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(SUCCESSORS TO THE CHATHAM LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.)
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1-2 Per Cent. per annum interest allowed on deposits.
4 Per Cent. interest per annum allowed on deposit receipts issued for twelve months or longer.
1-2 Per Cent. paid on Debentures.
R. F. GARDNER—Branch Manager.

The Daily Planet

S. STEPHENSON, PROPRIETOR.
THE SPONSOR
Business Office at 111. Editorial Room 102.

DEAR PLACE TO LIVE.

The Windsor Record man evidently has some axe to grind, or he has experienced a rude awakening. He broke out a few days ago and this is what he says about his own town: "It would be difficult perhaps to explain why it should be so, but living is from 25 to 50 per cent. higher in Windsor than any other town or city in Ontario. Food, shelter and clothing, which comprise nearly all human needs, are at famine prices, especially the first two. The last is of course to some extent controllable, but food and shelter are prime needs and must be had. "Commercially and industrially Windsor is like the proverbial toad in tar and the reason is palpable. The town grows, it is true, but it grows despite the blighting factor of abnormally high prices for the necessities of life."

All of which is well enough known without the Record editor exploiting the disadvantages and drawbacks of his town. If all that he says is true Chathamites may indeed be thankful that Windsor is as far away as it is.

THE ROUND-UP.

The action of Crown Attorney H. D. Smith and the local police force in pulling up a certain Maple City gambling den, as reported in last evening's Planet, cannot be too warmly commended. Chatham has room for many things, but there is certainly no room for resorts of this kind, and the sooner the people are given to understand this the better.

It is a matter to be thankful for, that there are not many gambling rooms in the city, and the others should take this lesson to heart and close up shop, or they will undoubtedly share the same fate. There is nothing which interferes more with the prosperity and advancement of a city, or the people in it, than gambling. It has a demoralizing and disastrous effect upon business, and a degrading influence upon the moral and physical condition of the people who indulge in its vices. There is no discrimination between the "gentleman sport" and the professional gambler, as regards this influence.

It is to be hoped that the authorities will continue their investigations, and prosecute wherever it is needed, until Chatham is freed from this undesirable evil. They have the undivided sympathy of the best element, in their efforts along this line.

KISSING THE BIBLE.

Mr. Temple C. Martin, Chief Clerk of the Lambeth, England, Police Court, has opened a crusade against the kissing of the Bible. His argument is that the practice is dirty and dangerous to health. Some time ago a judge in the States ordered the practice discontinued, because he said that daily perjury made a blasphemous mockery, and an insult to the word of God. In Montreal there was a different experience. The oath of a member of the Salvation Army was objected to because it was said that it was part of his religion that the truth should be told every day, and an oath gave his statement no additional sanctity.

The teaching thus objected to, says the Toronto Star, is the Christian teaching, as set forth in the Sermon on the Mount. The kissing of a book, on the other hand, looks more like a heathen than a Christian practice. Among Christians it is said that the teachings of the Bible are to be believed and obeyed, but not that there is any virtue in applying the lips to the leather or pasteboard binding of the book.

Whatever utility there is in the practice is based upon superstition. Among the criminal classes there is a notion that if the witness manage to kiss his thumb instead of the book he will avoid the penalties of perjury. The Scottish practice is for the witness to raise his hand, and repeat the words: "I swear by Almighty God, and as I shall answer to God at the great Day of Judgment, that I will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the

Makes Child's Play of Wash Day
Read the Directions on the Wrapper



SURPRISE SOAP

A PURE HARD SOAP

truth." That is surely more impressive than to imprint a kiss on the dirty cover of a book.

TO THE NIGHT.

Swiftly walk over the western wave,
Spirit of Night!
Out of the misty eastern cave
Where all the long and lone daylight
Thou wovest dreams of joy and fear
Which make thee terrible and dear—
Swift be thy flight!

Wrap thy form in a mantle gray,
Star inwrought;
Blind with thine hair the eyes of day,
Kiss her until she be wearied out;
Then wander o'er city and sea and land,
Touching all with thine opiate wand—
Come, long sought!

When I arose and saw the dawn
I sighed for thee;
When light rode high and the dew was gone,
And noon lay heavy on flower and tree,
And the weary Day turned to her rest,
Lingering like an unloved guest,
I sighed for thee!

Thy brother, Death, came and cried,
"Wouldst thou me?"
Thy sweet child, Sleep, the filmy eyed,
Murmured like a nocturnal bee:
"Shall I nestle near thy side?"
"Wouldst thou me?" And I replied,
"No; not thee!"

Death will come when thou art dead—
Soon, too soon;
Sleep will come when thou art fled.
Of neither would I ask the boon
I ask of thee, beloved Night—
Swift be thine approaching flight;
Come soon, soon!

—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

BOY SMOKERS.

Stringent Bill to Operate in England to Stop Juvenile Smoking.

In their report issued recently the Committee on Juvenile Smoking strongly urged the British Government to introduce a bill next session (partly on the lines of Sir Ralph Litter's measure, which they prefer to Lord Ray's) as follows:

1. Every person knowingly selling cigarettes, cigarette papers, cigars, or tobacco to any child under sixteen is liable for the first offence to a fine not exceeding £2, and for subsequent offences not exceeding £5.

2. Every child under sixteen found smoking or in possession of cigarettes, etc., to be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2 for each offence.

3. Constables to be allowed to stop youths apparently under sixteen seen smoking in a public place and to confiscate tobacco found on them.

4. Local authorities to be allowed to extend some of these powers to park-keepers, schoolmasters, and others, and possibly to railway and dock companies.

5. Provisions to be made to exempt children procuring tobacco for their parents or carrying messages for their employers.

No recommendation is made in regard to automatic machines. Teachers are expected to dwell occasionally on the bad effects of the habit.

The committee are satisfied that juvenile smoking has rapidly increased, that it facilitates disease and leads to drinking, and are impressed by the absence of signs of physical deterioration among girls who are as a rule free from the habit.

James Russell Lowell was a great favorite in the literary circles of London. On one occasion at a large banquet the peculiarities of American speech were discussed with English bluntness. Lord S. called to Mr. Lowell loudly, so as to silence all other speakers:

"There is one new expression invented by your countrymen so foolish and vulgar as to be unpardonable. They talk of the 'ashes of the dead.' We don't burn corpses. No Englishman would use a phrase so absurd."

"And yet," said Mr. Lowell gently, "your poet Gray says, speaking of the dead:

"To in our ashes live their wonted fires."

"And in the burial services of the church of England it is said, 'Dust to dust and ashes to ashes.' We sin in good company." A cordial burst of applause greeted this prompt rejoinder.

The severest test of manhood is never found in good times, but only in hard times. It is not the man who has success when others are doing well, but it is the man who keeps up his courage and struggles on when everybody else is wavering or going down who is the hero in the sight of God and men. It is an easy matter to make good time when both wind and tide are in one's favor or when one is moving with the current, but it requires character and skill and daring to make head in spite of opposing forces or to work successfully against the current.—Exchange.

Distinguished. Visitor (in penitentiary)—Who is that distinguished looking convict? Warden—He is known here as No. 1147. Visitor—He seems to hold himself aloof from his fellows. Warden—Yes, you can hardly expect him to associate with the common herd. His trial cost the state \$200,000.

LIKE A NEW DISEASE. New to the man who never had corns is the pain relieved by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Old corns and new ones cured quickly by Putnam's. Sold everywhere.

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John H. Oldershaw

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FASHION HINTS

GIRLS' DRESS.



No. 4166. Green colored albatross, a yoke of all-over lace and trimming band, cuffs and belt embroidered in red dots result in a pretty contrast in the model illustrated here. The waist is made with box pleats at the front and back, and the yoke is at the back. The full short sleeves show the cuffs in fancy design, while a narrow edging of Valenciennes lace adds a dainty touch to the lower edge. The berth being cut in two sections, gives a lapel effect at the shoulder, and the yoke is topped with a standing collar. A four gores circular skirt, with an inverted pleat at the centre, front and at each seam, closes at the back, and a deep hem finishes the lower edge. With Persian lawn and gingham, all-over lace, embroidery, embroidered mull and swisses combine well. Cashmere, veiling, challis and poplins are suggested for making.

The quantity of material required for size 10 is 5 3/4 yards of 27-inch goods. Pattern No. 4166 is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Mailed postpaid on receipt of 10 cents, name, size and address to the Fashion Department of the C. Austin & Co.

HELPS MEN TO WORK HARD.

That's what Ferrozone does; it supplies the additional strength that enables a man to maintain health under difficulties. "Last spring I was so completely fagged out that I could not work," writes J. W. Mc-Nichol, of Turbun, Iowa, and gingham, all-over lace, embroidery, embroidered mull and swisses combine well. Cashmere, veiling, challis and poplins are suggested for making. Ferrozone put new life into me. Now I eat heartily, nerves are strong, I sleep well, I know the joy of real health, it's by keeping nourishment and good blood that Ferrozone builds up; try it—50c. per box at all dealers.

The Ashes of the Dead.

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THE DRAGO DOCTRINE.

Something About South America's Claim Upon the World Powers—It Originated in Argentine.

An event that is likely to have considerable influence upon the future relations of South America with European powers is the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro. In ordinary circumstances not much attention would be given to a gathering of South American Presidents, they being for the most part mere phantoms, in power to-day and fugitives to-morrow. But the presence of Elihu Root, one of the most eminent of the Republican party's statesmen of his day, has given a new significance to the congress. His speeches have aroused the utmost enthusiasm, and have betrayed the keen anxiety of the United States to be regarded, not as a dragoning bully with "the big stick," but as an elder brother whose destiny is bound up with the other republics on the continent rather than with the powers of Europe.

The Calvo or Drago Doctrine.

There have been two Pan-American Congresses in the past, one in Washington and the other in Mexico. The purposes of these gatherings is the discussion of intra-American affairs, all the South American republics realizing that they had interests in common that might have to be defended against European interests. The congress of 1890 has been in session for a couple of weeks, and a great number of matters have been debated. It was found that there was harmony of opinion on all topics save the Calvo or Drago Doctrine. This proposition of South American relations with Europe is the most interesting of the matters that remain unsettled, and a brief account of it is timely.

An Argentine Dogma.

The doctrine takes its name from Senor Carlos Calvo, a very eminent Argentine jurist, who formulated it, and from Dr. Luis F. Drago, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, who brought it forward for international adoption. The pith of this doctrine is that force should never be employed in the collection of pecuniary claims by the citizens of one country upon the Government of another. As the Washington correspondent of The London Times writes, the principle is an old one, and was advocated by Alexander Hamilton in the eighteenth century. Since then it has been affirmed by a long line of American Presidents, although President Jackson said that a nation was bound to take up the claims of its citizens regarding the matter even to the point of war. In 1835 a wise American statesman, Albert Gallatin, declared this view to be utterly untenable, and in 1856 the American Secretary of State, William L. Marcy, officially laid down the rule that "the Government of the United States is not bound to interfere to secure the fulfillment of contracts made between its citizens and foreign Governments, it being presumed that before entering into such contracts the ability of the foreign power to perform its obligation was examined and the risk of failure was taken into account."

South American "Welchers."

Lord Palmerston laid down the same rule for the guidance of English investors, and as a general principle it seems to be accepted; but the South Americans have such inveterate "welchers" that there soon grew up a sentiment that the law should be suspended in the case of their defaulting. But in 1883 the United States Government announced that it could not regard but with grave anxiety the attempts to force the United States to recognize the American statesmen perceived that a failure to maintain this principle might defeat the ends of the Monroe Doctrine, at that time not surely established, for European countries might secure such heavy claims against South American republics as to gain an American foothold for foreclosure mortgages. In 1875 it was asserted that when States had left claims to arbitration and then failed to abide by the result the doctrine did not apply.

The Venezuelan Blockade.

The Drago doctrine was first brought forward at a time when Britain, Germany and the United States were standing with the United States, were blockading Venezuelan ports to compel Castro to pay some debts. It was understood at the time that Dr. Drago's action was intended as a rebuke for the United States Government's participation in the blockade. Several South American statesmen indeed flatly accused the Washington Government of denying the principle laid down in 1883. Indeed, complaisant action of the United States did much to make her unpopular in South America, for, although without excuse, the Southern republics were strongly opposed to being coerced into paying their debts. But the United States, whatever its academic views on the question, has no desire to be constituted the official protector of South America. It would not mind undertaking the job if there were compensations, but now that the Monroe Doctrine is an acknowledged principle of international law, its earlier anxiety on the subject has disappeared.

Dodging the Question.

Therefore Secretary Root took care, in assisting in the preparation of a program for the congress, that the discussion of the Drago Doctrine was limited to a resolution recommending "that the second Peace Conference at The Hague be requested to consider the extent to which the use of force for the collection of public debts is admissible." South America desired something stronger than this colorless resolution, and the chief and only important debate of the congress was upon this topic.

It will remain the policy of South American republics to tolerate the Drago Doctrine and to secure its enforcement by the United States Government. Without this backing or the support of The Hague Tribunal it is not likely to prove an effective protection to national defaulters.

Yorkshire Chorus For Germany.

Arrangements for the appearance of 300 singers from Leeds and Sheffield in Germany, in September next, are practically complete, and the rehearsals have begun. Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" and "The Messiah" will be given.

Saturday Bargains!

THE FALL CAMPAIGN BEGUN

We are here to win with Fall and Winter Goods at the lowest prices that new and good merchandise can possibly be sold for.

A GOOD START IS HALF THE RACE

To start aright to brilliantly open Fall of 1906, we name prices for new and desirable goods, which cannot fail to please

DRESS GOODS

All wool Serges, 44 in. wide in brown, navy blue, black and cardinal, price per yard, 50c.

CHIFFON BROADCLOTH

48 in. Broadcloth, extra good quality, in shades of green, brown, fawn, garnet, cardinal and black, price per yard, \$1.00.

WOOL TAFFETA

Splendid quality of all wool Taffeta, 44 in. wide, shades in grey, mauve, navy, cream, green and black, price per yard, 75c.

WOOL WAISTINGS

A fine collection of cream wool waistings, embroidery spot, 27 in. wide, price per yard, 50c and 75c.

SAN TOY DRESS GOODS

Fine quality of silk and wool, suitable for evening wear, 44 in. wide, shades light grey, fawn, nile and black, price per yard, \$1.00.

LADIES WHITE LAWN WAISTS

All our White Lawn Waists, worth up to \$3, Saturday price 98c.

75c. Ladies' Lawn Waist 39c.

CHILDREN'S PRINT DRESSES

85c. dresses for 68c.
60c. dresses for 43c.
\$1.75 and \$2.00 dresses for \$1.48.

DRESSING SACQUES

Ladies' Print and Muslin Dressing Sacques, trimmed with frills and lace, regular \$1 and \$1.25, Saturday 69c.

Ladies' Muslin and Percale Dressing Sacques, sizes 32, 34 and 36, regular 50c and 75c, Saturday price 39c.

Ladies' Cravenette Raincoats

Newest Empire Style trimmed with straps and buttons, color Oxford grey, and fawn, price \$5.00.

Ladies' Cravenette Raincoats, newest cut, trimmed with buttons, pipings and belt, colors Oxford grey, and fawn, price \$7.90.

Misses' Skirts

Misses' Sample Dress Skirts in all lengths and colors, worth up to \$5 for \$3.50.

Black Underskirts

Ladies' Black Satin Underskirts in newest styles, wide flounces, frills, pleatings, etc, price 98c.

Ladies' Skirts

Ladies' Sample Dress Skirts in Tweeds, Homespuns, Panamas and Lustres, all colors, worth up to \$8.00 for \$3.89.

Union Carpets

2 pcs. Union Carpets, 36 in. wide, good patterns, worth 30c sale price 25c; 35c. and 40c. carpets for 33c; 45c. and 50c. carpet for 39c.

Linoleumns

Regular 60c. Linoleumns in good patterns, 3 3/4 and 4 yards wide, price per square yard 50c.
Regular 50c. Linoleumns for 40c.

Towels

Pure Linen Towels 18 x 30, red border, hemmed, special at 15c.

Bleached Cotton

Fine Bleached Cotton, full yard wide, even weave, pure finish, worth 12 1/2c. per yard, price 10c.

Special in Hosiery

Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast colors, tan and black, regular 20c, price 14c.
Ladies' Plain Black Cotton Hose, seamless feet, fast color, regular 20c, Saturday price 15c.

The Northway Co., Limited.

FEES IN ENGLAND.

The Treasury Has Many Schemes That Swell its Income.

When a young man determines to become a barrister and enters his name at one of the Inns of court in London or Dublin he has to pay to the government a fee of £25. And when he is a full fledged English or Irish barrister or a Scotch advocate he has to fork out a further sum of £50.

Should he desire to become a solicitor he is fined even more heavily. When he becomes an apprentice his fee to the government is £80, and his yearly duty when he begins to practice is, for the first three years, £3 in the country and £4 10s. in London or Dublin and after the third year £5 and £9 respectively. So that a solicitor practicing forty years in London will have paid the government over £400.

A law agent (Scotland) pays £60 at commencement of study and £55 or £85 on beginning practice in the sheriff's court or court of session.

If you want to change your surname of your own free will the government charges you only £10, but if you do it under the direction of some deceased benefactor it costs you £50.

Bishops pay £30 for permission to be elected and £80 more for the royal assent to their election, and the fees paid on receiving letters patent are: By a baronet, £100; a baron, £150; a viscount, £200; an earl, £250; a marquess, £300, and a duke, £350.—London Express.

Having trouble with the salt? Gets damp and hardens? Then you are not using WINDSOR TABLE SALT. It never cakes.

A bad man's credit is as shifty as himself.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1904. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited:

Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients, always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,
DR. JOS. AUG. STROIS.

A problem clearly stated is partly solved.

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GOG AND MAGOG.

Various Traditions Relating to These Two Famous Giants.

Who were Gog and Magog? English tradition says that they were the last of a race of giants who infested England until they were destroyed by some of the Trojans who went to the British Isles after the destruction of Troy. Gog and Magog, it is said, were taken captive to London, where they were chained at the door of the palace of the king. When they died wooden images of the two giants were put in their places. In the course of time a great fire destroyed these, but now, if you go to London, you will see in the great hall of one of the famous buildings—the Guildhall—two immense wooden effigies of men called Gog and Magog.

But there are other traditions of the two giants. One is to the effect that when Alexander the Great overran Asia he chased into the mountains of the north an impure, wicked and man eating people who were twenty-two nations in number and who were shut up with a rampart in which were gates of brass. One of these nations was Gog and another Magog, from which we readily get the names of the mythical giants. It is supposed, however, that the Turks were meant by Gog and the Mongols were the children of Magog. We shall find mention made of Gog and Magog in many books, including the Bible, but there are the great wall and the rampart of Gog and Magog, whatever may have been the fact that gave the names of the two giants to that portion of the structure.

Sameness is the mother of disgust, variety the cure.

Indigestion is Exercise. It is better to be busy than dead, and it is probably just as comfortable. For obvious reasons the prescription to take moderate exercise is misleading and unsatisfactory. Most of us are constitutionally incapable of exercising moderately. We begin violently and end quickly. And what is moderate exercise? One philosopher who tried it for twenty years arrived at this conclusion: "Keep a pair of Indian clubs in your bedroom. Look at them frequently. Exercise by their suggestion." This has the merit of moderation. It is the same as to walking. Smell the morning, look down the long way that separates you from your business. Then take a car.—Detroit Free Press.

Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc.

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Latest Cut and Perfect Fit or No Sale.

Pressing and Cleaning at Lowest Prices.

J. E. GOODALL, Merchant Tailor...

SIXTH ST., NEAR FIRE HALL

COME AND LOOK

AND SEE FOR YOURSELF...

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