

The Chatham Daily Planet.

VOL. XII

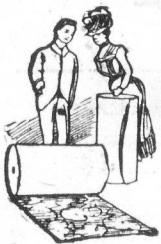
CHATHAM, ONT., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2 1903.

NO. 43

THOS. STONE & SON—THOS. STONE & SON

Our Annual Feb'y. Carpet Sale.

AS usual during February we place on sale many designs in Brussels, Tapestry, All Wool and Union Carpets. Our stock this year is much heavier than usual and we have placed very large orders for spring shipment so that we are compelled to reduce our stock this month to make shelf room for the new arrivals. Carpets are staple—designs do not go out of style—the designs we have on sale now may suit your taste better than any of the later arrivals. At any rate, now is a good time to furnish your rooms, you get this month better values in our Carpet Department than we have ever before offered.



COME IN TUESDAY,

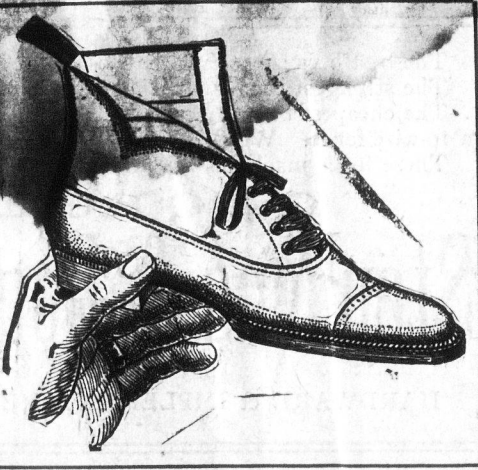
and bring, if possible, your room measurements, so there may be no delay. During this month we make and lay all Carpets at 50c. a yard and over, Free of Additional Charge....

Sale of Curtains, Sale of Rugs, Sale of Window Shades, Sale of Carpets.
Come in To-morrow and See Our Reductions.

Thomas Stone & Son.

The Swagger Young Man

Will be pleased with our
\$3.50
\$4.00
and
\$5.00
SHOES



They are the swellest and most satisfactory shoes produced by any manufacturer. The styles are just right and not a freak of fashion omitted, and the price is as low as the best grade can be sold. The young man with the desire to wear elegant shoes can be satisfied to his entire satisfaction. Box Calf, Enamel and Patent Kids and Patent Leathers. Come in, Mr. Good Dresser.

TURRILL THE SHOE MAN
PHONE 248

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.

ISSUES WRIT

O. L. Lewis was on Saturday morning speaking of the Dominion Oil Co., whose prospectus has been advertised so prominently throughout the Province. The so-called company has advertised Mr. H. P. Corey, of Petrolia, as vice-president and one of the directors of the concern. Mr. Corey is very much provoked at this procedure. He says that he has no connection whatever with the company and has no money invested in it. Mr. Corey wants no one to be misled into the purchase of stock by his reported connection with the company. He notified the company not to use his name and they promised that they would not. Recently, Mr. Corey received a circular from a friend in Boston, in which his name had again been used to sell shares in the Dominion Oil Co. Mr. Corey has given instructions to his solicitors to issue a writ against the Dominion Oil Co., if it can be located, or if any property belonging to it can be found.

THE CRITICAL PERIOD.

ALLIES REJECT THE PROPOSALS OF VENEZUELA.

French Claims Pressed—A Demand Made for Equality of Treatment.

Caracas, Feb. 2.—In reply to Minister Bowen's inquiry as to what Venezuela intends to do regarding the demand for preferential treatment made by the allies, President Castro has telegraphed: "The Venezuelan Government desires equal treatment for all the creditor nations in Europe and America, keeping in mind, in addition, its diplomatic conventions and interior stipulations."

The French Legation has notified the Venezuelan Government that in virtue of the convention of 1896 France was allowed to collect directly a part of the revenues of several custom houses in Venezuela as a guarantee for her diplomatic claims arising out of the previous revolutions. France, it is said, renounced forever by the convention of 1895 the exercise of this right on condition that the interest on this debt should always be regularly paid. As this payment has not been made France, without asking the authorization of Germany, England and Italy, intends to revive her right of direct collection. The French Charge d'Affaires Quiereux has paid a visit to the Foreign Minister, and has twice called on President Castro during the past 48 hours. This activity on the part of France is evidently in connection with her intention to revive her rights, and is considered as an answer to the attitude adopted by the allied powers.

Washington, Feb. 2.—It developed Saturday that the answers of the allied powers to Minister Bowen's latest proposition arrived here yesterday, but were not immediately presented to the Minister. The answers were to the effect that the allies cannot consent that France, the United States and the other claimant nations receive the same treatment as the blockading powers, and that they therefore reject in toto Mr. Bowen's final proposition.

Knowing the consequences that were to follow the presentation of this answer, the representatives of the allies took upon themselves the responsibility of withholding the notes of their Governments, and of again calling, urging a retraction of their preferential demand. Exchanges are still in progress between the Italian, British and German Embassies, but there is no evidence that the allies intend yielding. If they hold out, their representatives must present the joint refusal, and the Washington negotiations will come to a standstill. Baron Sternburg, Germany's new envoy, in his calls at the State Department and the British Embassy to-day found the outlook for a relief of the present deadlock exceedingly gloomy, and he has called as much to his Government.

London, Feb. 2.—Austen Chamberlain, Postmaster-General, representing his father, the Colonial Secretary, at the annual dinner of the Jewellers and Silversmiths at Birmingham Saturday night, replied to the toast "His Majesty's Ministers," and devoted the greater part of his speech to Venezuela. He said that after the British Government had decided to seek satisfaction for Venezuelan outrages, and to demand guarantees against their repetition, it had been approached by Germany and requested to co-operate with that country. Courtesy made it impossible for the British Government to decline, said Mr. Chamberlain, and now it would be dishonorable to withdraw. The Government is fully aware of its liability. Every detail was arranged before the action commenced.

BRIGANDS ARE ACTIVE.

Levying Tribute on Towns in the Caucasus.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.—Brigands have been terrorizing the Caucasus recently, levying tribute on towns and holding up trains to an extent hitherto unknown. Even garrison towns have been frightened into paying regular tribute, in return for which the bandits not only refrain from plundering but protect the towns from other marauders. The attempts of the troops to cope with the situation have been generally foiled, owing to the complicity of the inhabitants, who are fearful of the brigands' vengeance, and therefore warn and shelter the latter. Stations and trains on the Vladikavkaz Railroad have frequently been attacked.

SOME FIGURES THAT STARTLE

London News Continues to Investigate the Prices Charged by Coal Dealers.

How Did the Price go so High in Chatham?—Some Government Figures Sworn to.

London, Jan. 31.—To-day the News obtained, through its special correspondent at Ottawa, the amount of coal cleared by the London dealers at the Customs House here, during the months of November and December, 1902, and the present month of January up to the 28th. In view of the extortionate prices of the dealers for anthracite, the figures are astonishing. For the month of December, the prices paid by London dealers for hard coal were the highest—but then the price was only \$5.08, free on board at Buffalo, per gross ton.

Here are the figures as furnished the News' correspondent at Ottawa by the Department of Customs:

During the month of November, London dealers cleared at the Customs House here 2,028 tons of hard coal, and the invoices sworn to by the dealers, show the coal to have been worth \$7,913—or an average of about \$3.90 per ton, free on board at Buffalo.

During the month of December London dealers cleared at the Customs House here 5,042 tons of hard coal, and the invoices sworn to by the dealers show the coal to have been worth \$25,635—or an average of \$5.08 per ton, f.o.b. Buffalo.

During the month of January—that is up till Jan. 28—London dealers cleared at the Customs House here, 8,727 tons of hard coal, and the invoices sworn to by the dealers show the coal to have been worth \$41,691, or an average of \$4.77, f.o.b. Buffalo.

This is the price for gross tons of 2,240 pounds, which is all the dealer gives the customer, the prices would be:

For November, \$3.80 per ton
For December, \$4.80 per ton
For January, \$4.30 per ton

Now, the freight rate on hard coal from Buffalo to London is 60c a ton. Add the freight rate and we have the price the coal cost the dealers laid down in London:

For November, \$4.50 per ton
For December, \$5.50 per ton
For January, \$5.20 per ton

Let it be remembered that the figures furnished by the News are taken from the Government statistics, which are compiled from the sworn statements of the dealers, made when the dealers cleared the coal.

We understand that included in these clearances are 22 carloads of anthracite screenings, which were bought at the mines, according to the invoices, at \$1 per ton. These screenings, of course, would go to lessen the average price of the coal, but not to any greater extent than 10c to 25c per ton.

These figures will be very interesting to Chathamites who were called upon to pay local dealers such high prices for coal. It has been pointed out, too, that while Mr. Crow's price never went above \$7.50, that of J. L. Scott and others was up to \$8.50 and over.

Mayor Beck, of London, has called for a public meeting to investigate charges of a combine of dealers to fleece the public.

IN CHATHAM.

The freight rate on hard coal from Buffalo to Chatham is \$1 per ton. Then, according to the sworn figures of the Department of Customs, plus the freight rate, the price the hard coal cost the dealers laid down in Chatham was:

For November, \$4.60 per ton
For December, \$5.60 per ton
For January, \$5.30 per ton

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Parliament will meet on March 12.

Mrs. John Paater of Belleville dropped dead.

A find of coal is reported south of Delmar, Man.

Mr. Thomas McLivraith, sen., of Hamilton, is dead.

Mount Forest Cadets won the Beck shield for rifle-shooting.

A \$25,000 cannery factory is to be established at Burlington.

The Sultan of Morocco's forces inflicted a severe defeat on those led by the pretender.

Several battleships and cruisers of the British Channel squadron are experimenting with petroleum as fuel.

The British torpedo-boat destroyer Orwell was cut in two by the cruiser Pioneer, and fifteen men were drowned.

The National Iron & Nickel Corporation, capital \$5,000,000, has been incorporated, with Toronto men as directors.

Writs for bye-elections in North Grey, Terrebonne and Two Mountains have been issued. Polling takes place February 24 and nominations a week earlier.

An engine backed into a train of standing cars on the M. C. R. at Thionburg, smashing two cars, killing a horse and injuring two others of a car load.

COMBER CHARGES

Charles Palmer vs. John T. Armen was a Division Court action tried before Judge McHugh at Comber last week. The plaintiff sued to recover \$65, balance of contract for the sale of a stack of clover. The defendant contended that plaintiff had said that the stack contained all the clover from a six-acre field and that the hay was full of seed. The plaintiff denied representation as to acreage and seed. A sample of the hay was produced in court. The straw had no head on it at all. Judge McHugh agreed with defendant's contention and allowed the defendant \$30 damages in reduction of the debt. J. M. Pike for defendant, F. E. Nelles contra.

The action of Labadie vs. William Taylor was also tried. Taylor, a farmer, had signed an agreement with Labadie on representations by the latter that the threshers' union were going to charge from \$15 to \$20 a day for threshing and, on these representations, Taylor signed an agreement to allow Labadie to do his threshing at \$12 per day. Taylor gave the job to a friend of his, a Mr. Quelette, when he learned that the union was not going to raise the price. Labadie sued to recover \$17, the value of the work of threshing. The suit was dismissed. J. B. Rankin for defendant and F. E. Nelles contra.

NEW RAILWAY DEAL.

CANADIAN NORTHERN ABSORBS GREAT NORTHERN.

Will Give Important Connections in Eastern Canada, With an Outlet at Quebec.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—Mr. J. N. Green-shield, counsel for Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann in the large railway transactions of these gentlemen, is authority for the statement that the Canadian Northern Railway has absorbed the Great Northern Railway of Canada. He is now completing the legal end of the deal and preparing the necessary papers. This will give the Canadian Northern an important connection in eastern Canada, with terminal and port facilities in the City of Quebec. A meeting of the officials of the two roads took place at Quebec a few days ago, when it is understood the deal was arranged.

ARBITRATE SOME CLAIMS.

But Dominican Government is Firm On Others.

San Domingo, Feb. 2.—United States Minister Powell and a representative of the Dominican Government signed a protocol providing that the matter of the disputed claims of the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York be referred to international arbitration, and that the Dominican Government pay the improvement company the sum of \$4,000,000 for all its rights and franchises. The proposition of arbitration was recently presented to the Dominican Government by Mr. Powell and accepted. The arbitrators, of whom there are to be three, will meet in Washington. One arbitrator is to be selected by the Dominican Government from the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, or the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States.

The Dominican Government has informed United States Minister Powell that it cannot agree to his request made in the name of the United States Government, in the matter of claims of Clyde steamships, and that if this company feels aggrieved at the action of the Government it should seek redress before a tribunal of the United States.

To this communication Mr. Powell informed the Dominican Government that the United States would insist upon redress for its citizens, and the pending cases must be settled by the Government and not through the courts. The claims of the San Domingo Improvement Company, which alleges that it was unjustly deprived of certain valuable franchises by the Dominican Government, have been in dispute for several years. The Government has strongly resisted any settlement of the case up to the present time.

TO RENOUNCE THE THRONE.

Step to be Taken by the Crown Prince of Saxony.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—A curious story widely told in the provincial and Berlin papers yesterday is that the Crown Prince of Saxony is determined to renounce his succession to the throne in favor of his son, George, who is ten years of age, for the reason that the military code of honor does not permit a husband wronged as he has been to remain in the service, and the Crown Prince, as commander of the first army corps of Saxony, and as the future commander of the entire Saxon contingent, must pass upon the findings of military courts of honor, which, in circumstances similar to those of the Crown Prince, requires a challenge or the laying aside of the uniform. The Crown Prince, it is added, is scarcely expected to challenge Professor Giron, the teacher of languages, who eloped with the Crown Princess, but opinion in the army is so rigid on points of honor that the Crown Prince is regarded as ineligible for reviewing the decisions of courts of honor and protecting the honor of the uniform.

The Reinische Courier of Wiesbaden says without reservation that the Crown Prince has renounced his right of succession to the throne, and The Berlin Morgen Post's Dresden correspondent says he already has appealed to the Emperor to relieve him of all military positions.

TO SELL HILL OF TARA.

The Scene of Numerous Historic Gatherings.

London, Feb. 2.—The Hill of Tara, which is rich in historic memories, shortly will be sold at auction in Dublin. Until the sixth century Tara was the chief seat of the Irish Kings, and a pillar six feet high is still pointed out as the coronation stone. It also later was a university, the druids' headquarters, and the site of King Cormack's splendid court. The last important gathering on the Hill of Tara was in 1843, when a gigantic meeting was held there, under the auspices of Daniel O'Connell, who urged the repeal of the Union.

THE ALASKAN TREATY.

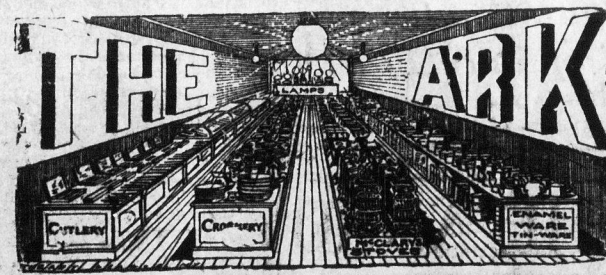
Returned to President For Correction of Several Clerical Errors.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Senate in Executive session Saturday returned the Alaskan boundary treaty to the President for the correction of two clerical errors. The action was taken upon the request of Secretary Hay. The favorable report made by the Committee on Foreign Relations stands.

Rubbers AND Overshoes

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS..
CHEAPEST IN
CHATHAM...

PEACE & CO'Y



AFTER STOCK-TAKING SPECIAL SALES.

These Bargain Sales will be continued in this store each week as we have several lines of goods which we are clearing out.

Ask for the BARGAIN COUNTER on SATURDAY.

See "The Ark" Window for BRASS PICTURE FRAMES, Large Size 2 for 25c.; Small Size 3 for 25c.—while they last. Will you be the first to select?

H. MACAULAY - 89 King St.