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Men's and Boys
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one o'clock p. m.
EW THOMSON,
Auctioneer.

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WHAT IS GOING ON

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ANNUAL FEBRUARY

CARPET SALE

If you have any rooms to carpet this spring it will pay you to have them done now. We have a very large stock to show you, and a stock from which you can select any style of carpet to suit your rooms. A great many special lines are on sale at very much reduced prices—good desirable patterns and qualities that we can recommend.

- 5 designs in 4 frame English Brussels in colorings of fawn, brown, olive and green, floral and conventional designs, 50 to 60 yards to each design, no borders, regular price 90c. and \$1.00 a yard, on sale during February—made and laid for a yard **69c**
- Heavy Wilton Carpet in olive green coloring, floral design, handsome border to match, regular price \$1.15 a yard, on sale during February—made and laid **89c**
- 2 designs in English 4 frame Brussels Carpet, in Oriental and brown floral designs, with borders to match, sufficient in each design to carpet a room equal to 12 feet square, regular price \$1.00 a yard, made and laid for **78c**
- 4 handsome designs in Crossby's best velvet carpet, enough in each design to carpet a room equal to 12 feet square, no borders, regular price \$1.25 a yard, on sale very special during February, made and laid **98c**
- Bands of Tapestry, Brussels and Velvet Carpets in lengths up to 15 yards, suitable for halls and small rooms, regular price 50c. to \$1.25 a yard, on sale for **Half Price**
- Bands of Brussels Carpets in very choice elegant designs and excellent 4 frame quality, in lengths sufficient to cover rooms equal to 12 feet square, no borders, regular price \$1.00 a yard, made and laid during February for a yard **69c**

THOMAS STONE & SON.

A Surprise Sale.

WE shall make a herculean effort to close out the balance of our Winter Stock at once. We want the room for Spring goods, and must have it. The prices we quote will draw better than a mustard plaster. We open our doors for this sale on MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1903.

THE EARLY BUYERS will have a chance to get one of our High Grade Overcoats that we have been selling for \$15.00 and \$17.00 for \$10 and \$12. Our Cheap and Medium Grade Overcoats that have been selling for \$10.00 and \$12.00 for \$7.50 and \$8.

OUR SUITS worth \$15.00 for \$10.
OUR SUITS worth \$10.00 and \$12.00 for \$7.50 and \$8.

The greatest value ever offered in Chatham in Suits, Overcoats, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Furnishings, Mitts, Gloves, Fur Coats, Robes, Caps and Gaiters and Men's Footwear.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

SCOTT & CO., Men's Outfitters.

THE ANNOYANCE

Caused by using rusty and leaky kitchen utensils is all done away with by using the

Fine Enamelled Ware

we carry. It stands the test of constant use most satisfactorily. A large assortment of

Graniteware

kept in stock. Every housekeeper should use it.

JOHN A. MORTON

Hardware Merchant.

PRIDE OF GOAL

J. L. Scott, the local coal dealer, called on The Planet this morning in reference to the figures quoted yesterday concerning the price of coal. Mr. Scott says the figures given in the London News Ottawa despatch, which was reproduced, are not accurate, and quotes prices from his invoices as follows:

Nov. 1 to Dec. 26, at Bridge \$5.50 gross, freight \$1—\$5.50 per ton net.
Dec. 26 to date, at Bridge \$6 gross, freight \$1—\$6.25 per ton net.

To this \$6.25 Mr. Scott estimates the following additional expenses:—Screenings 25c, weighing 10c, delivery 75c, office expenses 20c, making the total cost per ton of anthracite coal to him \$7.55.

RAILWAYS AND LABOR.

NEW PROVISIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

Board of Special Arbitrators in Each Case—Minister of Labor to Make Inquiry Upon Invitation of Either Party.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Local labor unions have received draft copies of the amended bill for the settlement of railway labor disputes, which is to take the place of the measure introduced at the last session of Parliament by Sir William Mulock. The old bill provided for the compulsory arbitration of railway disputes and made violations of the act punishable by severe penalties. After consultation between the Minister of Labor and representatives of the railway employees, the provisions for compulsory arbitration and penalties have been dropped.

The main provision of the bill as recast sets forth that where a difference exists between any railway employers and railway employees, and by reason of failure to readjust such difference a railway lockout or strike has been or is likely to be caused, or the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers or freight has been or may be interrupted, the Minister of Labor may, either on the application of any party to the difference or on the application of any municipal corporation directly affected, cause inquiry to be made into the same by a board of special arbitrators to be established by the Minister, to be composed of three persons, of whom the parties to the dispute are to name one each. The third is to be named by the other two arbitrators, and such report will, on the difference and, failing a choice by them, the Minister is to make a selection. For the purpose of such inquiry the board is to have the power of summoning witnesses and requiring them to give evidence on oath, and calling for and the production of such documents and things as are deemed requisite to a full investigation. After making full and careful inquiry into the facts and circumstances of any dispute the board will make a written report thereon to the Minister, and such report will, on the board's findings and recommendations, the report will be published in The Labor Gazette without delay, and in the annual report of the department. Each arbitrator will be paid his actual travelling expenses, and, excluding the Chairman, in addition \$10 for each day that he shall attend a meeting of the board or be travelling to and from his home. The Chairman will be paid such remuneration as the Governor in Council deems reasonable. Witnesses summoned by the board are to be entitled to free transportation.

PERSONALITY INQUIRY.

Charges Will be Laid Before the Chancellor.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—Crimes against the election law in the recent vote upon the liquor act will not go unwhipped of justice. Mr. Alexander Mills, on behalf of the city temperance workers, who have charged that personation on the part of agents of the liquor interest was rife on referendum day, has urged that an adequate inquiry be made into these charges. Crown Attorney Dewar, after hearing the evidence submitted by Mr. Mills, has decided to lay before Chancellor Boyd at Osgoode Hall this morning, as provided by the clauses in the liquor act safeguarding the vote, charges of personation and other illegal acts against nine persons. This is done so that the Chancellor, upon whom the authority rests, may designate a judge to try the charges so laid. It is understood that the evidence in a number of other cases is being prepared, and will from time to time be laid before the Chancellor. In this way the alleged personation conspiracy will be fully ventilated.

Twenty-four Drowned.

Ringkjoebing, Denmark, Feb. 2.—It became known to-day that all the members of the crew, numbering 24 men, of the Norwegian steamer Avona, from New Orleans, which went ashore yesterday at Lennig, Denmark, were drowned.

THE ALASKA TREATY.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT SUBMITTED TO SENATE.

No Mention of Skagway or Dyea—The Whole Question to be Discussed by Commission.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The President sent to the Senate yesterday the treaty recently concluded between the United States and Great Britain, providing for submitting the Alaska boundary question to a joint tribunal of six eminent jurists. The document had been returned to the President for the correction of some clerical errors. The convention names no concessions on either side as a condition precedent to the consideration of the boundary question by a joint tribunal, and there is no reference to Skagway or Dyea or other settlements on the coast.

It is provided that the tribunal shall assemble for their first meeting in London, "as soon as practicable after receiving their commissions." The preamble of the treaty sets forth that the United States and Great Britain are "equally desirous of a settlement of the true meaning of certain clauses of the convention between Great Britain and Russia, signed under date of Feb. 23, 1825."

The essential terms of the treaty are found in the fourth article, which reads as follows:—"Referring to articles 2, 4 and 5 of the treaty of 1825, the tribunal shall answer and decide the following questions:—(1) What is the point of commencement of the line? (2) What channel is the Portland Channel? (3) What course should the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance to the Portland Channel? (4) To what point on the 56th parallel is the line to be drawn from the head of the Portland Channel, and what course should it follow between these points? (5) In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the 56th degree of north latitude, following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the 141st degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the condition that if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of ten marine leagues from the coast, then the boundary between the British and the Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast, and distant therefrom not more than ten marine leagues. Was it the intention and meaning of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast on the mainland, not exceeding ten marine leagues in width, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens and waters of the ocean and extending from the said point on the 56th degree of latitude north to a point where such a line of demarcation should intersect the 141st degree of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich? (6) If the foregoing questions should be answered in the negative, and in the event of the summit of such mountains proving to be in places more than ten marine leagues from the coast, should the width of the isthmus which was to belong to Russia be measured (1) from the mainland coast of the ocean, strictly so-called, along a line perpendicular thereto, or (2) was it the intention and meaning of the said convention that where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets, forming part of the territorial waters of Russia, the width of the isthmus was to be measured (a) from the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) from the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets? (7) What, if any exist, are the mountains referred to as situated parallel to the coast, which mountains, when within ten marine leagues from the coast, are declared to form the eastern boundary? The decision of the tribunal is to be final, a majority of the whole number of commissioners to rule. Should the tribunal agree on certain points and disagree on others, the facts are to be fully reported to each Government by its agent, an official who, under the terms of the present treaty, is to attend the meetings of the commissioners.

LEAVING THE BROTHERHOOD.

Terms of Settlement of the Canadian Northern Strike.

Winnipeg, Feb. 3.—It has just developed that one of the conditions in connection with the recent settlement of the Canadian Northern strike of machinists and other employees is that the Order of United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is to be hereafter to be ignored. All the different branches returning to work have signed an agreement with the company that they will not become members of the Order of United Brotherhood Railway Employees now or hereafter, and many of them have resigned from membership.

Canadian Press Association.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—The Canadian Press Association will hold its forty-fifth annual meeting in the Board of Trade Building on Thursday and Friday next. The sessions will open at 10.30 in the morning and 2.30 in the afternoon. A number of excellent papers will be read. On Thursday night a banquet will be held, at which the speakers will be Hon. Geo. W. Ross, J. P. Whitney, M.P.P., J. A. Downey, M.P.P., A. B. Aylesworth, A. E. Ames, John Lewis, John R. Robinson, W. K. McNaught, B. A. Macnab of the Montreal Star and others.

UNIQUE WEDDING

A rather unique wedding took place at Christ Church Rectory yesterday morning when William Pake and Miss Rachel Legatt, both of whom are deaf mutes, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. Rural Dean McCosh in the presence of several witnesses and some of the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties. Both bride and bridegroom are very bright and active and could read well. They were furnished with copies of the marriage services of the Church of England, of which church they are members, and read and assented to as requested by the rector, Mr. McCosh. A sumptuous wedding breakfast was partaken of at the home of the sister happy couple left for the west in the afternoon and will visit several of the big cities before returning.

TO INTERVIEW MR. WHITNEY.

Conservative Temperance Voters Are Becoming Very Anxious.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—The movement among temperance people in favor of interviewing Mr. Whitney and getting a pledge from him to support legislation favoring further restrictions on the liquor traffic is growing rapidly. The feeling is that the temperance majority in the referendum vote included thousands of Conservatives who earnestly desire amendments to the present law, and that they are anxious to have their leader support any proposed restrictive legislation.

Another proposal from the temperance folks is that the workers in each constituency, irrespective of party, should endeavor to get the member-elect to agree to support any measure reducing temptations to over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors. The feeling is that the Government's proposals will only be assailed from the Conservative side of the House, and that therefore great efforts should be made to secure the support of every temperance follower of Mr. Whitney. Several Conservative temperance workers are sanguine enough to believe that from their side of the Legislature there will be an effort made to formulate legislation greatly restricting the traffic, and it is these workers who are anxious to secure a pledge from Mr. Whitney that he will allow his followers to vote as they please on temperance questions, and that he will not repeat the declaration of hostility which he made during the debate on the liquor act.

ARRESTED AT MONTREAL.

United States Official From Manila—\$8,000 Shortage.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—Alex. W. Waters, who was arrested here at the instance of the United States Attorney-General, waived extradition and left tonight for Washington in company with a Montreal detective and United States Consul-General Gorman. Waters was the disbursing officer of the Bureau of Coast Guards and Transportation at Manila. When he disappeared from Manila, and the examination of his accounts was made, it is said that they showed a shortage of \$8,000. Waters went from New York to Manila in 1901. After leaving Manila he went to Yokohama, where he took a C.P.R. steamer for Vancouver. He had eight hundred dollars in American bills in his possession. He claimed that he had not been guilty of any wrongdoing.

ULTIMATUM TO THE POWERS.

Venezuela's Pointed Refusal of Their Terms.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Herbert W. Bowen, Venezuela's representative in the negotiations at Washington for a settlement of the claims against that country, has sent, through the British Ambassador here, what amounts practically to an ultimatum to the allied powers of Great Britain, Germany and Italy regarding their insistence for preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims against Venezuela. This note, which the British Ambassador received, was cabled at once to London, copies of it being transmitted to the Italian and German Embassies for transmission to Rome and Berlin.

It is in reply to the proposition submitted to a joint conference of the negotiators this afternoon by the Ambassador, that the allied powers be allowed two-thirds of 30 per cent. of the customs receipts of the ports of La Guaira and Porto Bello, and that the other claimant nations—the United States, France, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Norway and Sweden—content themselves with the remainder, one-third of this percentage; that is, 10 per cent. of the receipts of these two ports.

In the note received by the British Ambassador from Mr. Bowen last night the latter refuses point blank the proposition for a 20 and 10 per cent. division on the ground that to recognize the principle it embodies would be absolutely offensive to modern civilization. In view of the fact that the negotiators are agreed on all save the question of preferential treatment, the Ambassador is informed that Venezuela has decided to submit the question to The Hague arbitration tribunal. Acceptance of this proposition, Venezuela contends, carries with it a raising of the blockade, the general understanding being that the blockade would end when the negotiators at Washington had reached an agreement.

IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

List of Western Farmers Who Will go to England.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Mr. James A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, leaves Ottawa to-day for England to carry out the immigration plan which the department has been arranging for the last month or six weeks. Since it has been decided to take over some 40 or 50 farmers for the purpose of giving personal testimony as to the agricultural resources of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the Minister of the Interior has received many complimentary expressions of opinion with regard to the matter. The party will be composed of the following gentlemen, who include many of the best known and most successful farmers in the northwest:—J. H. Mearns, Westbourne, Man.; James Dale, Baidair; D. R. Noble, Byth; K. Macdonald, Souris; A. T. Whiting, Qu'Appelle; A. Stewart, Moomson; Rev. J. L. Brown, Manitowish; S. L. Head, Rapid City; W. Lothian, Pipestone; Hugh McGillivray, Cottonwood, Assa.; John Dougan, Combee, Assa.; Joseph Hagerly, Stony Beach, Assa.; T. G. Pearce, Agri-ola, Assa. (Edmonton); John Tomblin, Shoal Lake; R. C. Simpson, Kossar; H. C. Williams, Kildonan; W. E. Sirett, Neepawa; R. J. Tallmy, Wapella; R. K. Smith, Maskawata, Man.; Wm. Kendall, Morden, Man.; Eli Williamson, Indian Head; Capt. L. Leese, Holmfield; John Cowan, Pilot Mound; C. J. Thomson, Virden; Robt. McArthur, Buffalo Lake, Moose Jaw; John Forsyth, Glendale, Man.; Thos. Howten, Qu'Appelle; Robt. Giles, Prince Albert; John Miller, Indian Head; James Graham, Roseberry; W. Waines, Moomson; C. G. Hollwell, Brandon; Arthur Kilbourn, Neepawa; John Nicholson, Dauphin; W. W. Fraser, Emerson; J. E. Turner, Stonewall; Lyle Lawrence, Lilyfield; Robert Hall, Brandon; N. Wolverson, Brandon; W. T. Johnston, Wawanawa; Edw. Forke, Pipestone; J. V. Brantley, Souris; J. Y. Bambridge, Souris; Peter Campbell, Carman; Wm. Fulton and D. McVicar, Portage la Prairie.

A PRINCE ABDICATES.

The Ruler of Indore Surrenders His Son to His Son.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Times has the following special from London:—The Times' correspondent at Indore, Central India, says that the abdication of Prince Holkar, the ruler of the State of Indore, on Saturday last in favor of his son, Tukoji Rao, a bright lad of twelve years, is an event unprecedented in Anglo-Indian annals. On several occasions the paramount power has been compelled to depose native rulers, but never before has a feudatory Prince renounced his throne on his own initiative. At the durbar held in the new palace and attended by the British high officials, the Maharaja briefly alluded to the state of his health, and directed the Munchi to read a set speech announcing his abdication and earnestly exhorting his successor to be loyal to the British Empire, and to fulfill his moral and religious duties. He then surrendered his seat and tendered homage to his son. The young ruler proceeded to the old palace, where the religious ceremony attending the installation was performed. Prince Holkar displayed great dignity throughout. There exists unhappily a hereditary taint in the family, when, since the time of the Earl of Ripon's Viceroyalty, has caused the gravest concern to the "Viceroys." But whatever have been his shortcomings as a ruler of his own State, Prince Holkar has always been a loyal feudatory ruler and entertained a special veneration for the late Queen Victoria.

A TRIFLE WARM.

Brew at a Temperance Meeting at Neepawa, Man.

Winnipeg, Feb. 3.—Intemperate language and disorder characterized a temperance meeting at Neepawa to discuss the by-law now before the people to repeal local option, says a despatch from that town. Mr. John Han, Hamilton, President of the local Dominion Alliance, and a member of Knox Church Session, called Editor Dunlop of The Press a liar, and a mix-up was averted by prompt interference of friends.

Rubbers

AND Overshoes

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.. CHEAPEST IN CHATHAM...

PEACE & CO'Y