

# The Chatham Daily Planet.

VOL. XIII

CHATHAM ONT., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1904

NO 31

Furs of Any Kind  
at Wholesale Cost

## Ladies' Jackets

UNPRECEDENTED  
SLASHING OF  
PRICES.

We have just Ninety-Eight Stylish Ladies' Jackets left in stock and these must be cleared out quickly, and in order to do this we have cut the prices more than has ever been done before, many of these are advance styles and will be quite correct for next winter, and then you will have the pleasure of wearing a strictly up-to-date garment for balance of this winter. These go on sale

### SATURDAY

Regular \$8.00 Ladies' Jackets on Saturday at	\$3.00
" 10.00 " "	4.00
" 12.00 " "	5.00
" 15.00 " "	6.00

These are in Blacks, Greys, Navys and Fawns, Semi-Fitting Back, extra wide shoulders with cape, 24, 30 and 32 inches long, in style right up-to-the minute.

**Thos. Stone & Son**  
Importers.

## THE ARK

Special For Saturday

A Window full of

## Salad Bowls at Cost.

Sale will be on

**Saturday Morning.**

Some of our choicest goods will be in the window. This is a snap for you, if you take advantage of it.

**H. MACAULAY,** 29 KING STREET  
FRONT

SPOT CASH — These goods will not be exchanged.

## GEO. STEPHENS & CO.

Stock taking is over. We find too much on hand.

Granite ware with five year guarantee.

Tinware of our own make at prices lower than ever heard of in Chatham before.

Harness from our hand sewed, selected leathers stock.

Trays and servers, silver, nickel, Japan, brass, all styles, exceedingly low.

**GEO. STEPHENS & CO.**

## KING EDWARD VII. OPENS BRITISH PARLIAMENT IN PERSON

Brilliant State Function—Royal Procession from Buckingham Palace—Foreign and Domestic Affairs Referred to in King's Speech.

The Address Agreed to in the Lords' and the Debate Opened in the Commons—Lord Lansdowne Announces that No Offer of Mediation in the Far East Has Been Made.

London, Feb. 2. — King Edward opened Parliament to-day with all the ceremonial that has been in vogue since His Majesty's accession to the throne. Early in the day occurred the time-honored search of the vaults of the House of Parliament for conspirators, and later came the crowds under a forest of umbrellas, but their ranks were thinned by the inclement weather. In the passage of the royal procession along the troop-lined route from Buckingham Palace to St. Stephen's there was no novelty introduced, and the effect was sadly marred by the drenched appearance of the cortege. Half a dozen state carriages with the suites preceded the ornate coach of state, drawn by eight cream-colored



KING EDWARD,  
Who Yesterday Opened Parliament  
In Person.

ed Hanoverians, and bearing the King and Queen. The procession was surrounded by the usual retinue of equerries, outriders, yeomen of the guard, exercising their ancient right to be in close attendance on the sovereign, and an escort of Household Cavalry. The Prince and Princess of Wales had a small procession of their own from Marlborough House. After entering the House of Lords, their Majesties were robed, and passed in procession to the chamber where the Lords had assembled to hear the King's speech. Many peeresses were present, and these, with their jewels and bright dresses, with the various robes of the legislators of the Upper House and the brilliant diplomatic uniforms combined to make up an effective scene. On the arrival of the members of the House of Commons, King Edward read the speech from the throne.

### THE KING'S SPEECH.

Touching on the Alaska decision, the King's speech said that on some points the verdict was favorable to the British claims, and on others it had been adverse. Much as this last circumstance was to be deplored, it must nevertheless be a matter for congratulation that the misunderstanding, in which ancient boundary lines and geographical facts are so fertile have in the case been finally removed from the field of controversy.

### FAR EASTERN CRISIS.

The crisis in the Far East is touched upon briefly in the King's speech as follows: "I have watched with concern the course of the negotiations between the Governments of Japan and Russia in regard to their respective interests in China and Korea, and a disturbance of the peace of these regions could not but have deplorable consequences. Any assistance which my Government can usefully render towards the promotion of a pacific solution will be gladly afforded."

### AS TO COTTON.

Another point of interest in the King's speech was a reference to cotton, as follows: "The insufficiency of the supply of raw material, upon which the great cotton industry of this country depends, has inspired me with deep concern. I trust the efforts being made in various parts of my Empire to increase the area of cultivation may be attended with a large measure of success."

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The speech makes the usual reference to the satisfactory character of foreign relations, touches upon the conclusion of the Anglo-French arbitration agreements, as being "a happy illustration of the friendly feelings of the two countries," and refers to the Somaliland expedition and to the Macedonian reforms, expressing the hope that the "practical measures for the amelioration, so sorely needed, of these unhappy regions, will be carried out during the present respite in the disturbances."

### TIBET, ETC.

After mentioning the "political mission with which the concurrence of the Chinese Government has entered Tibetan territory in order to secure due observance of conventions," saying that a Chinese official had been despatched from Peking to meet this mission, and expressing trust that an arrangement would be reached to peacefully remove the constant source of friction, the speech alludes with the warning that although the estimates have been framed with the utmost desire for economy, the burden imposed by the necessities of naval and military defence is "undoubtedly serious," and mentions some of the proposed domestic legislation as already forecast in these despatches.

### IRELAND NOT MENTIONED.

No suggestion of a legislation concerning Ireland was contained in the King's speech.

His Majesty's speech from the throne is generally regarded as having merely recorded facts already known, while the Government executive program has been announced already in these despatches.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Fitzwilliam (Liberal Unionist) moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which was seconded by Lord Rylton (Conservative). The Liberal leader in the House, followed. He said he hoped the Government's friendly offices had been offered to both powers, especially to Japan, and asked for information from the Government regarding Somaliland and Tibet, and the situation in South Africa, to which he pointed out, no reference had been made in the speech from the throne. Earl Spencer added that he hoped an early decision in regard to the Government's policy in the fiscal question would be reached, and announced that the Opposition would take every opportunity of bringing the question before the country.

Lord Lansdowne responded. He congratulated the House on the conclusion of the Anglo-French and Anglo-Italian arbitration treaties, deplored the situation in the near and far East, and expressed the hope that a pacific solution of the differences in both cases would be reached. Continuing, Lord Lansdowne, at some length justified the Somaliland and Tibet expeditions.

In regard to the United States, Lord Lansdowne said the Government had endeavored to translate into practice what it affirmed rather as a matter of principle, the French and the Italian treaties. Commenting on the Alaska decision, Lord Lansdowne said that although the tribunal was not, strictly speaking, an arbitrator, its efforts illustrated the possibility of settling by other than diplomatic means long-standing, dangerous internal differences. The condition of Alaska might have brought Great Britain into a serious and acute controversy with the United States. The finding of the tribunal, doubtless, was not entirely satisfactory to Great Britain, but no one expected it to be an entirely favorable verdict. Lord Lansdowne was inclined to find some consolation in the fact that the military and naval advisers were confident that the two islands in Portland Channel which had gone to the United States were not of any strategic value whatever.

Concerning the Russo-Japanese dispute, Lord Lansdowne said it was an error in diplomacy not to offer good offices until they were asked for. Neither of the disputants had asked for it. It was an open secret that one at least of the disputants had said that mediation was not desirable at the present time. But should the opportunity offer, His Majesty's Government would gladly avail itself thereof.

Coming to the fiscal question, Lord Lansdowne said the policy recommended by Mr. Chamberlain was not the policy of the Government, and Mr. Balfour had clearly defined the Government's policy. He, the speaker, did not conceal his sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's aspiration to draw the Empire more closely together and to put the affairs of the nation on a more business-like footing. If the reward of success of such a policy was great, the punishment of failure was irreparable, and the Government was only prudent in declining to be rushed into such proposals.

The address was agreed to and the House of Lords adjourned at 7.25 p. m.

The only noteworthy incident in the House of Lords was the absence of the Duke of Devonshire (formerly Lord President of the Council), and Lord Balfour of Burleigh (former Secretary for Scotland) from the Ministerial bench, but the House of Commons adjourned with a possibility that quite belied the party cleavage.

### IN THE COMMONS.

When the House of Commons assembled later for business the House was crowded and there was great animation. Joseph Chamberlain was warmly cheered by the bulk of the Conservatives. The Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Akenside Douglas, in the absence of Premier Balfour, temporarily assumed the duties of the House.

The mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne both referred with satisfaction to the settlement of the Alaska dispute and paid tribute to the manner in which the award was received by Canada.

Lawrence Hardy (Conservative) mover of the address, alluded to "war which was threatening a vast area of the far East" and said he would trust the British Government to do its utmost to maintain peace.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House, followed. After expressing regret at the absence of the Premier, Sir Henry said he desired to question the Government with a new policy. The only way of dealing with the existing condition, he added, was to appeal to the common sense of the electors of the country.

Sir Henry severely arraigned the Government's attitude on the fiscal question, and announced that John Morley would in a few days introduce a more comprehensive amendment, involving the whole situation.

Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, defended the Government, whose fiscal policy, he said, had been clearly to stand by the Premier. All the Government asked for was freedom to negotiate, which would enable it to preserve the open-door and freedom to trade.

### A REMARKABLE SCENE.

"My right honorable friend, the member from West Birmingham," as Austen Chamberlain described his father, was the central figure in the Continued on 8th Page.

## WELCOME OF BRITISH SCOTS

Earl of Dundonald is Assured  
of It When He Comes to See  
"Robin Hood."

Resolution Passed by Carlyle  
Camp at its Regular Meeting  
Last Evening.

Camp Carlyle, Sons of Scotland, have extended a cordial invitation to Major-General D. M. B. H., Earl of Dundonald, C. V. O., C. B., to visit this city on the occasion of the presentation of the opera "Robin Hood."

There was a good meeting, Chief J. G. Kerr presiding.

William Robertson moved the invitation and Chairman Samuel McCornock seconded it.

The Chief and officers of the Club were appointed a committee to entertain Lord Dundonald in the event of his coming, either in connection with the Regiment or on their own part.

Carlyle Camp, Sons of Scotland, individually and collectively, are very anxious to see Lord Dundonald come and are willing to do all in their power to secure the presence of this heroic Scotchman in the city.

Somewhat it seems to be the dryest books that we have to wade through.

An alphabetical list of a  
few lines to buy at

## Sulman's -Beehive-

Aurora Wool, 60c a ball  
Books of all kinds  
Calling cards, 20c and 25c pkgs.  
Fishing yarns, every shade  
Elastic that stretches  
Fountain pens (Waterman's)  
Garters for old and young  
Hymn books for every church  
Inks of every quality  
Jews' harps, 3c and 5c each  
Knitting cotton, 7c a ball  
Ledges, journals and cash books  
Mouth organs, 3c to \$1.25  
Notepaper, every grade  
Office conveniences  
Purses to hold your money  
Quarto Books, 10c to 25c each  
Ribbons, all the good colors  
Safety pins (good ones)  
Thimbles to fit any finger  
Union made caskets  
Violin strings  
Wools that wear  
Xent values  
Yarns that can't be beat  
Zephyr wool, 8c oz.

When you want any  
small goods come  
to

## Sulman's Beehive

Opp. Garner House,  
King and Sixth Sts.

## AT Turrill's

This Week

you can buy  
the following

Woman's velvet top  
felt sole slippers,  
all sizes, reg. 25c  
50c for.....

Woman's Crochet  
Worked Slippers, on  
lamb's wool soles,  
colors blue, pink and  
black, sizes 4  
and 5, regular  
\$1.25, for.... 50c

## TURRILL The Shoe Man

Repairing done  
at store.  
King Street

### THIS IS THE

EIGHTH DAY

before the presentation of

## "ROBIN HOOD"

The Greatest Classic Opera Comique.

Don't Miss Dun-  
donald Night. ...  
Thursday, Feb. 11