

The Chatham Daily Planet.

VOL. XI

CHATHAM, ONT., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13 1902

NO. 53

A Seasonable and Extraordinary Dress Goods Opportunity



18 pieces colored dress goods, all-wool serges and tweed effects, 40 in. and 42 in. wide, in colors light and mid grays, greens, mid and dark brown, regular value 50c a yard, on sale commencing Friday morning for.....25c



On Friday we commence a sale of dress goods without parallel in the history of this store. You are not interested in the reasons, but the goods are here to show you the result. These are the particulars:—

48 pieces colored dress goods, all-wool and silk and wool mixtures, every desirable shade for spring wear, regular values 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 a yard, on sale commencing Friday morning.....47c



You have probably never seen such dress goods for the price, and the chances are you will never see them again. You will find the goods laid on the aisle tables and marked in plain figures. We will be glad to see you in, and you will be glad you came in.

THOMAS STONE & SON

SPECIAL!

TURRILL'S Stock-Taking Sale

Women's fine Velour Calf Bala, G. W. sole, rope stitch sole, newest last, sizes 1 pr. of 5, 2 pr. of 6, 1 pr. of 6 1/2, regular \$3.50 Shoe for.....	\$1.99
Women's fine Golf Walking Bala, heavy extension sole, rope stitch edge, sizes 5 pr. of 4, 3 of 5, 1 of 3, 1 of 7, regular \$3.50 for.....	\$2.49
Women's fine Box Calf Bala, G. W., the Sovereign and Express Bala, sizes 1 pr. of 2 1/2, 1 of 3, 1 of 3 1/2, 4 of 4, 2 of 5 1/2, 2 of 6, 1 of 6 1/2, 1 of 7.....	\$1.99
Women's Tan Bala, we have all sizes, regular \$3.00 goods for.....	\$1.50
Men's Tan Bala, and patent leather \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes for.....	\$2.50

These are Special Bargains Must Clear Them Out

TURRILL, SHOE MAN

PAPER DUTY

The Government's Reduction is Not Satisfactory to Publishers.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—In an interview to-day, H. J. Pettipiece, M. P. P., vice-president of the Canadian Press Association, expressed dissatisfaction with the order-in-council reducing the paper duty. The finding of the judge warranted more and broader reductions. The publishers, who buy news print in sheets and those using higher grades of paper, would have no relief because the reduction in duty is limited to paper costing 2 1/2 cents or less. A meeting of the press committee in charge of the combine investigation has been called for to-morrow, and further representations will be made to the Government.

GOES THROUGH

Kent and Essex Radial Railroad Bill Passed in Provincial Legislature.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The Essex and Kent Radial Railway Company's bill was passed by the legislature to-day, after quite a discussion. The bill provides for a line from Windsor and from Essex to Chatham. There was a clause raising the bonding power from \$10,000 to \$25,000 per mile. This was asked because there were several trustees and railways to cross.

Mr. Hill objected to this clause, as he said even with the difficulties of the road could be built for \$15,000 a mile. He said he believed in public ownership, which, he thought, was not far away, and the people of the country would have difficulty in making any headway if legislation such as this was allowed to go through. He urged more uniformity in dealing with these requests.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

STEADILY GROWING

Is the Deficit of Public Librarian Lancefield, of Hamilton.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 12.—Accountant Scott has not completed his work on ex-Librarian Lancefield's books yet, but the deficit gradually grows larger, and judging from present indications the total loss of the library board through Lancefield's stealing will be in the neighborhood of \$5,000. The board's methods of doing business was decidedly loose, and it is probable the Guarantee Company will make a fight before paying the \$2,000 bond for Lancefield's good behavior. Lawyer Burton, who was chairman of the finance committee of the library board, who is practically responsible for the signing of the duplicate pay cheque, was notified by the bank a week before Lancefield's departure that the board's overdraft was \$10,000, and still he took no action. It has been discovered that Lancefield neglected to pay accounts against the library by New York and other large business houses for the past three years, and had bundles of darning letters in his drawers. It also looks as though he had pocketed the Government grant, as well as fines, etc., of which his whereabouts are not yet known, but if his friends do not make good to the board within a short time every effort will be made to locate and prosecute him.

THE MAJORITY.

(A press despatch makes the question of the majority somewhat clearer. The despatch says:—"The act, if adopted by the Legislature, will become law after a vote of the electors entitled to vote for members of the Provincial Legislature. The bill will become law on a majority vote, provided the votes in favor of prohibition are half in number of the total vote cast in the Provincial election in June. In other words, there must be in favor of prohibition at the October vote a clear majority of all those who voted at the general election in June.")

SHOT EMPLOYEE

Sandwich East Farmer Became Infuriated When Hired Man Asked for His Wages.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 12.—Fernand Hardest, a Swede, asked John Frances, his employer, in Sandwich East, for his wages to-day, as he wished to quit his job and come to this city. The full particulars cannot be learned, but Hardest, who is in the hospital here, claims that his request so infuriated Frances, that the latter shot him at close range with a shotgun, heavily loaded with No. 8 duck. The charge tore a gaping hole in Hardest's back. Unless blood-poisoning or other complications set in Hardest will recover. Frances has disappeared, but two detectives are on his track.

CZAR PRAYING

The Russian Ruler Hopes to be Blessed With a Son Before the Year is Out.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.—But a few months have elapsed since the Czar was blessed with his fourth daughter, but he is already looking forward to another interesting event in 1902. He is said to pray every day that heaven will give him a son, and the Czar's joins in these prayers. The Czar is not robust, and he worries very much over the future of Russia in the event of his death without an heir, or without an infant heir.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

An old fashioned mahogany dining table with two leaves, and a few other pieces of furniture. Can be seen any time during the day up to Friday noon at the residence of the late Miss Wier, Chatham street, North Chatham.

The C. R. S. Club held a dance in Northwood's Hall last evening.

PREMIER ROSS INTRODUCES HIS PROHIBITION MEASURE

Manitoba Act Goes to Electors on Oct. 14th and Into Force, if Passed, on May 1st, 1904.

Measure Must Have Majority Equivalent to More Than One-Half of the Number of Votes Cast at Provincial Elections—Question of Compensation Left Open—The Premier Has Committed Himself to it.

Toronto, February 12.—On the second Tuesday in October next the provincial electors of Ontario will be asked to say whether a prohibitory liquor act, exactly on the lines of the Manitoba Act, shall go into force in Ontario. To make the measure effective the affirmative must be carried by a majority equivalent to more than one-half of the number of votes cast at the provincial general election, which will take place in the meantime. The act is to go into force, if carried by the electorate, on May 1, 1904.

The bill does not contain any clause of the Prohibition Bill which Premier Ross this afternoon introduced into the Legislature.

The bill does not contain any clause providing for compensation for the liquor men, but the Premier said he had committed himself to compensation on some basis, and this would be a subject for discussion after the measure had been carried by the electors.

A significant remark of Col. Matheson, when the Premier made this last announcement, was:—"I suppose you will take another referendum on that question?"

The leaving open of such an important question provides the wily Premier with all sorts of opportunities for again dodging the prohibitionists.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

The galleries of the House were jammed when the Premier arose at 3.25, and nearly every member was in his place. Mr. Ross spoke for a little over two hours. The greater portion of the speech was very yearning, consisting, as it did, of the reading of long extracts from speeches of temperance men and resolutions adopted by them, which were adroitly used to justify the Government in shirking responsibility for the proposed measure by adopting the referendum.

The Premier opened with a history of the temperance movement, which led him to a discussion of the point whether license legislation should for the present be abandoned and whether we should embark upon a measure of partial prohibition. The Government had decided to bring in a bill in



ROSS, G. W. ROSS.

the terms of the Manitoba Act, the provisions of which were well known. This measure, it was proposed, after being passed by the House, to refer to the electors for an expression of opinion, and if that expression was favorable, the act would go into operation on the terms stated therein. Having made this statement the Premier entered into a long defence of the proposal to

ADOPT THE REFERENDUM.

It was summary legislation, and had never been made a party question. They did not propose to ask the electors to divide upon it as Liberals or Conservatives, but to give an opinion on a measure of vast importance to the people. They hoped in this way to get a more judicial opinion than in any other way. It had been contended that the referendum was unconstitutional. In reply to this he quoted a memorandum of Sir John Bourne, prepared in response to the Premier's request, in which he says:—"High authorities do not consider such references as inconsistent with sound principles." Bourne quotes several authorities. Mr. Ross also pointed out that the referendum had been adopted in the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth in the event of a deadlock between the upper and lower houses. A number of other opinions were also read by Mr. Ross. Was the referendum a mode of procedure which one would reasonably expect to meet with the approval of thoughtful men? He contended that it was. On the one hand they had the militant temperance man, anxious to see the world blossom out in beauty and freshness, and they had their case prescribed with intensity and emotion. On the other hand they heard from the other side that untold harm and distress would result. They had to stand midway between these two parties. They had to consider how to legislate so that while they promoted the moral influence which the temperance men advanced, they did not inflict a moral wrong upon business men. In this province there was only a single chan-

ber, and no appeal from that body. In the Dominion there was the Senate to steady the more volatile public opinion which was voiced and expressed in the Lower House. It would have been much better if they had taken a referendum on the question of the Ross Bill in 1896. He called attention to the fact that the referendum was adopted in municipal matters, in fact the precedents for the referendum accumulated as they looked them up. Mr. Ross then turned to the

QUESTION OF WHAT MAJORITY

of the electors should pronounce in favor of such a measure in order to get the calm and conclusive judgment of the people. This he went into with much detail. In the United States, prohibition, when first submitted, became operative by a majority in its favor, and when embodied in the constitution and made permanent, two-thirds majority was required. The McCarthy Act, introduced in the House of Commons in 1893, and which was declared ultra vires, required a three-fifths vote. They had also the opinion of such men as Alexander Mackenzie, Senator Vidal, Sir Leonard Tilley, T. Dixon, Craig and other temperance men, regardless of political party that unless there was a large majority in its favor it would be unwise to enforce prohibition. They had the Dunkin Act since 1864, and today it was enforced in only 22 municipalities. The Scott Act was carried in 26 counties and in two cities, and was repealed in all. They saw a very decided change in public opinion. The Scott Act campaigns were educational and may have done a great deal of good, but as an efficient means for repressing the liquor traffic it was found to be ineffective. This was an additional reason why they should proceed with some deliberation and care. They found the same thing in the United States. Sixteen states had carried prohibition, but it was operative now in only eleven.

"I do not think that these feverish and emotional expressions of opinion," went on Mr. Ross, who, it was noticed, not once in the course of his speech pronounced in favor of prohibition are the best things for the commonwealth. I would rather, if in some way we could by a steady educational process, enmesh inch by inch upon whatever evil we wanted to remove, to hold every inch of the ground and make the goal of to-day in a sense the starting place of to-morrow. I would much rather do this than make a fortune by gambling upon a supposed evil, and then find that the next day it had gained additional vitality, overcome its conqueror and triumphed and thrived perhaps more freely and actively than it had in the previous state of its existence. The experiences in Canada and the United States warn us that we should proceed with some deliberation.

Mr. Ross then went on to refer to the pledges of himself and his predecessors and contended that they were carrying them out. Continuing he said they proposed that the referendum should be taken upon the Parliamentary franchise. They thought this better than the municipal franchise.

AS TO THE MAJORITY.

he himself favored very strongly a majority of the electors on the voters' list—that is a majority of the whole people, but there are some difficulties in the way of carrying that out—absentees, deaths, etc. Then a percentage had been suggested. There seemed to be an opinion in all circles that the law, if it was to be effective, must have something strong at its back than the Scott Act had—a bare majority. For a three-fifths majority, something could be said, and yet it had its objectors. It might even then be a very small expression of public opinion. Any opinion that was limited in its area or that did not express a preponderance of public opinion would not be a sufficient mandate to the Legislature to put that law into operation. They were, therefore, obliged to fluctuate. A notion they entertained at

Special Saturday Sale

50 pair Men's Dongola and Box Calf Bala

Goodyear Welts, some cotton lined, some leather lined, extension soles and close edges. Prices \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Saturday's Price Will be

\$2.98

In all sizes.

PEACE'S

Cash

Shoe

Store

4th Door From Market

one time was a three-fifths majority. They had decided that the vote should be based upon a majority of the votes cast at the next general election—a majority of those voters who made the next Parliament. At the last elections 400,000 electors voted. If a majority of those who made this house

Mr. Whitney said he had nothing to say at this stage, except to compliment his hon. friend on the admirable manner in which he had marshalled his excuses.

The bill was then read a first time.

PREPARING FOR A CAMPAIGN.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The Dominion Alliance met a number of prominent temperance workers to-day and arrangements were made to carry on an aggressive temperance campaign.

W. W. Buchanan, who took such an active part in the Manitoba liquor fight, was present, and offered his cooperation to the Ontario workers, besides explaining various points in the Manitoba campaign. Up to date over 33,000 names, signed by individuals, asking the Government to introduce a prohibitory act, have been sent in to Premier Ross. Aside from these, four hundred and twenty petitions have been sent in from churches, and about one hundred and twenty-five from temperance societies.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.