

The Planet

S. STEPHENSON Proprietor

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

KRUGER AND PEACE.

In an interview with the Paris Figaro, Paul Kruger is reported to have said:

"We have already proposed peace directly to Britain and we will renew the propositions. All we are willing to give for peace is money if Britain asks it. No price is too dear to obtain independence and the right to live as a free nation."

Doubtless the old man is quite sincere. When he had the running of a country himself he was prepared to sell anything for money, from trade concessions to legal enactments and judicial decisions. Money could purchase anything, and he had no higher idea of political morality than that the man who had the price ought to have the privileges. The statement that no price is too dear to obtain independence and the right to live as a free nation, shows how easy it is for noble sentiments to be come meaningless jargon. Kruger can talk now about no price being too great for independence and freedom, but in the country over which he presided once upon a time, independence and freedom were unknown, except by name. Some people are in the habit of talking very loudly of things concerning which they know very little. In our own town, some of those who are the fondest of prating about British liberty are the very people who would deny to others the right to think or speak or even to live.

THE TELEPHONE IN RAILROAD SIGNALING.

General Superintendent Clark of the Lackawanna railroad will try the experiment of using the telephone instead of the telegraph between railway signalling stations, says the St. Thomas Times. The announcement coming with news of serious wrecks and disasters, directs attention to the improvements in recent years in railway signaling.

Although the mileage of the United States has been doubled, the number of trains trebled, and the number of passengers quadrupled in the last ten years, the number of persons killed each year in railroad accidents has increased very little. Compared with the number who travel, the number who meet death on the railroads has been diminished at an astonishing rate.

From being a hazardous place of existence, the average railroad coach has become in the last fifty years practically the safest place that a man comes upon in the course of his daily business life. This change has been due primarily to the introduction of the air brake, and secondly to the perfection and wide spread use of new signalling appliances.

From the lighted candle placed in the section window, which formed the original railway signal in the early 40's, up to the complicated apparatus of the present day, the improvement in safety appliances for the running of railroad trains has been marvellous. Marshall M. Kirkman, of the North-western railroad, is authority for the statement that "no branch of the railway service has been characterized by greater progress than the signal service."

To-day the principal railroads of the country are provided with automatic apparatus which guards every important crossing with other lines, protects every switch, turnout and side track, and prevents collisions on the straight-away runs. That accidents still happen is due to the fact that men, even with the greatest mechanical aids, will make mistakes.

The passenger that rides on a railroad to-day knows little of the signal that is operating to care for his life and to speed his journey. Entirely automatic and of the highest type of American ingenuity, it stands beside the track sleepless and sure. It is a "sentinel that never tires, that never sleeps, that never forgets."

However, the system is still imper-

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia. It makes life miserable. It suffers not because they want to, but simply because they must. They know they are irritable and fretful; but they cannot be otherwise. They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffiness, flatulence, heartburn and what not. The effective remedy, proved by permanent cures of thousands of severe cases, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are the best cathartic.

fect, and any innovation that promises improvement, such as that contemplated by the Lackawanna railway, is worthy of commendation and keen interest on the part of the vast traveling public.

DEATH OF EMPRESS FREDERICK.

For the King there will be universal sympathy owing to the loss his Majesty has sustained through the death yesterday of Empress Frederick. The King was deeply attached to this sister, with whom, when she was Princess Royal of England, he spent his young days. After her marriage he frequently visited her in Germany, and was completely in touch with the Imperial family there. The presence of Empress Frederick during the period when Queen Victoria was passing away was an expression of the close bond of sympathy between the two ruling houses. After the Queen's death the King had been to the side of the Dowager Empress, who had been stricken with illness, and was not expected to live long.

The visit was of unusual duration, and the King exhibited to his sister every possible mark of brotherly affection. One of the sights of the German town in which the Empress lived was the King pushing her Majesty here and there in a Bath chair. It has been said that the affliction from which the Empress suffered was cancer, the disease from which her husband died. If this be true it can readily be understood that the King spoke from his heart when addressing the delegates from the Tuberculosis Congress a few days ago. "There is," he said, "no more terrible disease than that known as consumption, and I only hope and trust that you may be the means of minimizing its evil effects and thereby receive the gratitude of the whole world. There is still one other terrible disease which has up till now baffled the scientific and medical men of the world, and that is cancer. God grant that before long you may be able to find a cure for it, or check its course; and I think that to him who makes the discovery a statue should be erected in all the capitals of the world." By the people of England the Princess Royal was beloved. She was as a girl beautiful and accomplished. In music and in art she was proficient, and her attainments added to the national pride with which she was regarded. Her marriage to the Crown Prince of Prussia was most popular. It was a love match, and as the Crown Prince was a noble and honorable young man the union appealed to public sentiment. Certainly the marriage did much towards bringing the two countries into sympathy with the one with the other.

The tragic death of her husband in 1888 drew the Empress closer to her English kinsmen. Emperor William I. had just passed away, and Frederick was called to the throne. He was a reign of but a few months, during which he fought bravely but in vain against the disease which all too early ended his life. Since the death of Emperor Frederick and the accession of her son, Emperor William, the Empress has lived in retirement. Now in the sixty-first year of her age, she is called away. Her demise, though owing to the nature of her illness, not wholly unexpected, will shock the two nations by whom she was held in affectionate regard, for it comes very suddenly and at a period when mourning for another bereavement was almost ended. This is the third death in the Royal family practically within a year. The Duke of Sax-Coburg and Gotha, the King's brother, familiarly known to us first as Prince Alfred, and afterwards as the Duke of Edinburgh, died on July 30, 1890. The great Queen died six months afterwards, and now the Princess Royal has gone.—Mail and Empire.

"The Undoing of a Double." The Planet's new and thrilling serial, will commence with Saturday's issue. It is well worth reading.

And here's looking at you, gentlemen of the Maple City Gun Club. May you meet with the success you so well deserve at the big tournament at Lexington Friday.

Last evening the Excelsior Band gave an excellent open air concert on Tecumseh Park. These evening band concerts are enjoyed by all and the bands contributing deserve much credit.

Remember, if you are not awaiting the arrival of friends, that the boat will be able to make its landing to-night without your esteemed assistance. Do all in your power to alleviate the human blockade.

A perusal of Inspector Park's first semi-annual report of our public schools will well repay the ratepayer. It is a comprehensive and complimentary—a tribute to the teachers and a demonstration of the wisdom of the Board in securing the capable services of Mr. Park.

AS YE SOW, SO SHALL YE REAP. Ottawa Citizen.

Dryden's Dakota investment is likely to prove a bad investment for the Ross government.

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM.

Hamilton Spectator.
Three more negroes lynched in Mississippi. When is Britain going to stop that "brutal" war in Africa.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

Alexandria Gleaner.
We notice Brer Jones is saying such nasty things in his paper about our town. "Why do the heathen rage?"

CANADIAN YACHTS.

Buffalo Express.
The success of so many Canadian yachts in the Erie and Buffalo yacht races the last two weeks demonstrates that the Canadians are extremely capable yachtsmen and that they have some fast boats, and adds somewhat to the interest in the approaching race for the Canada's cup.

NAMES OF STREETS.

Toronto Star.
A correspondent reports to us the following conversation and indignantly expresses his astonishment that a place calling itself a city should have such names:
"Hello, Jack; when did you come down from Hamilton?"
"A week ago.""Where do you live in Hamilton?"
"On the south side of Rebecca, between Mary and John."

We agree with our correspondent, and are not surprised that Hamilton is changing a lot of her street names.

NO THOUGHT FOR OTHERS' WOES.

North Sydney Herald.
When we see men carrying His Majesty's mails over twenty miles of rough roads through sleet and rain, and tortured by the fierce blizzards of winter and doing all this for \$1 per day, for delf and horse, and family, then we really expect some of these knights errant (members of Parliament) to break a lance, but they never turn a hair. When it comes to the onerous duties of the member, however, the beggarly pittance of one thousand dollars for four months of the tremendous wear and tear of Parliamentary life is entirely inadequate.

Farmers!

What do you need worse at this season of the year than a

Cistern

—or a—

Water Tub

in sizes 5 bbls. and up, always on hand at

Blonde Bros. & Co.

-- \$10.00 --

To Keen Buyers, Do You Want a Suit? Are You a Judge?

We are offering during August the balance of our Fine Worsteds Suits, tailor-made, worth as much as \$25.00, our price as high as \$15.00, secure one for

-- \$10.00 --

See them in our window. It is to your advantage to get acquainted with the new clothing man, the up-to-date clothier.

Geo. Meynell,

King Street, 3 Doors West of Market.

The Northway Co., Limited

The Busy Cash Store

The Northway Co., Limited

SEASONABLE SUMMER GOODS

That have reached their all allotted time though you may consider them comparatively new goods. So they are—all this season's latest importations! But we need their room for a bigger display of Fall Goods and take this way of making a quick clearance of every dollar's worth. These goods and prices will appeal to careful cash buyers. Shop Early.

25c. WHITE P. K's AT 15c YD.

6 pieces fine quality, assorted cords, regular 18c, 20c, and 25c. yard, clearing at 15c

LADIES' SUMMER VESTS AT 5c EACH.

40 dozen Ladies' Summer Vests, soft elastic knit, finished yokes, with half sleeves, long sleeves, or sleeveless, clearing at each, 20c, 15c, 12 1-2c, 10c, 8c, and 5c

HOSIERY AT 10c A PAIR.

25 dozen Ladies and Misses good quality plain and ribbed hose, full fashioned, fast black, all sizes at a pair 10c.

BOYS' HEAVY RIBBED HOSE AT 10 CENTS A PAIR.

20 dozen. Boy's Heavy, strong ribbed hose, full length, fast black, a splendid wear, sizes 6 to 10, in clearing at a pair.

LADIES' EGYPTIAN COTTON HOSE, AT 23c.

10 dozen Ladies' Fancy Drop Stitch Hose, fine Egyptian cotton, full fashioned, seamless feet, Hermsdorf dyed, sizes 8 1-2 to 9 1-2, clearing at 23c.

LADIES' PRINT WRAPPERS 67c.

44 only ladies' fine print wrappers, good quality, in choice patterns and colorings, prettily made, fitted linings, sizes 32 to 40, worth up to 90c each, clearing at 67c.

Ladies' fine wrappers, prints, percales and muslins, beautiful styles and colorings, handsomely trimmed, fast colors, all sizes, clearing at each \$1.89, \$1.48, \$1.19 and 98c.

\$5.00 MUSLIN DRESSES AT \$3.19.

4 only fine muslin dresses, pretty colorings, fast dyes, handsomely made, regular \$5.00 each, clearing at \$3.19.

300 MILL ENDS UNBLACHED SHEETING 5c. YARD.

Good quality, full yard wide, in lengths of 3 yards to 10 yards each, worth up to 8c yard, clearing at per yard 5 1-2c and 5c.

25c. MUSLINS AT 12 1-2c. YARD.

All our finest colored muslins, sold regular at 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c yard, clearing at your pick 12 1-2c.

The Northway Co., Limited, Cash Only and One Price.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS

Inspector Park Submits Many in his Semi-Annual Report.

Pays High Compliment to Our Schools, but Suggests Some Improvement in Classification.

The following report from Inspector Park was presented at last evening's meeting of the Public School Board. It is entitled to a careful perusal from Planet readers:

Chatham, July 2, 1901.
The Board of Public School Trustees of the City of Chatham.
Gentlemen,—In presenting this, my first semi-annual report, I must beg the indulgence of the Board for any want of completeness in it. When it is considered that I have been Inspector of the city schools for three months only, and these the three busiest months of the Inspector's year, I am sure I shall be excused for whatever shortcomings there may be.

I have, however, visited each of the rooms at least once, several of them twice, and some of them three times. I have endeavored as far as possible in the short time at my disposal to make myself acquainted with the organization, management and discipline of each of the four city schools. I have as well looked into the methods of teaching, examined to some extent the time-tables, and noticed the character of the examination for promotion, where necessary, at the close of the term. My reception by the teachers has been in every instance most cordial; and I have found all of them anxious to receive suggestions that might lead to improvement. As a result of my observations, I believe that we have a very excellent staff of teachers, and that in many cases the teaching can be made more efficient. To this end we need better limit tables, better time-tables, more teaching and less recording (especially in the First Book classes); and, for some of the schools, much better classification and more efficient organization.

I have not had sufficient time at my disposal during the three months just closed to form an absolutely accurate judgment concerning the merits or demerits of any teacher upon your staff, besides, it has ever been my policy to give every teacher the fairest trial before expressing an adverse opinion upon his or her capabilities. For these reasons I beg to be allowed further time before I report upon the special efficiency of each teacher.

Years of patient selection on the part of Principal Brackin have made the staff of McKough school from the best school concerning the merits of the assistants seems to fit exactly into the position for which she has been chosen; and the teaching and discipline in each of the rooms is excellent. Loyalty unites the staff from end to end with their efficient principal, and the management of the school as a whole is all that could be desired. I have seen the assembling and dismissing of pupils from the best schools of the province, from the Normal-model schools down to the ward, and I am satisfied that the heads of these schools could spend time profitably in learning how these exercises are carried out at McKough school. The general design of the building and playfields adjoining facilitates this part of school discipline; and some changes might be made in the entrances at the other schools that would give the principals there the same opportunities.

I am also of the opinion that the Central School has not only an excellent principal in Mr. Flewce, but it has to support him a most efficient staff. The teaching through the school is good,

as is evidenced by the result of the last term's work and by the heavy promotion list from each of the divisions. The discipline in each room is most satisfactory; and the assembling and dismissing are all that could be desired except for the anomalies of the entrances. Of Payne school I may say that Miss Mounter is doing satisfactory work, and that she has a very efficient assistant in Miss Sprentall. The addition of a piano to the equipment of the Queen street school has had a splendid effect upon the assembling and dismissing of pupils, as well as upon the general discipline in the rooms.

The schools on the south side of the river have a peculiar organization and classification; which seem to have grown up of their own accord. The organization certainly owes nothing to man's design, for man could scarcely design it to be less effective than it is. From examination, I have come to the conclusion that it is based upon the principal that if you have a school of four rooms, every pupil should pass through each room; if you have a school of six rooms, every pupil should pass through each room. The present principal of the Central has modified this to some extent; but there is an absolute necessity for a revolution (but us hope a peaceable one) before the schools on the south side of the river can do the effective work which they should do.

Let me illustrate. On the south side you have sixteen teachers, besides the Kindergartners; on the north side you have nine. As a result of the labors of the 16, you find the attendance in Principal Flewce's fourth class averages from 5 to 7 less than the average under Principal Brackin with 9 teachers. I do not think the result is due to any inferiority of the 16 teachers. I am quite certain it is due to the very bad organization of the schools.

In the Normal-Model schools of the Province, at Toronto, Ottawa and London, the organization is on the basis of four rooms, with two classes in each; the last class being the Entrance Division. This is to book work, another the Third book work, and the last the Fourth book work. In every graded school we can save this year and a half with which I have had anything to do, these proportions have been carried out, even where there were no Kindergartners; yet with a fine Kindergarten on the south side of the river for years, we have no less than six of the 16 teachers teaching the 1st book classes; when the proper proportion would be 4. In the Central school we have two Junior 3rd classes, promoting to one senior 3rd class, and this class again promoting to two Junior 4th classes, which in turn promote to one senior 4th class. What would I thought put two section men to mind the first five miles of track, one to the next five miles, two to the next five miles, one to the next five miles, and so on. Accidents would be likely to occur on the sections where one man was set to do two men's work. This case however is even more absurd, for it means the condensing of the pupils of two rooms into one; and then the expansion again to fill two.

As a natural result of this absurd organization and classification, we find young men who have nearly reached the age to vote going up to write the Entrance examination, and accompanying them young ladies whose marriage notice in the papers within a year would not surprise us. Indeed, I find on examination of the Entrance rolls for the different centres in the county that Chatham pupils are on the average 1 1/2 years older than the children writing from the other schools of the county. Remember too that rural pupils are able to attend school only about 50 per cent of the time, and sometimes the accommodation and equipment of their schools are poor. Surely, with the magnificent equipment we have in Chatham (no superior in Province) we can save this year and a half of life to the boy to be used in educating him in High School, before he has reached the age when he thinks he ought to be supporting himself, if not another along within.

To bring this about, we have to organize the schools on the south side of the river in such a way as to provide two streams in the direction

of the High School; and I propose that we go as far as possible in this direction at once, and the rest of the way as soon as we can arrange for it. We have, as the results of the excellent work done by Miss Birch and Miss Ryan, some 90 pupils ready for the Senior Third. This will necessitate the opening of another Senior Third Class; and I recommend that this be done, and that Miss Birch who has thoroughly shown her fitness, be put in charge of it. I at the same time recommend that Miss McPherson be promoted to Miss Birch's room, as I think her work has shown her to merit promotion.

I further recommend that the three classes in Payne, Queen street and the Central be condensed to two classes, thus reducing at once the First Book to five classes. The average attendance in the three classes for May were Payne, 23; Queen street, 25; Central, 25; or an average of 46 for each of two divisions—only one more than Miss McKelly's average at the Central. This may cause the closing of the senior division of Payne school. If this be agreeable to all concerned, I would recommend that Miss Mounter be put in charge of the Senior Second class, now in charge of Miss McPherson; this class to be sent from the Central school to Queen street during the Model School term.

When these changes have been effected, we shall have on the south side of the river three First Book Classes, Part I; two First Book Classes, Part II; two Junior I; two Junior II; two Junior III; two Junior IV; and one Senior IV Class. I expect to see the Senior IV doubled about Christmas, when other modifications can be made to suit the circumstances. The changes which I here advise will give all the advantages that arise from co-operation (I shall say nothing about competition) for teachers who are doing parallel work always compare notes, and thus help each other.

I have discussed all these points with Principal Flewce, and he fully agrees with me, and shares in the recommendations I have made herein. Any commission that the Board may assign to me in connection with this matter I shall cheerfully carry out.

Should further information be required of me by the Board, it will be furnished, if in my power.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT PARK, Inspector.

Thomas C. MacNabb, Esq., Secretary Public School Board, City.

A True Brain Food.

must replace the feeling of lassitude and mental tiredness by clearness and strength of mind. Not that it goes directly to the brain, that was foolish. The true brain food must be carried by rich, red blood. If mental fatigue worries and alarms you, look not to the brain, but the stomach and assimilative organs. No remedy yet discovered, possesses the marvellous brain strengthening power that Ferrozone has demonstrated in thousands of cases. Ferrozone does not stimulate the brain into a fitful glow, but by improving digestion, strengthening the nervous system, stimulating assimilation, giving new strength to the heart, it sends a stream of red vitalizing blood to the brain. Thus it is a true brain food. Ferrozone is sold by McCall & Co.

Man is the only animal with a chronic longing for the unattainable.

Pain in the Back.

makes life miserable. Can it be cured? Yes, in one night. Polson's Nervine gives a complete knockout to pain in the back; for it penetrates through the tissues, takes out the soreness and pain, invigorates the muscles, and makes you feel like a new man. Nervine cures quickly because it is stronger, more penetrating, more highly pain-subduing than any other remedy. Don't suffer another minute, get Nervine quick and rub it in, for sure as you were born it will cure you. 25c.

Miaard's Linalment Cures Dandruff.