

The Planet.

Business Office 55
Editorial Room 102

A. STEPHENSON - Proprietor.

THE JUDGES' DILEMMA.

One of the first cases which the late Gilman Marston, of New Hampshire, had after being admitted to the bar was a civil suit involving a somewhat complicated question of inheritance. In no way daunted, young Marston tackled it, looked up authorities all the way back to Julius Caesar, and prepared an argument of a few hundred pages, which seemed to him more than unanswerable. His only fear was that it might be beyond the comprehension of the court.

When the time came the young man rose and plunged in boldly. The judge seemed interested, and Gilman took heart. But at the end of an hour and a half, in the midst of the most intricate part of his plea, he was pained to see what he thought was a lack of attention on the part of the court.

It was just as he had expected, the judge was unable to appreciate the nice points of his argument. He paused, hesitated, and then said: "Your honor, I beg pardon, but do you follow me?"

"I have so far," answered the judge, shifting about in his chair, "but I'll say frankly that if I thought I could find my way back I'd quit right here."—Boston Herald.

MENACES TO MORALS.

The Woodstock Express draws attention to a significant editorial in a recent issue of The Independent on the present menace to American morals. A deterioration already apparent, according to the writer, is revealed in "the transformation of a nation of once honorable, patriotic citizens into a nation of 'grafters.'" Formerly the only grafters of which anything was known were the Indian agents, the star-route contractors, a few bankers and congressmen; "now it would seem as if we are all grafters, as if the gentlemen of all professions and occupations carry their itching palms open behind them, with their fingers instinctively feeling for the drachmas." The indictment is a sweeping one; but The Independent is not a sensational journal, nor is it edited by men who can be suspected of either ignorance or malice. Indeed, the revelation possesses scarcely sufficient novelty to be surprising. The popular literature of the United States is teeming with exposures of the "graft" evil in all conditions of life.

But the deterioration of American morals indicated by the universal reign of graft, is, we are assured, only the beginning of the depravity that is likely to come before "certain social forces that are rapidly becoming generated have wrought out their inevitable effects." One of these forces is "the passionate hysterical emotionalism that manifests itself in race and class hatred, mob action and lynchings; in 'crazes,' 'fads,' and 'isms.'" With the working of this force and the more obvious effects the world is already familiar enough. The evil is so aggressive, so persistent and so notorious that it is scarcely necessary to refer to it.

The other social force is of an entirely different character, and is not so generally recognized. Although millions of dollars are expended annually on education, the American people take almost no interest in substantial literature. This is surely a serious charge, and if it came from any other quarter might very naturally excite suspicion. But it is evidently made in good faith, and with a knowledge of the facts. "No other people in the world boasting of its intelligence," says The Independent, "has so small a percentage of readers of serious books." The statement is not entirely an expression of opinion. It is susceptible in some degree of proof. "For example, there are at least twenty thousand somewhat pretentious public libraries in the United States, not counting the little ones. If one-half of these bought one copy each of every standard book that is published there would be a market for any volume of genuinely scholarly or scientific quality. There would be a sufficient sale to pay the author and the publisher for the labor and expense of producing it."

As a matter of fact, the publishers say that the demand from public libraries for a high-grade book seldom makes up an edition of more than 250 or 300 copies. "The reading of one-half of the American population consists of ephemeral novels and newspapers. The reading of the other half consists of the nickel magazines and 'sore heads.'"

What is to be the fate of a people liable to have riches and leisure, but without intellectual resources? The answer of history is not reassuring.

TELEPHONE TALKS.

TO TELEPHONE USERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Government ownership and administration of the telephone has been urged as a remedy for certain imaginary grievances against the telephone service in Canada, which have been the stock-in-trade of certain professional agitators for some time.

European countries where the telephone is operated as a Government monopoly have been pointed to as examples which should be followed by the Dominion Government. We have already reviewed at length the results in Great Britain of triple administration by Government, Municipalities and Company. We shall now review the conditions which prevail in several countries of Europe under exclusive Government control.

In France the Government owns and operates both local exchanges and long distance lines. The method adopted by the Government to obtain funds for Telephone development will be considered peculiar by most people in this country and would not meet with the approval of many Canadian municipalities.

The funds required by the Government to buy out the Company which originally exploited the business were borrowed from the Savings Bank Department. These moneys do not appear in the State's balance sheet for the telephone service and no interest or sinking fund is provided for, nor is deduction made for rent of offices and other expenses inevitable to very commercial enterprise. In addition to this the subscriber has to buy his own Telephone of a pattern approved by the Government and has to pay for a portion of the line and the cost of installation.

For extending the service into various provincial towns the method of financing was still more unique. The municipality advanced to the State the sums required for all the new installations and also for working and maintaining them, the loan to be repaid to the Municipality without interest by instalments taken from the receipts. The State did not bind itself with regard to the dates at which this peculiar repayment should take place. In this manner the general taxpayer has to bear the cost of the telephone service whether he is a subscriber or not.

The rates charged to subscribers for exchange service are: Paris, \$80.00 per annum; Lyons, \$60.00, and in the smaller towns, \$40.00 and \$30.00. There is no difference in the charges between office and residence service.

In our next Talk we shall review the general results in France of Government administration of this service.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Fortunately, however, there is still a large hard-working, well-meaning class, not yet corrupted by the example of its "betters," and there is a possibility that even yet the people may be taught to read and to think; "but it will be a big job."

This picture of American social conditions is of more than passing interest to Canadians. They are not merely spectators. The influences that are at work in the neighboring republic are not limited by imaginary boundary lines. It will be fortunate for Canadians if they are able to profit by the experiences of their neighbors.

THREE JURORS CURED

Of Cholera Morbus with One Small Bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Mr. G. W. Fowler, of Hightower, Ala., relates an experience he had while serving on a petit jury in a murder case at Edwinstown, county seat of Cleburne county Ala. He says: "While there I ate some fresh meat and some sausage meat and it gave me cholera morbus in a very severe form. I was never more sick in my life and sent to the drug store for a certain cholera mixture, but the druggist sent me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy instead, saying that he had what I sent for, but that this medicine was so much better he would send it to me in the fix I was in. I took one dose of it and was better in five minutes. The second dose cured me entirely. Two fellow jurors were afflicted in the same manner, and one twenty-five cent bottle cured the three of us." For sale by all druggists.

DEAR TOMATOES

A prominent gardener was heard to remark on the market Saturday morning that tomatoes will be very scarce and dear this year. Tomatoes are now selling on the market for 50 cents a bushel, and it is expected that next Saturday they will go up in price to 75¢ a bushel. This is caused from the shortage in the crop this year due to dry rot, the result of the continued dry weather.

Different Ways of Putting It.

This is a scientific way: "If a man falls asleep in the sitting posture with his mouth open his jaw drops. The tongue not being in contact with the hard palate, the succutaneous space is obliterated, the soft palate no longer adheres to the roof of the tongue, and if respiration be carried on through the mouth the muscular curtain begins to vibrate." And this is the popular form: "If a man doesn't keep his mouth shut when asleep he will snore."

The biggest sins are the ones for which we have no appetite.

THE STAGE

"All the world's a stage
and all the men and women
merely players."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

At The Grand—
The Wayward Son—Sept. 15.
The Isle of Bong Bong—Sept. 18.
Floradora—Sept. 22.
Isle of Spice—Sept. 25.
Down By The Sea—Sept. 27-28.
(Supplied to The Planet by Press Agents.)

The devotion of a mother to her son forms the ground work of a graphic story that is depicted in the new comedy drama, "The Wayward Son," which will appear at the Grand Opera House on Friday, Sept. 15th. It is clean, clear and clever—a play in which the varied characters chosen by the author to reveal his intention are woven into action that in itself has artistic value, and is alive with such elements as rivet the attention. The story told in unfolding the plot is a beautiful one, sweet, pathetic, natural, strong, and it teaches a wholesome moral lesson. Pathos and villainy are happily blended with comedy so that laughter is mingled with tears and thrills. It is a play that portrays honest, sturdy manhood and the deepest loyalty and possesses extraordinary interest as a study of every day life. No play dealing with melodramatic incidents over "held the mirror up to nature" more accurately than does "The Wayward Son." A handsome and realistic stage equipment has been provided, also a splendid company, headed by Neil Twomey, the author of the play. A thrilling railroad scene showing a full sized locomotive is one of the principal mechanical effects.

Antiquity of Wire.

The manufacture of wire is of very ancient origin. It has been traced back to the earliest Egyptian history. Specimens are in existence which can be proved to date to 1700 B. C. The Kensington museum has a specimen which was made in Minera 800 years B. C. Ancient literature contains many references to wire. From the ruins of Heracleum metal heads have been examined on which the hair is represented by wire. There is no question that this ancient wire was made by hammering out the metal, which was always bronze or of the precious group. This held true of all made previous to the fourteenth century, during which the process of forming wire by drawing or elongating the metal by forcing it through a conical orifice, made in some substance harder than the metal treated, was invented.—Cassier's Magazine.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The Northway Ltd. Co.,

The Busy Cash Store

The Northway Co., Ltd.

ALL THE NEW SILKS ARE WAITING...

...FOR YOU HERE

We announce a showing of the New Silks which in importance has no parallel in store annals in Chatham.

There are Silks for every occasion—in these are the dainty, delicate shades for both gown or evening dress in soft rich weaves as in the heavy rustling kind for a court room.

Then there's the more sombre, but equally beautiful silks for street or visiting dress—Plain Colors or Black.

Taffetta Silks

JAPANESE TAFFETA SILKS 50c A YARD—

Rich pure silk quality, 27 inches wide, fine firm weave, will wash perfectly, colors black and every wanted shade, special a yard 50c.

WASH SILKS AT 25c A YARD—

21 inch wash silks, in black and all wanted shades, fine pure silk quality, special 25c.

INDIA SILKS—

Rich pure washable qualities, guaranteed not to cut, full 27 inches wide, cream only, two specials at 50c and 75c.

LIBERTY SILK \$1.00 YARD—

Superior quality, 28 inches wide, rich soft pure finish, heavy weight, cream shade only, special a yard \$1.00.

CHIFFON TAFFETA SILKS 75c YD.

Rich soft brilliant finish, pure silk, warranted not to cut, black and colors, for waist or dress wear, special a yard 75c.

THREE

FRENCH TAFFETA SILK 50c YD.

Rich firm quality, 20 inches wide, in good range of colors, worth 65c a yard, special at 50c.

FRENCH TAFFETA SILK 75c YD.

Superior quality, rich rustling finish, in every wanted shade, extra value at a yard 75c.

LOUISINE SILKS, AT 75c YARD—

Rich soft finish, all pure silk, will not cut, black and colors, special a yard 75c.

GUSHA SILKS 50c YARD—

A rich satin finish, reversible silk, good firm body, guaranteed in wear, black and all wanted colors, special a yard 50c.

Black Silks

23 INCH TAFFETA SILK 50c YARD

Rich pure quality, best dye and finish, full 23 inches wide, the best taffeta silk in Canada, at a yard 50c.

BLACK FRENCH TAFFETA AT 75c YARD—

Pure heavy quality, 23 inches wide, superior dye and finish, special a yard 65c and 75c.

36 INCH BLACK TAFFETA AT \$1.00 YARD—

The most reliable black taffeta silk we have ever sold, full yard wide, rich pure quality, best Lyons dye and finish, warranted not to cut, special for dress, skirt, waist or coat, at per yard \$1.00.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE SILKS—

Rich soft pure silks, 21 to 23 in. wide, double faced, best dye, matchless values at a yard 65c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Seven Stor.s

The Northway Company, Ltd.

Two Factories

DISTRICT DOINGS
TILBURY

Sept. 11.—Mrs. King, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. V. Campbell, of the Merchants Bank here as a junior.

Miss Minnie Richardson leaves today to attend St. Margaret's College, Toronto.

Mrs. McColl is visiting relatives in St. Thomas.

Mr. MacDonald, of Rosedale, conducted services in the Presbyterian church here yesterday. Rev. Mr. Nicol taking anniversary services in the Rosedale church.

Miss Henry Powell and daughter Villa, who have been visiting relatives here, returned to their home in Essex to-day.

The Tilbury Assembly Club are giving an "At Home" in Palmer's Hall to-morrow evening.

Rev. Mr. McColl, of Christ Church, Chatham, will conduct harvest home services in St. Andrew's English church here, on Sunday, Sept. 24th.

Misses Stella and Beatrice Mailoux left on Friday to attend convent in Adrian, Mich.

When a horse picks up a nail in his foot what does the driver do? Does he whip the limping, lagging animal, and force him along? Not unless he wants to ruin the horse. At the first sign of lameness he jumps down, examines the foot and carefully removes the cause of the lameness. What is called "weak stomach" is like the lameness of the horse, only to be cured by removing the cause of the trouble. If you stimulate the stomach with "whiskey medicines" you keep it going, but every day the condition is growing worse. A few doses sometimes of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will put the disordered stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition in perfect condition. Ninety-eight times out of every hundred "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure the worst ailments originating in diseases of the stomach. It always helps. It almost always cures. To cure constipation use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Peppermint. They're sure.

TOWNSHIP COUNCILS

RALEIGH COUNCIL.

The above council met as Court of Revision on the Merlon sidewalk in the Township Hall on the 28th day of August, with L. A. Pardo, Ed. Sykes, W. J. Shreeve and Wm. H. Irwin present.

The necessary vote were subscribed and filed with the Clerk. The Clerk submitted an appeal from Wm. Hickey as being assessed for too much frontage. No evidence was offered and it was moved by Mr. Sykes and Mr. Irwin that the Court of Revision be closed.—Carried.

Council met with all members present. The Reeve was served with a writ by C. A. Williams to compel the council to build a bridge over Raleigh Plains drain on the 3rd concession road.

Wm. H. Williams offered to give

all the piles needed in the bridge and to give the land at each end for turning so that the bridge could be constructed straight across the drain.

Moved by Irwin and Wellwood, that the matter of building a bridge over the R. P. drain at the 3rd concession road be referred to the Reeve with power to interview our solicitor and act on his advice.—Carried.

In reference to the Wright drain the P. M. R. Company wrote that they did not consider the company responsible to enlarge the culvert across their property at their own expense.

Moved by Sykes and Irwin, that the petition of Wm. H. Chase and others to take immediate steps to compel the P. M. R. Company to enlarge the culverts on their property over the various drains repaired during the year 1904.—Carried.

Applications for collector of rates for 1905 were received from Richard Lane, Fred. C. Jenner and Martin A. Drew.

Moved by Wellwood and Shreeve, that the collector's salary be \$120.—Carried.

Moved by Wellwood and Shreeve, that Martin A. Drew be collector.

Moved by Irwin and Sykes, that Richard Lane be collector.—Carried.

A by-law was passed adding one per cent. per month to all taxes remaining unpaid on the last day of February, 1905.

A petition was received from Wm. H. Chase and others to construct a drain along the south side of the 7th concession road from the Doyle drain eastward about 85 rods.

Moved by Shreeve and Irwin, that the petition of Wm. H. Chase and others be referred to J. W. Shackleton, C. E., to examine the proposed drain and report with plans, estimates, etc.

Reports.

The report of J. W. Shackleton for the proposed repair of the Slagg drain was read and considered.

Moved by Irwin and Sykes, that the engineer's report on the Slagg drain be adopted and the Clerk instructed to serve a copy thereof on the Grand Trunk Railway Co.

The report of J. W. Shackleton for the repair of the Crow drain was read.

The interested parties present considered the work too extensive and asked that the report be referred back and the cuttings be reduced one foot in depth and to a bottom width of four feet. On motion the report was referred back.

Wm. H. Irwin reported that he had waited on the owners of the Fairbanks property and they would accept \$100 an acre for the land required to extend Lacroix street to the 6th concession road. Laid over.

L. A. Pardo reported having bridge over the Government Drain No. 1 on the Middle Road repaired at a cost of \$40.83; commission fees \$2.

Ed. Sykes, that he had three bridges over the branches of the Vail drain on the 15th concession repaired at a cost of \$40.39; commission fees \$1.

Wm. H. Irwin, that he had a bridge built over the Moody drain on the 8th concession road costing \$102.70; commission fees \$3.

James Wellwood, that he had a bridge over the Symon drain on the 11th concession repaired for \$68.65, and one over the Carter drain on the Drake road for \$19.25; commission fees \$4.

An account of \$3.59 was received from Thomas Mason for plank for

Peninsular Ranges
ARE GOOD
COOKERS.

the foot path on the town line ordered by Mr. Clayton in 1903. Referred to Mr. Clayton to certify to. An account of \$30.21 from E. H. Broadbent for supplying goods to Mrs. Hasey was ordered paid at \$20 in full on motion of Irwin and Shreeve.

The rate for 1905 was struck as follows: County 3 7-10 mills and Township 3 7-10 mills. In 1904 the rate was: County 1 8-10 and Township 3 5-10 mills.

The following persons were paid for sheep killed by dogs, viz.: Nelson Rosen \$4.00, Mrs. Smith \$7, Jno. Houston \$11.33, Sidney Seaman \$26.66.

Moved by Sykes and Shreeve, that the Clerk notify John A. Stringer not to issue any more orders on the Treasurer for work done on the Millar, Fuce and Waddick drains or the Lewis drain without the approval of the council.—Carried.

The by-law to levy rates and the by-law respecting the Merlon sidewalk were finally passed.

A. E. ROBINSON, Clerk.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY
This is a medicine of great worth and merit. Try it when you have a cough or cold, and you are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. It is pleasant to take and can always be depended upon. For sale by all druggists.

PEACHES

Persons desiring peaches fresh from the tree at that finest of all peaches, the Crosby, or of the most noted peach in the world, the Elberta, can have their wants supplied either by my agent, C. D. Williamson, or personally by myself at any time after the 18th of September. Every basket guaranteed to be honestly packed.

MILTON BACKUS.

BOOKBINDING.
Orders for bookbinding should be left at this office. It is surprising how nice a volume can be made of these magazines, even though they are somewhat soiled from much handling. Books, magazines or periodicals bound or rebound in any style at very reasonable prices. Blank books, such as journals, ledgers, day books with any kind of ruling, made to order. All work warranted first class.

Minard's Liniment—Lumberman's Friend.

EASTERN RESORTS

Are always popular for their healthy climate, and excellent hotel accommodations. Best of service when travelling via Grand Trunk. Secure tickets and make reservations at Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, W. E. Rispin, City Ticket Agent, 115 King St.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.