

The Chatham Daily Planet.

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NO. 69

Butterick Patterns

THOMAS STONE & SON

Fashion Sheets Free

Cashmeres Will be Popular The Coming Season

And already the women of Paris and New York are wearing the light pastel shades, pale pinks, blues, old rose, etc. In the way of a charming spring costume we can imagine nothing more attractive than one made of this pretty and serviceable material, and let us invite you to come in and have our salesman show you the finest range you have ever looked at, embracing every one of the popular shades.

Cashmeres at 50c.

Cashmeres at 75c.

Cashmeres at \$1.00

Our Dress Making Department

Is now open for business and we would advise you to consult Madam Skirving about your new gown at once.

The Silk Show

Silk newness and silk goodness go hand in glove at this store. The showing of new and worthy silks at this time has a charm for every lady that appreciates strictly up-to-date goods. There's not a reasonable silk want that cannot be supplied here, and the prices are exceedingly tempting.

Silk Newness at 50c

Silk Newness at 75c.

Silk Newness at \$1.00

.... THOMAS STONE & SON

HAIR GOODS



Prof. Dorenwend

OF TORONTO

IS COMING

He will be at GARNER HOUSE,

Chatham, on

Friday, March 8th

This Winter Visit of 1901

I am prepared to show a larger variety of NEW YORK, LONDON and PARIS STYLES than ever offered to the public before. I shall have LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WIGS, TOUPÉES, BANGS, WAVY and PLAIN FRONTS, SWITCHES of all long hair in every length and shade, etc.

LADIES, my GOODS are recognized as the STANDARD of PERFECTION and their use protects the head and produces a younger expression to the face.

Gentlemen are you Bald?

I invite you to my Show Rooms to demonstrate the complete success of my ART COVERINGS in WIGS and TOUPÉES, worn on over 55,000 Heads. They are light in weight, strong and most natural in appearance, and a protection to the head against DRAUGHTS, COLDS, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, etc., and give a younger and handsomer expression to the face. PLEASE REMEMBER DAY AND DATE, FRIDAY, MARCH 8TH.

The House Furnishers

IN A PARLOR

There's nothing that adds more to the appearance of the room than a suitable

Parlor Suite

We have a lot of New Suites, Couches and Carpets, and they're the prettiest we've ever seen for the money.

Call and see our stock before buying.

Hugh McDonald

The House Furnisher and Upholster

Opp. Garner House

Subscribe Now.

DE WET GETS AWAY FROM HIS BRITISH PURSUERS.

Kitchener, However, Captures 200 Prisoners but Loses 80 Scouts—

Army Estimates Very Large.

London, Saturday, March 2.—The war office has received the following from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 1:—

"De Wet has been forced north over the Orange River, and is now clear of Cape Colony. Two hundred prisoners have been taken, others, who were stragglers, being captured. Eighty men of Kitchener's fighting scouts were attacked by superior numbers, and after a prolonged fight and sustaining twenty casualties, surrendered."

PURSUITS OF DE WET.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, in a despatch dated 27, which describes Colonel Plumer's pursuit of General De Wet, which has been continually hampered by heavy rains, says:—"Since Col. Plumer's attack at Wolvekui, Feb. 15, the invaders have behaved like harried hares. The report that De Wet had crossed the river arose from some small parties

crossing in the desolate Mark's Drift, where Colonel Plumer prevented the crossing of the main commando, and took 100 prisoners. After the capture of De Wet's guns, Feb. 23, the enemy were in full retreat and ought to have fallen into the hands of the column from Kimberley, but they slipped past in the night, recrossed the railway, and are now trying with Hertzog to recross the Orange river at Zanddrift, but Hertzog's commando has melted away. The majority having been dispersed or surrendered. De Wet in his fanaticism is reported as denouncing. It is said that he flogs everybody, and that Hasbrouck, who still has a compact commando, refuses to co-operate with him."

ARMY ESTIMATES.

London, March 2.—Mr. Brodrick, the war secretary, has issued a statement of the army estimates for 1901-02. The total is £87,915,000, of which £58,230,000 comes under the head of war services, and is based on the assumption that for the first four months of the new financial year the field force in South Africa will be maintained at its full strength, and that thereafter a general diminution will occur.

COSTIGAN'S ADDRESS TO THE KING AMENDED

And Passed by the House of Commons—The The Vote Stood 122

Yeas to 19 Nays.

Ottawa, Ont., March 1.—In moving his resolution for the abolition of the coronation declaration, Mr. Costigan said he feared that outside of Parliament a misapprehension existed in the minds of the people with regard to the meaning of his resolution. But he hoped every member would assist in removing that apprehension. Entering upon a new century and the duties of the new Parliament with our soldiers just returned from fighting the battles of the Empire, the time was auspicious for this movement. He moved the resolution because he felt impelled to ask Parliament, on behalf of those he represented, to sympathize in the demand they made to be relieved from certain expressions connected with the coronation ceremony, not with the coronation oath, as had been stated outside of the House. Catholics did not complain of the coronation oath, and he would not propose to meddle with it to the extent of crossing a 't' or dotting an 'i.' "The coronation oath," he continued, "may remain intact. It provides for the succession of a Protestant Sovereign of the British Empire. Every Sovereign who ascends the throne is bound to subscribe to that oath by what he is sworn to maintain, the Protestant religion, as established by law. What I am dealing with is not the coronation oath itself, it is a declaration beyond and beside the coronation oath. It is one as useless, so far as any practical purpose is concerned, as a fifth wheel to a coach. If any hon. gentleman would object to the carrying out of the request any injury is done, or we are impairing the strength of the Crown, or interfering with the prerogative of the succession as now arranged, I should be willing to withdraw my resolution. But surely, when I appeal to the good sense of the House, and ask them to take the same view of the matter as prominent Protestant writers and public men, they will come to the conclusion that this declaration is entirely unnecessary and might be done away with."

Mr. Costigan went on to state that when the subject was discussed in the British House of Commons in 1867, Earl Kimberley, who had formerly been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, said he had himself been called on to make this declaration before the Irish Privy Council in the presence of a large number of persons of the Roman Catholic faith, and he must say that he had never in his life made a declaration with more pain before men holding high offices, and for whom he had the greatest respect, to declare the tenets of their religion to be superstitious and idolatrous. Mr. Costigan quoted the Guardian, one of the leading Protestant organs in England, in which this statement is made:—"Christian charity had made great strides in two and a half centuries, and if the declaration of the time of Charles II. has long ago become too offensive to be used by any of His Majesty's subjects, why is the declaration of calling all Roman Catholic subjects idolaters to be maintained as a part of the accession duties?"

A PROTESTANT SECOND.

Mr. Kendall (Cape Breton), who seconded the motion, said that on any occasion he would consider it an honor to have the opportunity of doing so, but he appreciated the distinction of the motion since he had the honor of representing a constituency which in 1822 secured the right for the first time in the nineteenth century for a Roman Catholic to sit in a British Legislature. "I was a Protestant of Protestants," he said, "and can say to my Roman Catholic friends here that not under any conditions would I subscribe to many of the

tenets of their doctrine. Yet I should be unworthy of the position I occupy in this House if I should not cheerfully stand up and demand for my fellow citizens of another faith rights which, under similar circumstances, I would demand for myself." (Applause.)

Sir W. Laurier expressed his conviction that the question was one as to which there should be no party feeling in the House, as it was one altogether apart from and beyond the scope of party controversies. It was not the intention of the Government, either, to make it a ministerial question. Personally he favored the resolution, although he had hesitated in the drafting of it, perhaps he would have expressed the prayer of it in somewhat different language. (Hear, hear.)

However, he had no doubt that if the motion was passed unanimously by the House it would have a most beneficial effect for the peace and harmony of all creeds and races throughout the British Empire. "I may be permitted to say as a Roman Catholic subject," the Premier continued, "that the declaration is not altogether according to my views, but I know too well the temper of my fellow countrymen. For my part I am quite content to be a subject of the Protestant King of England, and may be asked—Why should this declaration be removed from the law? It is simply because it is offensive."

Because it is painful to Roman Catholics, who honor the King and are loyal to him, who are ready to fight, and if need be, to die for his crown. It is painful to them that he should take such an oath against dogmas which are clear and sacred to them. That is the only reason. Whether this motion passes or does not pass, whether it is passed it is heeded or not heeded in England, whether this oath is maintained or not maintained in the law, the loyalty of Roman Catholics will not be affected thereby. They will continue to be as they are to-day—willing and cheerful subjects of His Majesty King Edward VII. and of his successors. But it can be well admitted that the pride and devotion which we all take in this great empire which was the first refuge of liberty of conscience when liberty of conscience was all banished from the rest of the world, would be more enthusiastic if that legislation, the last remnant of persecuting ages, the last vestige of which I have spoken, were to be blotted out forever from the statute book of free England. (Applause.)

The leader of the opposition spoke in favor of the resolution, but regretted its wording, and suggested certain changes.

Continued on Eighth Page.

IT IS SIMPLY AN OLD SCOW.

That is What A. R. Coltart Says About Supt. Jones' Ancient Gunboat.

"The Historical Research Society were away out when they identified the boat sunk back of the Delmege property as a gun boat," said A. R. Coltart yesterday morning. "The boat they have found is the remains of one of the barges used by John Waddell's father forty years ago. The bar in the vicinity of the Eberts bridge prevented boats going up the river and Mr. Waddell, Sr., lighted the staves and heavy timbers across the bar and down to the schooner Amity, owned by the Eberts Bros. and tied at their dock back of where the Central Drug Store now stands. Mr. Waddell had two of these scows. They became useless when navigation was opened up past the bar and two scows were allowed to sink. One of them is the one discovered by Mr. Keirney and the other is somewhere near."

HAD NO CONTROL OF HIS TONGUE.

An Irish M. P. Dying Who Might Otherwise Have Made His Mark.

London, Friday, Mar. 2.—Dr. Chas. Deane Tanner, the noted member of Parliament for the middle division of County Cork, is confined to his rooms in the last stages of consumption. He has represented his present constituency since 1885, and there has been no session at which he did not provoke disturbance by the ferocity of his attacks on the Ministerial party and on others.

His last outbreak in the House was made last year, when he made several personal attacks on Mr. Chamberlain, whom he called "Lord Orchid," and upon Timothy Harrington, whom he called a "liar." He was forcibly ejected from the House.

Dr. Tanner was one of the most capable surgeons in the United Kingdom. His weak constitution won him sympathy everywhere, and nobody called him to account for the insults he hurled at the heads of all whom he did not like.

CONSUMPTION IN ONTARIO.

House Atmosphere Chiefly Responsible For Its Development in Sealed District.

Dr. Bryce traced tuberculosis through the various stages of the settlement of Ontario in an address before the Canadian Institute, Toronto, on Saturday evening. Taking the counties of Lincoln and Welland he found that of all the deaths from consumption therein in a ten-year period, 33 per cent. were names which occurred more than once, and that the average was 2.7 deaths to each of these names. It was but a step to associate the deaths not alone with certain families, but with certain houses.

Dr. Bryce noted the fact that the death rate from consumption increased very rapidly, as such old counties as Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Essex, Kent and Lambton became settled. A decade or two later the Oxford and Waterloo groups showed the same tendency to tubercular prevalence when they had become old settlements. Huron, Grey and Bruce did not attain the same distinction until 1881.

While the process of acclimatization of persons from Europe might be a point of some importance, still Dr. Bryce believed the difficulty lies principally in the artificial climate, or "house atmosphere," while the nature of the food, and the character of the cooking, have a daily bearing upon the hygiene of living of much greater importance than the difference in climate between Northern Europe and Canada. It was the sanitation of the house and of daily life that, in his opinion, counted more in this so-called disease of house life than all other influences combined.

Mimard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

"The Ark"



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New Stock Fresh Clean Goods

Large Dippers, tin 5c
Pudding Pans 3c to 12c
Tin Cans 2c to 5c
10 qt. Pails 13c-25 for 25c
14 qt. Pails 15c
No. 9 Boilers, copper bottom \$1.25
No. 9 Tea Kettles, copper bottom 60c
Pot Covers 5c
Strong plain Dust Pans 5c
Wash Basins 7c and 10c
1 Gal. Oil Cans 25c

A thousand and one such Bargains at "THE ARK"

Headquarters for Tinware

H. Macaulay, "The Ark"