

## The Planet

B. STEPHENSON, Proprietor.

### POLITICS IN THE MILITIA.

The staff course at the Kingston Military College for officers of the militia is designed for instructional purposes and ought surely to be free to all officers, regardless of politics, says the Mail.

But Lieut.-Col. W. W. White, of Guelph, desired to take it, was refused the privilege, and in reply to a letter, was given the following explanation:

"1st February, 1900.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that your name was removed from the list of officers to undergo the staff course at the Royal Military College, Kingston, by the Honorable the Minister, on the ground that you had later taken some active part in politics on behalf of the opposition.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Signed) "H. FOSTER,

"Colonel,

"Chief Staff Officer,

"Lieut.-Col. W. W. White,

"Guelph, Ont."

Here is an officer, ruled out, not merely because he has been taking part in politics, although that of itself would be a bad reason, but because the part he was alleged to have taken was "on behalf of the opposition." Apparently, if it had been on behalf of the government, it would have been all right. Parliament should look into this. We ought to know how far politics rules in military matters.

### OUR SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

The report of the minister of education for 1899 has been presented to the legislature. The public schools of Ontario at the end of 1899 numbered 5,587, an increase for the year of 13. There were 354 separate schools, or five more than in the previous year. The total amount expended on public schools was \$1,043,233, or \$129,732 more than in the previous twelve months. Of the former sum, \$2,747,159 was for teachers' salaries, while \$126,422 was expended on sites and buildings, and \$69,652 on all other purposes. The total number of registered pupils during the year was 436,727, or a decrease of 4,430. The average attendance was 277,780, a decrease of 768. In the Roman Catholic separate schools there were 41,667 pupils, an increase of 47, while the average attendance amounted to 25,671, or an increase of 675. The kindergartens numbered 116, with 240 teachers, and there was an increase of 390 in the pupils attending. There were 8,465 teachers employed in the public schools during the year, of whom 2,656 were men and 5,809 women. The male teachers decreased by 34, and the female teachers increased by 123, a net increase of 89. The number of teachers who attended a normal school amounted to 3,595, an increase of 106. The number of pupils in attendance at the 130 high schools was 23,301, a decrease of 1,089. The teachers numbered 571, and the expenditure for all purposes in the high schools was \$29,009. In 1893 only 34 public libraries reported, having 13,672 members who borrowed 251,899 books. On the 30th of April last 364 libraries reported with 121,397 members and readers who borrowed 2,547,131 volumes. Forty-two libraries did not report, or were incorporated after the 1st of May last. Free libraries have grown from one in 1893 to over 120 at the present time.

It is too bad the snow on the ground prevented the visiting Oddfellows from noting the fine pavement our leading business street boasts of.

Tim Healy's sneering demand that part of the expense of the war be added on Canada and Australia since they seem to be so eager for war, is uncalled for. Mr. Blake should tell his friendly Timothy that Canadians are willing to pay as well as fight.—Hamilton Herald.

Mr. Blake should tell Tim Healy nothing at all. This country would belittle itself by admitting that it even knew such an animated parody on the intelligence of the human race as Tim Healy existed.

The Liberal papers are protesting that the Government must "suck" the farmers 14 cents a pound for binder twine because the cost price is 11 cents. Why isn't it sold for eleven? The object with which twine manufacture was introduced into the prisons was not to permit the Government to indulge in a sort of corner store job business at a three cent profit but to cheapen the twine for the farmer. It was promised at cost price, and cost price it should be sold at. The rate of 14 cents a pound has been fixed to suit the binder, twine, combine and not the agriculturist. As a matter of fact we don't believe the Government's assertion that it costs eleven cents a pound to make twine, but letting it go at that, it is still adding and abetting the combine by keeping up prices above the proper limit.

## EAT MOUNTEER'S MEAT

Pure Pork Sausage,  
Frankfort Sausage,  
Made daily, always fresh,  
Bologna, Liver Sausage,  
Headcheese

Ground Green Peas to make the chickens lay eggs, 10 lbs. for 25 cents.

E. A. MOUNTEER,  
Phone 24. Cor. King and William

Lord Roberts' last victory is received as a matter of course. Such an event a month ago would have set the country wild.

Mr. Ross has a majority of seven in the House, and he has to thank the machine for that. North Waterloo and West Huron have unrepresented owing to the discovery of the "irregularities" there. If their voices could be heard in the assembly, the government majority would be five.—Toronto Mail.

Five is as good as a million if they are all on deck for a division.

The trusts of England, as well as those of the United States, are causing apprehension in the public mind. What is feared most is their power to rid themselves of opposition by first lowering prices and then squeezing out of the consumer all they can possibly get, in the way of high prices. An English statesman suggests as a remedy that legislation be passed providing that these big companies be prohibited from paying more than five per cent. on their investments in these combines and that they be forbidden to put their stock on sale in the stock markets. There is no doubt some action will have to be taken before long to curb the greed of the trusts. For instance, the Standard Oil Company, which recently obtained full sway in Canada and has raised the price of illuminating oil five cents per gallon, pays a forty per cent. dividend on a capital stock that has been watered over and over again.

### THE WAY THEY SPOT PRO-BEERS IN RIDGETOWN.

Ridgetown Dominion.  
Citizens could not better demonstrate their loyalty than by cleaning the snow from their walks. A little less shouting and more shovelling is wanted. "Bobs" and Buller will attend to the Beers while you are doing the decent thing by yourself and neighbors.

## LOCAL BRIEFS

An advertiser wants a second hand office desk.

Lewis & Richards have taken a suite of rooms in the new Oddfellows' temple.

Miss M. J. Somerville left for Woodstock, yesterday afternoon, and will spend three months in that town.

A purse containing a small sum of money and some papers was lost on Tuesday. The finder will please leave it at this office.

Money to lend on Mortgages—Farmers and others wanting to borrow money on mortgages at best rates and save expense and time, and secure other advantages, should apply personally to the Chatham Loan & Savings Company. d&w 1st.

### MAY BE REPEATED.

The patriotic concert committee met at the Hotel Gannet Wednesday night. There were present, Major Rankin, E. J. Forsythe, Will Martin, of Detroit, and Arthur Gammon. It was arranged to have Mrs. Shackleton see about getting the opera house for a repetition of the concert. Arrangements were also made for the chorus to practice on Friday evening, provided a suitable place can be secured. The meeting then adjourned to Friday evening.

### PARCELS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Militia Department has received the following communication from Sir Rodrick Cameron: "I will pay the freight on any and all articles for use of colonial troops by steamer Maria, sailing hence March 16th for all South Africa ports. I can also promise influential and expressed care in delivery, free of expense." (Signed)—R. W. Cameron. The Monterey, which carries the Strathcona Horse from Halifax, on the 15th, will also take parcels for the boys free. The Dominion Express Company has offered to carry these parcels at half rates.

### DIDN'T SURVIVE THE BLOW.

Wednesday evening Edward Donegan, of this city, received a telegram announcing that his father had taken a turn for the worse and was not expected to survive the night. Mr. Donegan at once left for London, and arrived none too soon as his father passed away at one o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Donegan sr., was a respected employee of the C. P. R. for a long time, but for nearly a year he had been in ill-health and unable to attend to his duties. Ever since the news arrived of the death of his gallant son, Private John A. Donegan, who was killed while fighting for the empire in South Africa, on Sunday, Feb. 18th, the father rapidly faded in health until yesterday morning when the end came.

The Youth.—Why should Victory always be represented by a female figure?

The Sage.—You don't see the appropriateness how, but you haven't married yet.

## THE GROUND SEA

A Feculiar Condition of the Ocean, Which Wrecks Vessels in a Calm.

Many visitors to the coast at this time of the year are sorely puzzled when a boatman either refuses to put off from shore, or most to go far from land, on a day when there is no sign of an approaching storm, and the water is only moved by a long and gently rolling swell. Argument is of no avail, and if the old salt is pushed for a reason he will only reply with some cryptogrammatic remark about "the ground sea," the questioner retelling more bewildered than before.

It is hard to understand how such a gentle swell can presage danger, but to experienced eyes it gives a warning that must be heeded. All along the coast of Scotland, uncounted tales are told of ships which on a perfectly calm day have been within a few hours first caught by a gentle roll of water and finally thrown on a rock-bound shore by the dreaded "ground sea."

To understand this curious marine phenomenon it must be borne in mind that out on the Atlantic waves are often formed to a height of forty feet. Driven before a heavy gale, these advance at a rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour. Traveling at such a rate they soon get out of the wind-swept area, but even though, for them, the storm is past, they still roll in fury their undulations often being felt five hundred miles from the point of their creation.

In the region of the storms these waves are fierce, breaking billows, but as they get further away, they settle down into long rolling ridges, which travel onward in long, unbroken lines, perfectly parallel with each other. Out on the open sea these ridges often stretch out for a distance of over thirty miles, and as they travel in three, each successive wave being larger than its predecessor, the sight is an imposing one. The further they progress the smaller they become in height, but this is compensated for by the fact that their motion is communicated to the mass of water below until the roll can be detected fifty fifty feet under the surface. This gives them the name of "ground sea."

In this peculiarity their danger lies, for when a becalmed ship is caught in them her draught the resisting power that enables her to ride out a storm, becomes the fulcrum which the liquid mass uses to hurl her onward to destruction. On a calm day any sailing craft caught in the "ground sea" near a rocky shore is as good as lost unless a wind can spring up and enable her to beat out to sea. Many a ship has met this fate. The reason many more do not get lost is due to the gentle swell that so deceives a landsman and warns the sailor.

As the "ground sea" advances it pushes a certain amount of water before it. This also forms into ridges, like the pursuer, of less height and approximately so depth. The "false sea," as it is called, is little more than a rolling swell, but it gives a warning of from twenty minutes to two hours' duration, enabling a ship either to run into port, get out to sea, or securely anchor, while at the same side resorts the boatmen run close in shore, to the surprise of the "trippers." When it is remembered that a wave twenty feet high, which is often attained by the "ground sea," strikes with a force of one ton to the square inch, the necessity for caution will be recognized.

All waves that come in parallel ridges, however, are not dangerous, as there is a "wind billow" that is closely allied to the "ground sea" in appearance. "Wind billows" are due to a heavy wind blowing but a few miles off the land, but as they have but a comparatively shallow stage, it is to say they have no depth. Consequently even a rowing boat is perfectly safe on them if properly handled.

### Why We Laugh and Why We Don't.

Anthropologists say that the ability to laugh comes in a child in its second year. The first smile is observed when the child is about forty to fifty days old, but it does not begin to laugh until some time after that. According to Mantegazza and others, the power of laughing has to be acquired, just as a child learns how to talk or to walk. Laughter at the earliest is observed in infants only after they are three months old.

Children and women laugh more than men, not because the cares of life lies less heavily upon them, but because the former are more excitable and because the moderating power of the cerebral hemisphere is less. In them than among men generally.

Profound study makes men serious and so foolish people are sometimes noted for laughing immoderately. Yet laughter is not so much an index to intelligence as it is to the condition of health. Healthy, vigorous people are generally of good humored, joyous, laughing nature, while the "sallow, gloomy eyed dyspeptic" is a description scientifically accurate although it has its origin from the brain of a poet.

The envious, wicked and malevolent rarely laugh, because, physiologists say they are impregnated with bile, and are therefore morose. The laughter, the value and the awkward also laugh very little, for fear of losing their dignity. The Spanish people, who are proverbially grave, are a good example.

People who have lines extending downward from the angle at the mouth of the chin well marked rarely laugh and, moreover, show a tendency to pensiveness in youth and melancholy in after life.

Those who have lines raying outward from the eyes are, on the contrary, people who laugh a good deal, especially when the upper lip is framed by two deep furrows running to the mouth.

Lavater, the noted Swiss Physiognomist, says that frank, easy, copious laughter indicates "a good soul devoid of vanity." Such people often have a great many wrinkles running obliquely outward and downward from the eyes. They also have full, open lips and a round, large nose.

# SICK WOMEN

The following women were all sick from diseases peculiar to their sex. Everyone of them will tell you that they have been cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. No other remedy has ever cured so many women. They cure permanently, quickly and cheaply.

We never publish a testimonial of a lady unless it is in every way genuine. We do not have to, for we have thousands waiting their turn to be published. You do not know, or you never have heard of any remedy having such a great record of curing. If you ask why, we will tell you that the remedy is good; it is not like those cure alls or old-fashioned and expensive remedies. Ours is modern and cheap. Fifty Red Pills for 50c. will last longer than any \$1.00 liquid remedy advertised to cure everything. If you stop to think, and consider what we tell you, you will want to know more, and we tell you again that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills cure women.

Mrs. H. Warner, 305 Valley St., Providence, R. I., writes: "All sick women ought to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, for I do not believe that there is a better remedy. I have taken them for women's troubles and general weakness. I, at the same time took the Purgative Tablets, and I am really surprised at the good these two remedies have done me. I am not at all sick to-day. I wish I had known this remedy long ago."

Mrs. L. Taylor, 187 Gilbert St., Grand Rapids, Mich., writes: "I have taken Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for sick headache and biliousness. I was always tired, weak, had no courage and had no energy. I find this remedy to be the best I have ever taken; it is also the cheapest. I will never be without it again."

Miss J. Williams, 167 First Street, Detroit, Mich., writes: "I am glad to inform you that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills have cured me of what the Doctors told me was a very bad case of kidney trouble. I have suffered for years without being helped by medicine or Doctors. Your remedy is the one that has cured me. I honestly recommend this remedy to all sick women."

Mrs. Phillip Bourque, 202 Carter St., Manchester, N. H., writes: "I was suffering with everything that a woman can suffer. In fourteen months I tried three different Doctors, none of them could cure me. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills alone have cured me. I am to-day altogether better."



The great number of women who have been cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are enough to prove their merit. We ask every sick lady to believe what we say, for we say nothing but the truth. We ask them to compare this remedy with cure alls or old-fashioned liquid remedies, and they will find that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for women alone and will wonder no more at their great success. They cure female weakness of every kind. They can be taken by old and young women. If you have been suffering for years it does not matter, take a few boxes and send a full description of your sickness to our Doctor Specialists who will be pleased to answer you fully and give you the best advice. It will cost you nothing. If you would prefer, come and see them at their offices. In the meantime send us your name on a postal card and we will mail to your address, free, our doctor's book, Pale and Weak Women.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are not a purgative, they should not be taken for that. Women who are suffering from constipation should take Dr. Coderre's Purgative Tablets which sell for 25c. a box. The combination of these two remedies always cures permanently and promptly. Read and follow carefully the directions given on the circular. It is very important if you wish to get the best effect.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are sold by all first class druggists at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. We mail them all over the world upon receipt of price. Beware of all red pills sold by the dozen, the hundred pills or at 25c. a box, for they are not ours, they are imitations. In the interest of your health do not be imposed upon. Address all correspondence to

THE FRANCO AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO.  
Boston, Mass., office Montreal, Can. office  
241 Tremont, St. 1 274 St. Denis, St.

For Sale by C. H. Gunn & Co., Chatham.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.,

Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—In January last, Francis Leclair, one of the men employed by me working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain, and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVER DUVAL.

Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que.,

May 26th, 1893.

Advanced English brimades object to that name and call themselves "licensed victualler's assistants."

### Notice to Creditors!

IN THE MATTER OF ALBERT SIDÉ,

the Elder, of the City of Chatham, in the County of Kent, and Province of Ontario, dealer in boots and shoes.

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Sidé, the Elder, of the City of Chatham, in the County of Kent aforesaid, carrying on business thereat as a dealer in boots and shoes, has made an Assignment under R. S. O., 1897, Chapter 147 and the amending Acts, of all his estate, credit and effects, to William George Richards, of the City of Chatham, Solicitor, for the general benefit of his creditors.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of Messrs. Lewis & Richards, Fifth Street, in the said City of Chatham, on Friday, 23rd of February, 1900, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a statement of affairs, to appoint Inspectors and fix their remuneration and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

Creditors are requested to file their claims with the Assignee, with the proofs and particulars thereof, as required by the said Act, on or before the date of such meeting.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given that after the 19th day of March, 1900, the Assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the Debtor amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been given, and that he shall then be liable for the assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

W. G. RICHARDS, Assignee.

O. L. LEWIS, Solicitor for Assignee.

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### Tenders Wanted.

Whole tenders for the erection and completion of the House of Refuge of the County of Essex, will be received until after the 19th day of March, 1900, by Mr. Geo. F. Cronk, chairman of building committee at Leamington.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of A. G. Baker, Leamington, Ont., and at the office of H. J. Powell, Stratford, Ont. Separate tenders both for steam and hot water will be required.

The lowest or any tender not necessary accepted.

A marked cheque for 25¢ per cent. of the amount of the contract must accompany each tender, such cheque will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderer. Successful tenderer will be required to give good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the work.

H. J. POWELL, Architect

21-23-26-28-2-5

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

## Wm. Gray & Sons Co. Limited

Manufacturers of Fine

## Carriages AND Sleighs

Chatham, Ont.

150 Different Styles

Known as  
Cambridge  
Pony Car  
Biffontaine  
Phaetons  
Road Carts  
English Box Cars  
Surreys  
Demorats  
Delivery Wagons  
Farm Wagons  
Farm Trucks  
H. S. Sleighs  
Cutters

## MORTGAGE SALE

### WAREHOUSE PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage, there will be offered for sale on SATURDAY the 24th day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, by McGeig and Harrington, Auctioneers, at the GARNER HOUSE, in the CITY OF CHATHAM, the following lands and premises in one parcel, viz.—The west half of lot two number twenty-five, Old Survey, in the City of Chatham. The property is situated on the north side of Colborne's street, convenient to the Lake E. & D. R. Co. and comprises a two story frame warehouse and a frame dwelling house.

TERMS:—Ten per cent. of purchase money at date of sale and remainder within thirty days thereafter without interest. Further terms and conditions may be had at any time upon application to the undersigned.

Dated at Chatham, this first day of March, 1900.

ECANE, HOUTSON, STONE & MCNAME, Vendors' Solicitors.

67-41-d

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed, separate, or bulk tenders will be received by the undersigned and addressed to John McKay, marked tender, and left at the office of the Architect, on or before noon of Saturday, March the 10th, 1900, for the erection of a brick residence, stone foundation, hot air heating, etc. The building to be erected in the Township of Chatham. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of T. J. Rutley, Architect. The lowest or any tender not necessary accepted.

JOHN MCKAY.

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Ask for Minard's and take no other.



The proper time to have a Gas Range put in is now. Gas is the cheapest, most convenient fuel.

CHATHAM GAS CO. LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as builders and contractors, in the City of Chatham, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be paid to Cortland H. Rayment, at Chatham, aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Cortland H. Rayment, by whom the same will be settled.

DATED at Chatham, this 27th day of February, 1900.

Witnesses: C. H. RAYMENT, W. G. RICHARDS, G. W. RAYMENT

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.