

Priestley's  
Rainproof  
Cravettes.

**WM. FOREMAN & CO.**

Priestley's  
Black Dress  
Goods

IMPORTERS.

# WASH FABRICS

That Are Beautiful  
Yet Inexpensive.....

This wash goods stock includes every fashionable wash fabric shown this season. If you have not visited this wash goods store recently, we think we have a treat in store for you, if you choose to honor this store with your presence. We are always glad to show our Wash Goods. We are proud of our Wash Goods, justly so. You'll say so when you see them. No need to buy because you look, but in all probability you'll buy here when in need of moderately priced stylish wash fabrics.

## Dotted Swisses

In all sized dots, all excellent values, at per yard 12½c, 15c, 25c, 30c, 45c, 50c, and 60c.

## White Wash Organdies

For fine white dresses, per yard 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 37½c and 40c.

## White India Linens

Fine qualities at per yard 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 37½c, and 40c.

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for suits and dresses in sheer and medium weights, extra values at per yard, 40c, 45c, and 50c.

## New Colored Muslins

Choice colorings and designs, per yard, 12½c, 15c, and 18c

**Wm. Foreman & Co.**

## Surprised People

Our Great Alteration Sale is surprising many people who drop in "just for a look." We're aware that there are many buyers who look upon a special sale as a "fake," a "scheme," or some sort of a trick of the trade. Perhaps they have reason for their opinion. Been trading at the

### "WRONG STORE."

It's this class of Buyers that are surprised to find our bargains honest bargains, and our goods just as we represent them to be.

A MAN SAID THE OTHER DAY,—

"You Do BETTER Than You Advertise."

That is the way we surprise people! The discouraged purse receives comfort here.

### BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

In Men's Suits, Men's Pants, Young Men's Suits and Pants, 3 piece Suits, 2-piece Suits, Overcoats, Children's Fancy Suits, Boys' Shirts. It is impossible to describe the many bargains. We cannot show qualities on paper. COME, SEE FOR YOURSELF.

### THIS STORE NEVER DISAPPOINTS

**GEO. MEYNELL,**

3 DOORS WEST FROM MARKET,

KING ST., CHATHAM

## Delicious Broken Cream

IT LOOKS GOOD.  
IT TASTES GOOD.  
IT MAKES YOU FEEL GOOD,  
and it is only

## 10c. Pound

**Crump & Co.'s**

Palace of Sweets

Wigzell's Old Stand

## CREAMERY BUTTER

AND

## ICE CREAM.

IS THE BEST  
IN TOWN.

Family Trade Our Specialty.  
Get Our Prices on Ice Cream  
for Picnics and Excursions.

## MAPLE CITY CREAMERY

Phone 242

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neu-  
gia.

## LITERARY

### A CLEVER WRITER

The following comment referring to the work of H. W. Anderson will be of interest to many Chathamites. The scene of the sketch referred to is laid in Chatham, where Mr. Anderson spent so many years in newspaper work. Mr. Anderson is a very clever writer and has contributed several successful magazine articles. From The Reading, England, Observer in its review column: "Another prominent among the month's offerings, appeared in The Spectator. 'Where Might is Right,' from the pen of Harry W. Anderson, a young Canadian writer, depicts very vividly the struggles of a young man, John Laurie, who sought to win recognition and success in municipal service. Starting with high ideas and the theory that 'faithfulness, industry and merit, old man, must bring their reward,' Laurie sets out to earn promotion. His efforts, their recurring failure and the entanglements he encounters, from the basis of the story, ending with his humiliating capitulation to the forces of darkness. It is strikingly told in a short, crisp style which holds the reader to the end. The concluding soliloquy, recording the decision to 'fight the devil with fire,' is a melancholy and searching satire upon the evils of 'pull' and 'grift,' which threaten to dominate largely the civil service in the new world."

## LETTERS

### "WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE."

To the Editor of The Planet:

Sir,—In your issue of June 16th I notice a suggestion made by one of our City Fathers concerning the maple trees on Tecumseh Park, of which there are still about 500 standing. The suggestion is that the maple trees be replaced with native trees of various species in order to turn the park into a sort of aboriginal museum.

Although the suggestion, on the face of it appears to be a good one, there are several objections to the proposed change which, in my opinion, should be considered before any action is taken. In the first place, several of the native trees with which it is suggested to replace the maples, are true forest trees and will not thrive or flourish on land that has been partially cleared or drained. In the second place the majority of the native trees that would grow on Tecumseh Park are insect breeders, that is, they attract objectionable caterpillars, bugs, etc., and are therefore not suitable for park purposes. Thirdly, and to all true Chathamites this is perhaps the strongest objection of all, Tecumseh Park is known all over the Dominion as the home of the Maples, from which our city takes its name of "The Maple City," and by taking away any of these beautiful trees we detract from the park's importance as a rare collection of our national emblematic trees.

The following lines, dashed off after reading the article in the Planet may express, in a small measure at least, the feelings of more than one citizen in regard to this matter:

"We love our dear land of the bright maple tree,  
For fair are its daughters and its sons  
As the deer that bounds its forests so rare.  
There is scarcely a land with our's  
can compare."

There's the Thistle for Scotland, for  
England the Rose,  
And the Shamrock for Ireland, as  
everyone knows,  
We all love our birthplace, where'er  
we may be,  
But we love best the land of the  
sweet Maple tree.

All Canada's sons at the first call of  
war  
In defence of their land would arise  
as of yore,  
Without race or distinction; for all  
would agree  
In defending the land of the green  
Maple tree.

Then Chathamites all your toast let  
it be  
Here's health to our country, the land  
of the free,  
And here's health to old Chatham,  
wherever we be  
For our city's the home of the sweet  
Maple tree."

Thanking you for your valuable  
space, I am,  
Yours, etc.,  
ROBERT MILNER.  
Chatham, June 18th.

## CHOICE

## SEED BEANS!

GROWN BY

**BLENHEIM DISTRICT  
GEORGE SMITH  
ROBT. SMITH  
HOUSE OF REFUGE**

FOR SALE AT

**THE CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.  
LIMITED.**

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neu-  
gia.

## WEST KENT'S

### ACTIVE MEMBER

Continued from Page 1.

pounds more than they ship to us; of pork, they ship to us \$21,432 lbs.; of beef, they ship to us 948,086 lbs. more than we shipped to them; of vegetables they have an advantage of \$212,665; of apples, they have an advantage of 6,384 barrels; of wool, we have an advantage of 125,167 lbs.; of cattle, they have an advantage of 16,220 head; of swine, they have an advantage of \$2,086 head; of horses, they have an advantage of 9,436 head; of canned vegetables, they have an advantage of \$118,827; of fruits, canned, they have an advantage of \$16,662; of land, they have an advantage of 1,160,393 lbs.; of cheese they have an advantage of 62,329 lbs.

Now, Mr. Speaker, any hon. gentleman who has paid attention to their return as I have read it, will realize that there is something radically wrong in the tariff of this country in so far as agricultural products are concerned. I have always maintained, and I maintain now that we should apply the same duty on agricultural products coming from the United States or any foreign country that they apply to I say, Mr. Speaker, give to the Canadian farmer the Canadian market. That is all he asks. While I believe in protecting the manufactures of this country I also believe in protecting every Canadian industry because I am a Canadian to the core and therefore I say give the agriculturist the same advantage that the manufacturer and other classes have. Every hon. member must admit that the farmers are not being treated as they should be treated. I have to denounce the tariff. No blame can be attached to the past government because we had the national policy in this country, and if anybody will go back to that tariff and he will find that the tariff we had on agricultural products under which the government has pursued, that the manufacturers and other classes had. When the McKinley tariff came in on the other side of the line it practically imposed a fifty per cent duty against our agricultural products, and in the same way our farmers were placed at a disadvantage. I ensure that government for not having retaliated at once by applying the same duty to the United States that they applied to us. There is absolutely no sense in the course which the government has pursued. We are an agricultural country, we are exporters of agricultural products and if so why should we admit this vast amount of agricultural products that the Americans are shipping into our market? We are always protesting against the tariff, we are protesting against the tariff, we are protesting by sending a proportionate amount of agricultural products to them. The market is not there for us and for that reason I trust the government will impose the same duty upon the agricultural products as the manufacturers have imposed upon the farmers of this country some show at least to exist. On different platforms in the constituency which I have the honor to represent I have always presented this view and I have always protested against the tariff, and I have been told that the tariff was in force up to a few months ago. But I do not think that any congratulations should be offered to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Fisher) for having prohibited the importation of agricultural products. Before that time many protests had been entered. I know that I presented my views upon every occasion. But, the hon. Minister saw fit to suspend the bonding privilege and prevent American pork coming into Canada, which was right and just. The Canadian farmer is getting justice in so far as pork is concerned. He is getting what he deserves, and he has to-day practically the Canadian market to himself. The hon. Minister of Agriculture has been criticized for doing this splendid act on behalf of the farmers. If it works so admirably in one case why not go from one end of the list to the other and secure the same results all along the line? While I would not go into every solitary article enumerated in this return I am only going to take up one or two because I know we are all anxious to get through the session as quickly as possible. However, I might say I have no apology to offer to Canada, and whenever the opportunity arises I am prepared to argue that the important binder twine and wire free of duty is to the disadvantage of the Canadian farmer. I know from personal experience, having had occasion to buy binder twine for my own farm, that never since it has been made free of duty have we been able to get binder twine as cheaply as we did before, and the same remark applies to wire. I urge that there should be government inspection of wire fencing imported into Canada and that this shoddy stuff which comes from foreign countries should be kept out, so that when a farmer buys wire fencing in Canada he may know what standard he is paying and getting for. I can point to Canadian made wire fencing which is in good condition to-day after being 18 and 20 years in use, and on the other hand I know of this shoddy imported wire fencing which is absolutely useless after only two or three years' service. There should be rigid and strict government inspection of the wire imported into this country. Wire fencing is becoming one of the most expensive items that the western farmer has to meet. Labor is very expensive and buying smaller farms in my section of the country—unlike the farms in the west—are compelled to fence every 10-acre field so that to fence a 100-acre or 200-acre farm is quite an expensive undertaking for the farmer. If the farmers are to be duped into buying this low grade imported wire then they will very soon be put out of business. I make the claim here that there is no other section in Canada equal to West Kent and the adjoining counties for agricultural products. I say that we have the binner counties of the whole dominion and

last year. We can grow tobacco of just as good quality as they can. As far as smoking tobaccos are concerned we can grow different grades of tobacco down in the district which I have the honor to represent, and which will make excellent smoking tobacco. The tobacco manufacturers of this country, such as Sir Wm. Macdonald, and others have only to educate the Canadian to smoke and chew Canadian tobacco, and I believe that if they did we would be smoking a better tobacco than he is at the present time. I cannot impress the importance of the tobacco question too strongly upon the House. Without a proper measure of protection, the Canadian tobacco grower cannot with any degree of prudence incur the large expense which is necessary in order to produce the high quality of tobacco suitable for the trade of this country. There is not a farmer in the district I have the honor to represent who would not grow at least 10 acres of tobacco each year if he was assured of an adequate measure of protection and consequently a fair price for his tobacco. In order to grow and cure ten acres of tobacco, a farmer in the first place would have to expend \$1,200 or \$1,500 on buildings alone, and there is a large incidental expense besides before you can produce tobacco of an A1 standard. The Canadian farmer has not hitherto been properly protected on his tobacco and consequently he has not been able to undertake the task of erecting proper buildings in order to cure it to a high standard. I trust that the new Minister of Inland Revenue shares in the views of the late minister upon the tobacco question, and if he does I am confident that something will be done which will tend to make the Canadian tobacco growing industry one of the most important of our agricultural pursuits.

I understand that there have been deputations waiting on the government asking for an increased duty on lap-welded piping for casing and other purposes of which a considerable quantity has been imported in late years. I understand this piping is not manufactured in Canada at the present time. As soon as the Canadian manufacturers are guaranteed this government or to any other government that they can supply the wants of this country in lap-welded piping I shall be in favor of imposing a higher duty. The duty upon lap-welded piping from 2 1/2 inches and up is now 15 per cent, and I understand that the manufacturers are asking that it be increased to 30 per cent. It would be a great mistake to increase this duty unless we have an assurance from these gentlemen that they can supply the demand for this piping in Canada. Our manufacturers to-day are producing butt-welded piping which is not very useful to the farmers of this country, who have to buy large quantities of it. In the district I represent we have a perfectly level and flat country and 75 per cent. of the farmers there have to bore artesian wells to get a supply of water for their stock. They are compelled to bore from 140 to 210 feet deep so that each farmer has to buy from 140 to 210 feet of 4-inch pipe and that entails on the farmer very considerable expense. Lap-welded piping can be driven through quick sand or rock without splitting, and if the farmer does not get sufficient water in the first boring he can pull that pipe up and transfer it elsewhere. But in six cases out of ten the butt-welded pipe will split when driven through hard rock, so that it cannot be taken out again and hence it is a complete loss to the farmer should water not be found at the first boring. We were informed by the Minister of Customs that piping from 2 1/2 inches up, practically the same class of piping which the farmers in my section require, is admitted free of duty when imported by miners. I can tell the Minister of Customs that if there is any class in the community which is entitled to cheap piping it is the poor farmers who have to bore from one end of their farms to the other to get water for their cattle. I can tell the Minister of Customs that the farmer is entitled to the consideration of the government in this respect far more than even the miner. I trust that the Minister of Customs will give this matter due consideration.

I wish now to address some remarks to the House on the subject of wire fencing. I have this to say, knowing full well that I will be reported in "Hansard" that I have always been opposed to free binder twine and wire coming into Canada, and whenever the opportunity arises I am prepared to argue that the important binder twine and wire free of duty is to the disadvantage of the Canadian farmer. I know from personal experience, having had occasion to buy binder twine for my own farm, that never since it has been made free of duty have we been able to get binder twine as cheaply as we did before, and the same remark applies to wire. I urge that there should be government inspection of wire fencing imported into Canada and that this shoddy stuff which comes from foreign countries should be kept out, so that when a farmer buys wire fencing in Canada he may know what standard he is paying and getting for. I can point to Canadian made wire fencing which is in good condition to-day after being 18 and 20 years in use, and on the other hand I know of this shoddy imported wire fencing which is absolutely useless after only two or three years' service. There should be rigid and strict government inspection of the wire imported into this country. Wire fencing is becoming one of the most expensive items that the western farmer has to meet. Labor is very expensive and buying smaller farms in my section of the country—unlike the farms in the west—are compelled to fence every 10-acre field so that to fence a 100-acre or 200-acre farm is quite an expensive undertaking for the farmer. If the farmers are to be duped into buying this low grade imported wire then they will very soon be put out of business. I make the claim here that there is no other section in Canada equal to West Kent and the adjoining counties for agricultural products. I say that we have the binner counties of the whole dominion and

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We accept the whole responsibility for the clothes we sell. In our magnificent factory in Hamilton we design, cut, sew, tailor and finish all garments we sell in our stores. There is no sweat shop work in our garments, every article is made in one of the most sanitary and splendidly constructed buildings that it is possible to conceive of.

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the very best farmers to till the soil.

The farmers of that district are not making on the average three per cent on their investment. In saying that I know what I speak, and I challenge anybody to refute the statement. I regret that the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Sydney Fisher) is not in this seat, so that he might hear these remarks. I understand that he is a farmer; but, with all due respect to him, I would say that if he came and talked to the farmers of that district, as I have heard him talk in this House, they would not be much impressed with his financial ability. The natural products of nearly all the provinces are protected; but in Western Ontario, who have to depend on the production of our natural products for a living, are not getting justice. All we ask is equal protection with the manufacturers and other interests in this country. The Minister of Finance, who is in his seat at the present time, was in our district during the investigation of the Tariff Commission last year. I remember being at the town of Wallaceburg when the commission was inspecting the glass furnaces there, into which men were throwing vast quantities of coal. The Minister of Finance, true to his own province, said: "This is foreign coal; we should supply this from Nova Scotia." I want to congratulate the hon. Minister on his astuteness, so far as his own province is concerned; but we ask that he should give us equal consideration. In that sense we produce large quantities of corn, and yet foreign corn is allowed to come into this country free of duty. We think that we should have free coal as an offset to that. Practically the only change made in the tariff last year was with regard to white lead. The British Columbia representatives advocate free trade when it is to their advantage but they want the products of their own province protected; so they secured protection on white lead. Even if we are paying more for white lead to-day as a result, I believe it is the correct policy to protect the British Columbia lead mines. In the course of time the price will rectify itself. In his budget speech the Minister of Finance reminded us that there was a surplus of \$300,000 from the Post Office Department. I think the new Postmaster General can well afford under these circumstances to take seriously into his consideration the question of establishing free rural postal delivery, at least in the thickly settled sections of the Province of Ontario and other provinces. Give the Canadian farmer something which he is not getting at the present time. Give him some chance to live in this country. Do not compel him to leave the country. Hundreds of first-class farmers from the district where I live, are leaving and going west, simply because, under present conditions, with the taxation they have to pay, they cannot meet expenses, and they have to go where land is cheaper and where taxation is lower. I hope the remarks I have made will give the members of this government something to reflect upon. I have tried to state facts. I have nothing to say against the manufacturers of this country. I think they are fairly well looked after; but I am pleading as a farmer, on behalf of that class of citizens of this country, for that consideration which this government and any future government will have to give them. All I ask is that when the tariff comes to be revised, the government will give their industry equal protection with the other industries of the country.

THE FIRM OF

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General Insurance and Real Estate Agents, has been dissolved. Mr. Dunn will continue the agencies formerly held by the firm, and will have his office in the Atkinson building, next door to Harrison Hall, Fifth St. Phone No. 109

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Choice Meats of all kinds.

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In quality, rock bottom in prices, please test the quality and prove the prices of our goods by giving us a trial order.

2 cans Red Salmon 25c.  
1 doz. Special Cucumber Pickles, ready for the table, 12c.  
6 bars Comfort Soap, 25c.  
Corn Starch, 8c. a packet.  
Prunes, 8c. per lb.  
1 lb. Baking Powder and a Glass Berry Dish, 19c.  
7 bars Morse's Best Soap, 25c.  
Pickles, 9c. a bottle.  
6 lbs. Rice, 25c.  
Gal. can Apples, 22c.  
Broken Soda Biscuits, 4c. a lb.  
Table Figs, regular price 15c. lb., now 8c.

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The greatest bargains in Chatham at our clearing sale of Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets. They must go. Come and get them.

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He will be at the Garner House on Monday, June 25. 11:15 to 12:15