of inspector of inland revenue and distilleries for Western Ontario. He will be succeeded as collector by James McSweeney, of London, who is already in the service, and McSweeney's position will go to Walter Thrasher, of Chatham. H. R. Marion, of Stoney Point, is to be deputy collector of inland revenue at Windsor, and George McArthur, a well-known young man of Windsor, will be given a clerk's position in the Windsor office.

The action of the Government in rewarding Mr. Kenning is viewed with a great deal of satisfaction by citizens of Windsor of all classes. He is one of the influential men in the city, and

Continued on Page 5.

## Natty New Footwear For Spring

We are showing a nice array of

**Ladies' Fine Shoes**

suitable for the coming season's wear, all the latest additions in back stays, etc., that go to make a shoe pleasing to the eye, all made with good solid leather in soles, as well as good wearing outer soles, at prices per pair from

\$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 up to \$4.00

—And—

**The Invictus Shoe For Men**

**PEACE'S**  
Cash Shoe Store  
4th Door From Market