

The Chatham Daily Planet.

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NO. 54

A Seasonable and Extraordinary Dress Goods Opportunity



On Friday we commence a sale of dress goods without parallel in the history of this store. You are not interested in the reasons, but the goods are here to show you the result. These are the particulars:—



18 pieces colored dress goods, all-wool serges and tweed effects, 40 in. and 42 in. wide, in colors light and midgrays, greens, mid and dark brown, regular value 50c a yard, on sale commencing Friday morning for.....25c

48 pieces colored dress goods, all-wool and silk and wool mixtures, every desirable shade for spring wear, regular values 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 a yard, on sale commencing Friday morning.....47c



You have probably never seen such dress goods for the price, and the chances are you will never see them again. You will find the goods laid on the aisle tables and marked in plain figures.

We will be glad to see you in, and you will be glad you came in.

THOMAS STONE & SON

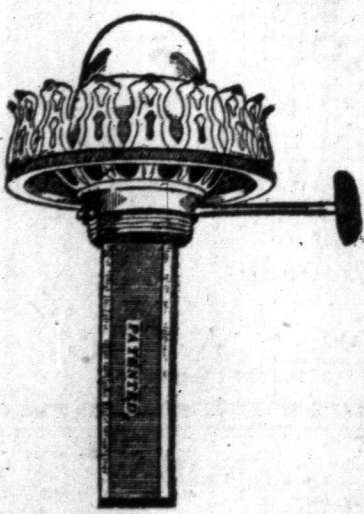
SPECIAL!

TURRILL'S Stock-Taking Sale

Women's fine Velour Calf Bals., G. W. sole, rope stitch sole, newest last, sizes 1 pr. of 5, 2 pr. of 6, 1 pr. 6 1/2, regular \$3.50 Shoe for.....\$1.99
Women's fine Golf Walking Boots, heavy extension sole, rope stitch edge, sizes 5 pr. of 4, 3 of 5, 1 of 3, 1 of 7, regular \$3.50 for.....\$2.49
Women's fine Box Calf Bals., G. W., the Sovereign and Empress Bals., sizes 1 pr. of 2 1/2, 1 of 2 1/2, 1 of 3 1/2, 4 of 4, 2 of 5 1/2, 2 of 6, 1 of 6 1/2, 1 of 7.....\$1.99
Women's Tan Bals., we have all sizes, regular \$3.00 goods for.....\$1.50
Men's Tan Bals. and patent leather \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes for.....\$2.50

These are Special Bargains Must Clear Them Out

The TURRILL, SHOE MAN



The New Incandescent Burner

A Twentieth Century Invention

To users of oil lamps this burner is highly recommended. Has double the illuminating power of other burners equal in size. Gives a perfect light with the commonest Canadian coal oil. Your lamp is rendered non-explosive by using this new burner. It does away with that odor and smoke you find in common burners. The wick requires very little trimming and one wick lasts almost a year. Constructed on scientific principles. Made in two sizes. Try one and be convinced.

FOR SALE ONLY AT The Ark

Art Photography

Have your photographs of recent years come under this heading? If not, surely you are not pleased! We have made this particular class of work our study and propose to put forth our very best efforts here in Chatham. We are after the best trade and shall cater for the best work only, while our prices will not be high. They will not be "cheap" though—but neither will the finished product be. Our expenses are not high, so no need to charge large prices, even if the work is above the ordinary.

WESTLAKE BROS. ART PHOTOS - Fifth St., Chatham.

THE PREMIER IS AT SEA.

Brockville Times.

Once several men stood on a railway platform watching a dog merrily chasing a departing train. One man remarked to a contemplative spectator, "I suppose you're wondering whether the dog'll catch the train, eh?" He replied, "No, I was wondering what in thunder he'd do with the train if he did catch it." People in Ontario just now are not so much wondering whether Premier Ross will get a referendum on the prohibition question as what he will do with it if he does get it. Judging by past records he would either apply to the courts to find out what the referendum means or else call for a plebiscite to find out if the referendum suited the people.

The true life is the life we live with in ourselves.

GREAT SENSATION

Caused in Pekin by Announcement of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Pekin, Feb. 13.—The Anglo-Japanese alliance became generally known here to-day, and has created a profound sensation. Those British and Japanese residents of Pekin, whose opinions are worthy of consideration believe the alliance insures peace and will effectively check dismemberment schemes of the other powers. The chief objection raised by the diplomats of opposing interests is found in the clause of the alliance which contemplates possible intervention in the event of internal disturbances in China and Corea. These diplomats are telling the Chinese officials that the new treaty amounts to an attempt to establish an Anglo-Japanese protectorate, which threatens China's independence. Chinese officials, including Prince Ching, the president of the Foreign Office, profess hearty approval of the treaty. Prince Ching has announced that he will not further discuss the Russo-Chinese bank agreement with the Russian agents.

The world belongs to the energetic.

TWO SPLENDID NATIONAL AIMS

Maintain Unity of Empire and Establish British Authority in South Africa.

Speech by Mr. Chamberlain on Being Honored with Freedom of London.

London, Feb. 13.—This metropolis bestowed its highest distinction on Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, to-day when at the Guildhall it conferred on him the freedom of the city in a gold casket. Mrs. Chamberlain accompanied the Colonial Secretary, and they were greeted on their arrival of a fanfare of trumpets. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were conducted to the library, where they were received by the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, and the lady Mayoress. The hall was crowded, among those present being the Colonial Secretary's political colleagues and adherents, who duly applauded the recipient of the city's freedom. The address in connection with the presentation congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on the services he had rendered to the Empire during the last twenty-five years, dwelling specially on the way in which he had welded the colonies together.

In replying, Mr. Chamberlain disclaimed any intention of making political capital out of the occasion, but he said he thought he might, in behalf of the Government, make an appeal for national support. The Government had two great national objects in view—to establish beyond question British authority in South Africa, and to maintain the unity of the Empire. Both objects were involved in the South African war. The war would always be memorable, because it had called out a greater military effort than ever before asked from Great Britain, and because it had shown to friends and enemies the potential strength and almost inexhaustible resources of the Empire. He had not thought it necessary to stoop to meet the imputations of national greed, lust of territory or personal ambition and criminal motives suggested by the insignificant minority, since the war had the approval of sister nations across the seas. In regard to the immediate cause of the war, continued Mr. Chamberlain, it was not only impossible for a great nation to allow its subjects to be humiliated or oppressed, its engagements broken and black flags unfurled, but the very existence of the Empire was involved, and the Government was pledged to continue it until the danger from which they had escaped was forever averted. After a reference to the observers abroad, who foretold Great Britain's downfall, Mr. Chamberlain concluded with paying a glowing tribute to the colonies, who throughout the war had demonstrated their intention to share the obligations as well as the privileges of the Empire. It was a long step towards the consolidation which was now within measure of practical accomplishment. He did not envy the statesman who would be willing to compromise the issue for which the Empire fought. The nation was not vindictive to its enemies. If they surrendered to-day, they would be welcomed as friends to-morrow. The expulsion of those who caused the war was only a measure of self-preservation. Similar immunity for treason was not humanity, but was cruelty to the loyalists, and to the Boers who now in thousands, recognizing the futility of the struggle, were aiding Great Britain to end the war. In justice to those who had died, and as security for the survivors, they must make the Boers recognize that they are defeated, and take from them the barest possibility of repeating the attempt. To do otherwise would be to invite the contempt of foreign countries, whose affection it seemed impossible for them to gain, but whose respect at any rate, they were able to secure.

A luncheon followed the reply of Mr. Chamberlain to the presentation address.

NOT SATISFIED

Prohibitionists May Refrain from Voting at the General Election.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 13.—The local leaders of the Prohibition party—Geo. H. Lees, Dominion Councillor of the Royal Templars; Dr. C. V. Emory, Dominion Secretary, and A. M. Featherston, manager of the insurance department of the R. T. of T.—being interviewed to-day, in regard to Premier Ross' referendum, stated, in effect, that the bill was disappointing, and in order to materially affect the necessary votes to carry prohibition on October 14, a big majority of the temperance people would refrain from voting at the approaching election. It was generally believed that 100,000 temperance people would stay away from the polls, and as two-thirds of them were Liberal in politics, the Ross Government would suffer in consequence.

It sometimes happens that a widow refuses to be comforted because no other man is willing to offer himself up as a sacrifice.

BATTLE RAGED FIVE HOURS

The Most Exciting Conflict of the War Fought at Heilbron—British Victory

Boers Repulsed, Leaving Dead and Wounded Behind Them. Dewet Escapes.

London, Feb. 13.—The detailed accounts which have just reached here of Lord Kitchener's combined movement to drive out the Boers from the enclosure of blockhouse lines show that the conflict was very picturesque, and that it was the most exciting incident of the whole campaign. Although apparently surrounded by an impenetrable ring of fire and steel, the Boers' dauntless bravery and dashing charges ultimately resulted in the majority's escape from the meshes of Lord Kitchener's close-drawn net. The British commander's scheme was the most extensive ever carried out during the present war. It consisted of a continuous line more than fifty miles in length. Lord Kitchener, who personally directed operations, was in close touch day and night, with every detail of the movements. The Boers, though hard pressed, shrank from attempting to cross the railroad, where armored trains, equipped with powerful searchlights, patrolled the line throughout the night. The train lights were supplemented by stationary searchlights.

The battle of Heilbron, Orange River Colony, raged from nine o'clock Friday night until two o'clock Saturday morning. Throughout the five hours a fearful ring of fire from rifles, cannon and pom-pom swept along the British lines from Louwspuit to Heilbron southwest, away to Lindley and Kroonstad, in holding De Wet's Boers, who made repeated attempts to break out of the circle of troops. From behind rocks and dongas, the Boers kept up a vigorous fusillade. Simultaneously, others charged, but again and again were the Boers repulsed, leaving dead, wounded and prisoners in the hands of the British.

At the outset of the preparations, the Boers realized that the operations were not merely an ordinary "drive," but a movement threatened them with total annihilation, and General De Wet assembled his whole force and discussed the situation with the commanders, with the result that the Boers were split up into three forces.

On Thursday night, five hundred Boers, headed by Van Collers, rushed a force of the Imperial Light Horse. About one hundred Boers got through. The remainder, encountering a tremendous fire, were turned back. On Friday night's conflict raged and swelled over an area of forty to fifty miles, in which the long-hunted, harassed and desperate men endeavored to find outlets. The Boers, once spot, got within thirty yards of the British firing line, but the barbed wire balked the burghers and forced them to retreat. Aided by the electric searchlights, the British harrowed the surround territory with sharpnel shells and maxim bullets.

In the northern section the Boers made a desperate effort to break through. Collecting a number of cattle, the Boers drove them down on the British lines. Bending low in their saddles, the Boers rode among the cattle, making it impossible to distinguish them in the darkness. The British pickets opened a terrible fire, and the Boers were everywhere met with a resolute hail of bullets. A long line of flames, crackling like burning wood, ran up and down the firing line, nearly thirty miles in length, as the armored trains flashed their searchlights over miles of country. The reports of the quick-firing guns along the entrenched line, and the booming of the field guns and pom-poms, sounded very deep, amid the sharp crackling of the musketry, while Heilbron fort contributed to the universal din with the deep roar of its naval gun. This lasted for some twenty minutes, when gradually the sharp crackling of the musketry, of a single shot was heard. Then all was again quiet.

The Boers' attempt to break the British circle had failed. A few of them succeeded in crossing the line and among them was General De Wet.

BROKEN RAIL

Causes a Serious Wreck on the Pennsylvania Railway.

Fremont, Ohio, Feb. 13.—West-bound passenger train No. 405, the Pittsburg and Detroit flyer, on the Pennsylvania railroad, struck a broken rail early to-day between Helena and Millerville, and left the track. The train, composed of baggage car, a smoker, passenger coach and two sleepers, was derailed and several coaches wrecked. The wreck train from Toledo and a number of physicians were summoned. No one was killed, and but three persons were badly injured. A woman passenger from Detroit was cut on the head and had a foot smashed. The mail clerk, name unknown, was severely cut and bruised. Many others were struck by flying splinters and jarred but their injuries are of a minor nature. The baggage and mail cars landed in a field and were demolished. Other cars were extensively damaged. Both sleepers are upside down in a ditch.

The man who demands everything is rarely willing to give anything.

Special Saturday Sale

50 pair Men's Dongola and Box Calf Bals.....

Goodyear Welts, some cotton lined, some leather lined, extension soles and close edges. Prices \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Saturday's Price Will be

\$2.98 in all sizes.

PEACE'S

Cash Shoe Store 4th Door From Market

DISPUTES MAYOR

Henry Smyth Says his Worship Was Incorrect in his Comments.

Ex-Mayor Henry Smyth has addressed the following letter to Mayor Sulman re the cemetery fence, which was discussed at the last meeting of the City Council:

Dear Sir,—I find the following in the report of the last council proceedings: Mayor Sulman—The fence was built when Henry Smyth was chairman of the Board of Works without any authority from the City Council at all. Ald. Taylor—That's right. No, Messrs. Sulman and Taylor, that's not right. I refer you to the minute book of the council for 1895. Upon page 576, 9th Aug., 1895, you will find these words: "Henry Smyth read a communication from E. W. Scane in reference to repairing the fence upon the easterly side of the Cemetery Road.—Referred to Board of Works."

Upon page 565, 23rd Aug., 1895, "Henry Smyth, chairman of Board of Works, recommended that the subject matter of Mr. Scane's letter be left in abeyance pending Mr. Scane's return to town."

Upon page 616, 7th Oct., 1895, Henry Smyth reported for the Board of Works as follows:

"In re the communication of Mr. E. W. Scane as to the fence upon the easterly side of the Cemetery road, the Board finds that an agreement was entered into at the time of the purchase of the cemetery lands that upon the town agreeing to put up and maintain the fences upon the Cemetery road, the then owner would sell the said roadway to the town at the same price per acre that he obtained for the balance of these lands. Upon these terms the town purchased the roadway and built the fences, which, having become so much decayed now need replacing. "The Board asks to be instructed to replace the present fence with a new post, slat and wire fence, one-half of same to be constructed this fall and the remainder next year.—Adopted."

I may add, Mr. Mayor, that Alderman Taylor was a member of the Council and chairman of the Cemetery committee for the year 1895 and was present at that meeting. R. A. Chrysler had his contract for erecting the fence and received his first payment therefor, \$116, on this 14th of Nov., 1895, and his second payment on the 2nd Dec., 1895. I am quite sure, Sir, you had no intention of doing me any injustice in the premises.

Yours truly, HENRY SMYTH, Geo. W. Sulman, Esq., Mayor, City.