

The Planet.

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HOW RUSSIA GOT SAKHALIN.

In connection with the demand made upon Russia by Japan's peace envoys for the session of Sakhalin, it is of interest to note the characteristic trickery by which Russia in 1856 ousted Japan from that island, which, for centuries had formed an undoubted part of the Japanese Empire. The whole story has been told recently by the Tokio correspondent of the London Times.

It was not until 1852 says the Manitoba Free Press, that the Russians had surveyed Sakhalin, or even discovered that it was an island. In the next year less than a dozen Russian soldiers were stationed at Ilinsk and another port, and the imperial assent to annexation shortly followed—all of these proceedings being taken without the knowledge of Japan. In 1856 Admiral Putiatin, who was the Russian negotiator of a treaty with Japan, contrived a clause in the treaty which had the effect of practically transferring Sakhalin to Russia without the knowledge of the real owners. The clause simply declared that things had been hitherto.

Not a Russian had been on the island three years before, but, under the interpretation of Russian diplomacy, this clause became the sufficient pretext for gradually ousting the Japanese altogether and for incorporating Sakhalin in the Russian Empire.

Naturally when the Japanese after the fall of the Shogunate and their emergence from their medieval system of government, came to understand how they had been duped they resented the treatment they had received.

When the destruction of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet gave them the power they hastened to right the old wrong and restore to their empire a possession which had for ages belonged to it. The island became strategically necessary to Russia as soon as she had seated herself on the Amur, and her own needs have always been a sufficient justification in her eyes. But it is entirely safe to predict that the Russian flag will no longer float over Sakhalin.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S YOUTH.

From a Late Interview.
"I have no secret of longevity. I have never been abstemious and have lived pretty much as I liked, but I have always observed moderation. In my youth in England I lived a very active life, following the hounds and mountain climbing in Switzerland being my favorite recreations."

MUST CUT WEEDS

A drive through the country reveals the fact that a great many farmers are paying but little attention to the Municipal Act, which comes into force this year. It provides that every farmer shall cut the thistles along the roadside bordering on his farm and half way across the road and no time will be allowed on the road list for such work. If the thistles are not cut down by the 10th of July, the pathmaster must notify all delinquents. All cases of default shall be reported to the township council by the pathmaster, and all work ordered by them shall be charged against the property in the next collector's roll, and it shall be collected, together with any costs, in the same manner as ordinary taxes.

CAUSE OF HAY FEVER

Hyomei the Only Cure—Gives Change of Climate in Your Own Home.

Fifty years ago hay fever had not been named, but undoubtedly people suffered then as now, with sneezing, watery eyes, excessive running at the nose.

The direct causes appear to be heat, dust, and the pollen of flowers, and the only treatment that physicians recommended prior to the discovery of Hyomei was a change of climate. Now by using Hyomei you can save an expensive trip to the mountains and escape weeks of suffering. This remarkable treatment kills the germs of the disease and soothes and heals the irritated mucous membrane. It really gives you in your own home a change of climate, and hay fever sufferers know from past experience that this is the only thing that has afforded them relief. By breathing Hyomei a few times daily you can save the expense of a trip to the mountains and avoid the dangerous hay fever.

The complete Hyomei outfit costs but \$1, extra bottles, 50 cents, and consists of a neat pocket inhaler, through which Hyomei is breathed, and which will last a life-time, a medicine dropper and a bottle of Hyomei. The Central Drug Store offer to refund the money if Hyomei does not do all that is claimed for it.

The indulgence of grief is the blunder of a life.

MR. WILSON

SUMS IT UP

Distinguished Chathamite Gives Interesting Interview to the Toronto News

The Untaxed Boot and the Big Loaf Becoming a Great Issue in England.

"What do you consider the outstanding facts of the trip of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to Great Britain?" This was the blunt question fired at Mr. Matthew Wilson, K. C., of Chatham, one of the delegates who passed through Toronto yesterday on his return, having come over by the Saxonia to Boston. Mr. Wilson is a man who has been all his life seeing the main point through all kinds of legal verbiage, and consequently he is just the one to tell in a few words what were the vital points of this trip.

"I have no hesitation," he said, "in saying that no Canadian party ever received such a welcome in England before, and it was one entirely beyond the expectations of even the most optimistic. The effect of the visit, in my opinion, will be most beneficial in the way of increasing the trade between the two countries. The Canadian party did not interfere with local English politics, nor did it assume to support the policy of Mr. Chamberlain or any other English politician, but it did advocate collectively and individually preferential trade throughout the Empire, and particularly between Great Britain and Canada, and incidentally pointed out that protection in Canada adopted by both parties in Canada after a trial of the principles of free trade and protection. It was pointed out, too, that Canadians believed that a policy of protection of some sort would be beneficial to England whereby England might protect her

markets against the slaughtering of foreign goods and against the duet of cheap European labor, which is now very materially affecting English trade.

PREACHING THE GOSPEL EVERYWHERE.

"The Canadians discussed the subject at public meetings and in private conversation, with guests at the banquet and members of both Houses of Parliament, with business men in their offices, with laborers on the tram cars, and in every way, wherever they had a hearing. We found the English people not only ready to know the opinions of Canadians, and the reasons for such opinions, which we unhesitatingly gave. It was made clear that Canadians did not hold out any hope of free trade throughout the Empire because they must be protected against the lower wage rate and the lower rate of interest upon capital in England, but with this protection, which merely puts the Canadian manufacturer upon a fair competing basis with the English manufacturer, the Canadian is satisfied and is willing to let the trade go up as against non-British countries, so as to turn the trade from foreign channels into British courses. We pressed home the idea that we wanted the surplus population of Britain to come to the imense area of unemployed land in Canada, and to have the wheat there produced shipped in English vessels to Great Britain. Then we wanted these ships to come back laden with British goods because outgoing Canadian freight rates are lowered by steamships having a return cargo. In this way the producers in both countries would be benefited, and Britain would be populating and building up a British colony, and holding consumers of British goods, instead of sending those consumers to the United States and other foreign countries, and building up a competing nation, if not a future foe."

"How did this body of two hundred aggressive Canadian business men impress the portion of the British public they met?"

"They very perceptibly impressed the English people, and the latter did not hesitate at all, even when opposed to preferential trade, to say that the

TELEPHONE TALKS.

TO TELEPHONE USERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

IS THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA OVER-CAPITALIZED?

In an attack upon the Company made by a witness before the Select Parliamentary Committee, the charge indicated by the above query was made, being expressed in the following terms:

"Another reason for the excessive charges is the fact that the development of the telephone has passed through several stages since the date of the original patents, and at each stage the apparatus in use became obsolete, rendering it necessary in the larger exchanges for the company to practically reconstruct their system and install improved plant. There being no adequate depreciation fund in existence to cover the cost of this reconstruction, the expenditure upon this work has been charged to capital account, thereby increasing the amount upon which dividends had to be earned, with the result that to-day the plant of the local system could be duplicated for about one-third of the total capitalization and bond issue."

From this statement, which applies to the "local systems" or exchanges as distinct from the long-distance service, it would appear that the Company has not been receiving for its service a sufficient revenue to provide an adequate depreciation fund. Yet the charge immediately preceding the above, and upon which the argument of over-capitalization is based is to the effect that the Company's rates in cities are too high!

There is the frank admission, as will be seen, that The Bell Telephone Company has been doing pioneer work in Canada, and in doing so has kept pace with the constant evolution in telephonic apparatus; but coupled with this admission is the charge that the cost of these continuous changes has been improperly charged to capital account, thereby increasing the burden of present and future subscribers. There is every indication that the changes of apparatus will continue to be necessary as improvements at the present time are constantly being made and require more expensive changes in equipment than ever before in order that the best service obtainable may be provided.

The only logical sequence to the argument then, is that to provide a revenue with which to meet the demands made by these ever-recurring changes in equipment, rates must be raised. And yet the witness says that rates are already too high!

The charge of over-capitalization thus refutes itself. It is not based upon fact. The President of this Company in his sworn evidence, backed by indisputable records, showed that these improvements have not been paid for out of capital, and that the capitalization of the local exchanges of this company on the 31st of December, 1904, was only \$92.00 per subscriber.

After twenty-five years of operation, all the time keeping pace with the advancement in the art of telephony, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, instead of being over-capitalized as claimed, has really the lowest capitalization per subscriber of any general system of which records have been produced. There is no evidence in support of the claim that a duplicate system could be put in for less than the amount for which the Bell Telephone Company is capitalized, or even for the same amount.

A dollar of substantial value for every dollar of capital is the foundation stone upon which this company has been reared, and it is to-day its strength.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The Northway Ltd. Co.,

The Busy Cash Store

The Northway Co., Ltd.

Saturday-The Last Day!

The Great Clean-Up Sale ends as to-morrow draws to a close. So, no matter what you want, so long as we carry it in our stock. Come to this great sale before we close our doors at ten o'clock to-morrow night.

The following lists hint slightly of the storeful of bargains awaiting you.



LADIES' WHITE WAISTS.

White lawn and muslin shirt waists new styles, trimmed with all over embroidery and tucked fronts, sleeves, collars and cuffs. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. Last day for

LAWN WAISTS.

Worth up to \$2.25. Last day, for

Regular \$3.00, \$3.25 and \$3.50, for

Regular \$1.89

COLORED WAISTS.

2 doz. only, Ladies' Colored Print waists, good patterns, in fast colors, stripes and dots. Regular up to 75c, clean-up price

DRESSING SACQUES.

Percale and Muslin Dressing Sacques, trimmed with frills around collar, sleeves and body. Regular 50c, Clean-up price

DRESSING SACQUES AND KIMONOS.

Trimmed with lace frills and straps. Regular 75c and 85c. Clean-up price,

Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. Clean-up price

78c.

CHILDREN'S PRINT DRESSES.

Balance of our children's Dresses, including Print, Muslin, Duck, and Lawn dresses, in all colors, in stripes and pin dot effects, guaranteed to wash perfectly, sizes 6 to 14 years. Clean up prices

39c, 53c, 79c and \$1.19

LADIES' HOSE, 19c.

Ladies' Black Cotton, Black Lisle, Lace Tan, Mace, and Balbriggan soles. Hose, in sizes 8 1-2, 9, 9 1-2, including every pair of 25c cotton hose in our stock. Last day clean-up price

LADIES' VESTS, 9c.

Ladies' White and Cream Vests, sleeves, half sleeves, or sleeveless, regular 12 1-2 and 15c. Clean-up price

SILK BARGAINS

1 pc. each black and white Wash silk, full 27 in. wide, regular value 60c yard. Last Day at per yard

DRESS GOODS REMNANTS.

63 only black and colored dress goods ends, lengths 1 to 6 yards, good range of colors, all this season's goods, lengths for separate waists or skirts, Saturday less than half price.

TABLE COVERS.

3 dozen only English tapestry table covers, some slightly soiled, sizes 8-10-4 and 12-4, worth \$2.75, \$3.50, \$5.00, clean-up price \$1.90, \$2.50

2 only mercerized tapestry covers regular \$10 each, Saturday

MEN'S STRAW HATS 10c EACH

4 dozen men's sailor hats, plaid and striped straw, regular 50c, 75c each, Saturday, each

MEN'S KNICKER SUITS \$1.50

5 only all wool tweed knicker suits, dark patterns, regular \$8 each, Saturday, each

STAPLES.

Towelling 5c yard—300 yards pure linen brown twill roller towelling, firm quality, regular 8c yard, Saturday per yard

12 1-2c PRINTS 7c

20 pieces colored prints, light and dark colors, regular 10c and 12 1-2c yard, Saturday per yard

MUSLINS 9c YARD.

Balance of all our colored muslins, in good range of patterns and colors, mostly ends from 4 to 12 yards, worth up to 20c yard, clean-up Saturday per yard

Seven Stores

THE NORTHWAY CO. Limited.

Two Large Factories

A CLEAN-UP BARGAIN SALE

25 per cent. reduction on all Baby Carriages, Co-Carts, Refrigerators, Blue Flame Oil Stoves, Hammocks, Lawn Mowers.

They must go; we want the room. Come and get a bargain.

WESTMAN BROS. Hardware

not vary in the different shipments. The English merchant must know exactly the grade of the article he buys and if he is once deceived the trade is lost, but if the Canadian shipper is faithful he will never lose the customer."

Mr. Wilson is one of the leading laymen in the Anglican Church and he arrives home in good time to take part in the deliberations of the General Synod in Quebec City next month.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

Too much care cannot be used with small children during the hot weather of the summer months to guard against bowel troubles. As a rule it is only necessary to give the child a dose of castor oil to correct any disorder of the bowels. Do not use any substitute, but give the old-fashioned, reliable castor oil and see that it is fresh, as rancid oil nauseates and has a tendency to gripe. If this does not check the bowels give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and then a dose of castor oil, and the disease may be checked in its incipient and all danger avoided. The castor oil and this remedy should be procured at once and kept ready for instant use as soon as the first indication of any bowel trouble appears. This is the most successful treatment known and may be relied upon with implicit confidence even in cases of cholera infantum. For sale by all druggists.

The faultless man is usually friendly.

DECEPTION IS DEATH.

"Let me just add in conclusion that Canadians seeing the English market as it is quickly realized that if they want to hold English trade they must be more careful in their classification and shipment of goods. Apples and other fruit must be as good in the centre of the case as on top, the butter must be of a uniform color throughout, the cheese must

THE STAGE

"All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

At The Grand—
Uncle Tom's Cabin—Aug. 21.
The Girl from Kays—Aug. 26.
Faust—Sept. 8.
Peck's Bad Boy—Sept. 12.
The Isle of Bong Bong—Sept. 18.
Floradora—Sept. 22.
Isle of Spice—Sept. 25.
Down By The Sea—Sept. 27-28.

(Supplied to The Planet by Press Agents)

The Grand Opera House on Monday for matinee and night should prove a bidder for public patronage, as its attraction is to be Harriet Beecher Stowes great story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Although as a result of the many cheap productions touring the country, this famous play has become the ridicule of many. Still this fine old drama will, under capable, conscientious management, ever hold the power to make its audience feel the beauty and pathos of its times which is presented in a manner worthy of the book and interpreted by a reliable company of artists, as provided by Leon W. Washburn's organization and known for years to the public as "Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company." It has two bands, two Toy guns, two Marks, the finest pack of Siberian bloodhounds in the world, a lot of beautiful Shetland ponies, fifty men, women and children. A grand spectacular street parade that is worth going to see will be given at noon.