

The Chatham Daily Planet.

VOL. XII

CHATHAM, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 6 1903

NO. 71

New CARPETS

A splendid range here now of New Tapestry Carpets—new designs, new colorings, elegant borders to match, and the values are equal to any ever shown in this store. We have been in the carpet business for 50 years and know just exactly where to buy the most dependable qualities, we only sell such carpets as we know will give satisfaction, and it is on this basis that we have built our carpet trade up to its present large proportions.

8 wire fine English Tapestry Carpets in very handsome designs and colors, with very artistic borders to match, very special value, made and laid, at a yard **75c**

Ready-to-Wear Skirts.

The finest showing of ready-made skirts ever in this store. A collection of styles worthy of a New York store, and at prices much less than you might expect to pay.

Silk Skirts, Broadcloth Skirts, Tweed Skirts and Frieze Skirts, lined and unlined, made up in the latest and most correct styles for ladies and girls at prices

\$1.98 to \$25.00.

with especial emphasis on the styles we show at

\$5.00.

New Dress Goods

An immense variety of New Dress Goods here now for you to look through, whether you are prepared to buy now or not, give us the pleasure of showing them to you.

New Prints.

Fresh and dainty, new designs on excellent cloths, good washing colors and an almost infinite variety from which to select, at a yard,

5c., 10c., 12 1/2c.

New Rain Coats.

Made of fine Cravenette Cloths in excellent shades of Oxford Grey, Light Grey, Fawn, Green, Navy and Black, made up in the most approved styles, directly imported by ourselves from Manchester, very special values at

\$5, \$7.50, \$10.00.

New Tailor-Made Suits

Almost indescribable on paper—superior to say they represent New York's very latest creations. Come in and see them.

THOMAS STONE & SON

A Conversation

MRS. BROWN:

"Will you be kind enough to tell me please, why you always buy your shoes at Turrill's?"

MRS. JONES

"Certainly my dear Mrs. Brown, I will tell you why I do it. In the first place I am sure of the quality of the Shoes I buy at Turrill's."

Then I am positively certain that I can get there more stylish Shoes than I have ever been able to buy anywhere else.

Besides, it's a great comfort to get a Shoe that is stylish, and that fits the foot nicely, without cramping the toes.

Then again, I can buy Shoes there in all kinds of leather, in all sizes, and in all widths, and I know they are made as well as Shoes can be made, and just think of it! I pay only from two to three dollars per pair."

MRS. BROWN:

"Well, well; I'll go to Turrill's myself for my next pair of Shoes."

THAT'S THE WAY THEY TALK IT.

TURRILL, the Shoe Man

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY EVE, MARCH 6

THE GEO. H. IOTT CONCERT COMPANY.

Without fear of contradiction, Geo. H. Iott Co. is offered as the most popular high class musical organization ever presented before a Chatham audience.

Stars—Geo. H. Iott, basso; Charlotte Selleck-Tarrant, harpist; Agnes Pringle, violinist; J. Franklin Caveny, cartoonist.

PRICES—25c., 35c., 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

1 Week and Sat'y Matinee.

MARKS BROS. DRAMATIC CO.

Monday—"The Night before New Year's." Tuesday—"The Slave of Russia." Wednesday—"A Soldier of France." Thursday—"Fallen Among Brigands." Friday—"Under Two Flags." Saturday Matinee—"The Prodigal's Return." Saturday Night—"The Irish Emigrant."

—PRICES—Parquet, 25c.; 3 rows Parquet Circle, 25c.; balance Parquet Circle, 20c.; first 3 rows Dress Circle, 25c.; balance 20c.; gods, 10c. Reserve Seat Sale at Central Drug Store each morning.

WHAT'S DONE WITH THE OIL?

The Chatham News, which appears to have taken a contract for the job of booming the Raleigh oil regions, continues to tell most encouraging stories of the progress and prospects of the new field, of the big strikes that have been already made, and of other big strikes that are confidently expected. If there are so many good wells in the Raleigh oil region as the Chatham paper talks about, it is a singular thing what they do with all the oil. The entire output of the Raleigh field is supposed to come to Sarnia via the L. E. & D. R., and those who have kept tab in the matter say that there have been only twenty-three car loads of Raleigh crude brought up altogether, and only three cars have come over the road since New Year's—Sarnia Canadian.

GREAT STRIKE PROBABLE.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN MAY BE AFFECTED.

Manufacturers of United States Have Decided to Resist Demands of Structural Iron Workers.

New York, March 6.—Between three hundred thousand and four hundred thousand workmen in the building trades throughout the United States are expected to be thrown idle on May 1 on account of forthcoming demands of the structural iron workers, which the manufacturers have decided to refuse. It has been learned that the manufacturers and contractors who have been meeting from time to time in the last fortnight effected a permanent organization on Tuesday night at a secret meeting in an uptown hotel. The organization will probably be known at the National Structural Iron Manufacturers' Association. It has appointed a National Executive Committee, which will appoint local committees in cities represented by it in the next few days. The object of this association is to fight the demand which the structural iron workers throughout the country intend making on May 1.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Called to Deal With Panama Canal and Cuban Treaties.

Washington, March 6.—In obedience to the President's proclamation, the Senate of the 58th Congress convened in extraordinary session at noon yesterday. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony. The President's proclamation said the Senate had been called in extraordinary session to consider the Cuban reciprocity and Panama Canal treaties. The oath was administered to 30 Senators, who take office for six years. Of these seventeen were re-elected, as follows:—Allison (Iowa), Clay (Ga.), Dillingham (Vt.), Fairbanks (Ind.), Foraker (Ohio), Gallinger (N. H.), Hansbrough (N. D.), Kittredge (S. D.), McEnery (La.), Mallery (Fla.), (serving on appointment until the Legislature meets), Penrose (Penn.), Perkins (Cal.), Pettus (W. Va.), Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Spooner (Wis.), Teller (Colo.). The thirteen new Senators, although one, Mr. Gorman, had previously served eighteen years in the Senate, are:—Ankeney (Wash.), Clarke (Ark.), Fulton (Ore.), Gorman (Md.), Heyburn (Idaho), Hopkins (Ill.), Latimer (S. C.), Long (Kas.), McCreary (Ky.), Newlands (Nev.), Overman (N. C.), Smoot (Utah), and Stone (Mo.).

THE POPE'S CONDITION.

Prostration Due to Overwork and Excitement.

Rome, March 6.—Dr. Lapponi visited the Pope yesterday and found him no worse with regard to symptoms of any special illness. The physician has forbidden anyone to see the Pontiff except the latter's nephew, Count Camillo Pecci, who entered the Pope's room as Dr. Lapponi left.

The fact is that the Pontiff's physical prostration is due to overwork and excitement, which, however, leaves his mental faculties perfectly clear, wonderfully so, indeed. Therefore, Dr. Lapponi thinks that a few days' rest will restore the Pope to his usual condition. The physician also hopes that the suspension of audiences will induce the numerous pilgrims and notable persons who are now in Rome to abandon the idea of seeing the Pontiff, and thus avoid causing the latter further fatigue, which might place him in serious danger.

JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

Splendid Victory Scored by the Opposition.

Tokio, March 6.—The general elections have passed off calmly. The returns received up to yesterday show that 183 members of the Constitutional Political Association, formed by the Marquis Ito, 62 Progressives, 14 Imperialists and 74 members of the Independent party have been elected. This gives the Opposition already 275 members out of a total of 375.

SAVE THE WHITE PINE.

PLEA OF PRESIDENT OF FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Fire Rangers' Service Described by Mr. Aubrey White—Value of Canada's Forests Not Yet Appreciated.

Ottawa, March 6.—The rapid depletion of the white pine forests of Canada was the theme of the President of the Canadian Forestry Association, Mr. William Little, Westmount, N. B., in his opening address at the annual meeting here yesterday. Among those present were:—Aubrey White, Department Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario; Thomas Southworth, Commissioner of Forestry and Immigration for Ontario; Sir Sandford Fleming, Hiram Robinson, E. Stewart; George Johnson; Dr. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms; Prof. Macoun, Robt. German, J. R. Reid, Ottawa; George Y. Crown, Kingston; T. S. Young, Toronto; Geo. McCuaig, Bryson, Que.; A. Harold Unwin, London, England; N. E. Cormier, Aylmer, Mass.; Gendron, Hull. The President in his opening address referred to the report of Mr. Charles T. Sargent, professor of arboriculture at Harvard University, over 20 years ago, which demonstrated to the world the facts that the original great forests of the North Atlantic and lake States of the American union were not inexhaustible as many ignorantly supposed them to be, but were even then showing signs of the early depletion of their most valuable timber trees, including the incomparable white pine. The accuracy of Prof. Sargent's prognostications were now apparent, for, according to the last United States census report, that of 1900, the stock of white pine then remaining did not exceed fifty billion feet, board measure, and since the amount cut was then about seven and a half billion feet that of the past three years should reduce the amount then standing by about thirty billions, which was even less than the amount of all kinds of lumber sawn in the single census year, 1900, viz., thirty-five billion feet.

Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, delivered an instructive and practical address, entitled "History and Results of the Fire Ranging System in Ontario."

Mr. White stated that in 1885 he was asked by Mr. Pardee, the then Commissioner of Crown Lands, to submit a memorandum embodying a scheme for establishing a system of forest ranging. Previous to this an act had been adopted by the Legislature for the prevention of forest fires, but it was practically a dead letter. Mr. White complied with Mr. Pardee's request. The period of danger from fires was from May 1 to October 1, and he suggested that fire rangers be placed on licensed lands during that period. It was left to the lumbermen to say what number were required, and to select suitable men. Mr. Pardee was anxious to eliminate from the arrangement anything of a political nature, and to get the confidence of the lumbermen, so that the scheme might be a success. The lumbermen were asked to select men of cool temperament and sound judgment, who would not unnecessarily harass or annoy the settlers, for if the settlers were antagonized an army of men could not protect the forests of Ontario from fire. In case of fire the rangers had carte blanche to call out all the assistance they needed to subdue it. In order to enforce the provisions of the forest fire act, power was taken to appoint rangers as Magistrates and their assistants as constables. Owing to the character of the men chosen by the lumbermen, however, the Government had not felt justified as yet in appointing many rangers as Magistrates. The cost of the supervision of the forests and the suppression of fires was divided equally between the lumbermen and the Government. The licenses required the rangers to keep a diary of their movements from day to day, and to note anything of interest which occurred on the limits. In this way a good deal of interesting information was obtained. It was not until 1887 that fire rangers were appointed on lands of the Crown. In 1888, at the inception of the system, 27 rangers were kept in the field, at a cost of \$7,911. Last year 234 rangers were employed, at a total cost of \$108,000.

LIQUOR FOR MAINE.

Proposal For Resubmission of the Prohibitory Law Rejected.

Augusta, Maine, March 6.—The question of resubmission to the voters of the State of Maine the prohibitory law passed more than 50 years ago was before the House, and a bill providing for resubmission was rejected.

Montreal Grain and Produce.

Montreal, March 6.—Grain—Very little doing. Some inquiry from foreign houses for May shipment, but prices are out of line. A few cars of No. 2 white oats sold at 57c to 57 1/2c ex store, and were offered for export at 20 1/2c high freight. Feasible to 20 1/2c, extra pure hard, Buckwheat, No. 3 barley, 44c high freight. No. 3 extra, 1 1/2c. Provisions—Good active demand for lard; others rather slow. We quote:—Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, 24 1/2c; light Canada short cut pork, 22 1/2c to 23; finest Kennebec light wood pulp, 12 1/2c; extra pure lard, in 20-pound pails, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; choice refined compound lard, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; Borden's Head brand, in 20-pound wood pails, 11 1/2c; Globe at 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c; 20-pound tin pails, 4c less per pound; hams, 12 1/2c to 13c, and bacon, 10c to 11c per pound. Eggs—The tone of the market for new eggs was steady, with sales at 18c to 19c per dozen, and cold-storage stock at 19c to 12c.

MR. KING'S ACCIDENT

Hooper King had a narrow escape from instant death out West this week. He was in charge of two carloads of potatoes which he was bringing from Minnesota for the Northwood Produce Co., this city. Mr. King had to keep a fire in the stoves in the cars in which the potatoes were. He had just fixed the fires and left the potato car when an accident befell the train. The car Mr. King had just left was smashed to pieces and the potatoes were strewn all over the track. Had Mr. King remained in the car a second longer, he would have met instant death. The potatoes were gathered up, put in another car and brought all the way to Chatham. The accident happened west of Chicago.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

PREMIER BALFOUR THINKS AN INQUIRY DESIRABLE.

Investigation Should Also be Made Into Conditions of Naval Warfare and Other Problems.

London, March 6.—Replying to a large and influential deputation which visited the Foreign Office to urge the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the question of the securing of the food supply of Great Britain in time of war, Premier Balfour expressed the opinion that the danger to be met was not the exclusion of grain and the raw materials necessary for the country's national existence, but the cost of introducing them, and the question of price was ultimately a question of insurance. He admitted that an inquiry into the matter was advisable, because it would tend to allay some unfounded fears, as well as show that some of the difficulties of the situation could not be wholly removed. Mr. Balfour added that he thought the inquiry ought to include the questions of insurance, the conditions of modern maritime warfare, the methods by which commerce could be protected and destroyed, and the amount of the actual grain supply of the country. He hoped, however, that nothing would be done to establish a Government machinery which would injure the national commercial machinery by which Great Britain was supplied.

LORD ROBERTS JUSTIFIED. Guards Scandal Aired in the House of Commons.

London, March 6.—The Grenadier Guards scandal was officially explained by Mr. Brodrick yesterday, and the responsibility for the suspension of Lieut.-Colonel Kinloch was placed where it belonged. Lieut.-Colonel Kinloch had convicted himself by his own testimony, the Commander-in-Chief being the judge. Mr. Brodrick's statement was unexpectedly strong, and Lieut.-Colonel Kinloch's defenders were temporarily silenced. The important facts were that the complaints presented by Lord Belhaven and Lord De Saumarez had been followed by a military inquiry, and that subalterns were called for military offences, as well as matters of social etiquette. The subaltern court-martial was recognized as a recognized agency of military discipline, and sentences for trivial offences were enforced with extreme rigor.

Lord Roberts' action in disciplining a commander who failed to suppress such proceedings, was justified by the necessity of reforming existing scandals. Mr. Brodrick's statement was generally commented upon in the lobbies of the House of Commons. The talk about public school precedent has ended, and sensible journals are taking the tone of The Times, contending that the country is entitled to get its full money's worth in the army, and that subalterns' courts and brutal and degrading punishments are unworthy of British traditions.

Anyone may hate the wrong, but it requires strength to do the right.

CANADA'S DEFENCES.

An Alarmist Speech Made by Colonel Kitson.

New York, March 6.—A special London despatch to The New York Evening Post says: "Colonel Kitson, formerly British Military Attaché at Washington, and Commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., and now Commandant of the Sandhurst Military College, in a speech in the Canada Club last night, under the Chairmanship of Lord Strathcona, said: 'Fortunately, at present the possibility of trouble is farther off than ever, but I assure you that the Canadians would enter a campaign under the greatest strategic disadvantages. You will be very lucky in Upper Canada if you have any ammunition. The American regular army, quartered on the frontier, would be ready to raid your lines of communications which lie along the frontier. Your only arsenal is at Quebec, at the end of the line. Without better organization and without another arsenal in the interior you will never be safe from raids.' He begged the Canadians to support Lord Dundonald, who is now commanding the Canadian militia."

Lord Strathcona said that Canadians were ready to defend their country and their homes with their lives. Another arsenal, he said, was being built at Ottawa.

TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGES.

Several Ocean Liners Damaged by Huge Waves.

New York, March 6.—Several Atlantic liners reached port, all bearing stories of an unusually rough crossing. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse showed many evidences of her battle with the waves. Her funnels were encrusted with salt, and the seas were so heavy that they boarded her decks and smashed five lifeboats. It was on Sunday evening that the worst of the storm was encountered by this vessel. Besides the damage to the lifeboats the flooring of the sun deck was smashed, davits were twisted, and owing to the breaking of dead lights a number of cabins were flooded, driving out the occupants.

The Oceanic met equally as bad weather, and, like the Kaiser Wilhelm, was compelled to go under reduced speed for five days.

Halifax, March 6.—The Allan Line steamer Numidian, with the weekly mails and passengers, arrived in port four days overdue. The steamer had a very rough passage, and one day she covered only 8 miles. One boat was smashed, and she sustained some slight deck damages. The steamer brought twelve cabin, 134 second-class and 216 steerage passengers, nearly all of whom landed here.

THE EASE AND BEAUTY OF

"DOROTHY DODD" FOOTWEAR—

Satisfies every wearer of

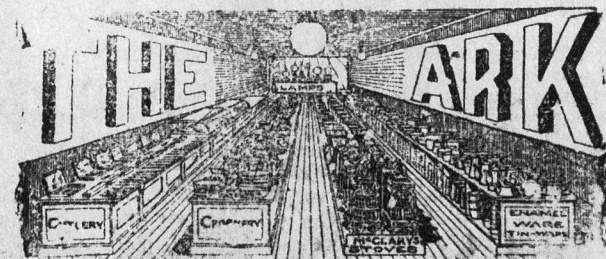
"Dorothy Dodd" Shoes.

Our Spring Stock comprises all widths from A. A. to E. E.

Price, - \$3.75

A few specials at \$4.00. We are sole agents.

PEACE & CO.



TINWARE! TINWARE!

Is Our Specialty This Week.

10 QUART SAP BUCKETS, 10c. each; EUREKA SAP SPILES per 100, 75c. These spiles will not leak or waste sap. No propping up of buckets, suspend them on the wire hook attached to spile.

You will find our stock of TINWARE the largest, and the prices the lowest of any place in the city. PHONE 159.

THE 'ARK'

H. MACAULAY 89 KING STREET