

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool Wheat Futures Close Lower—Chicago Higher—Live Stock Markets—The Latest Quotations.

Wednesday Evening, March 6.
Liverpool wheat futures closed today unchanged to 3/4 lower than yesterday, and corn futures 1/4 to 1/2 higher.
At Chicago, May wheat closed 1/2 higher than yesterday, May corn 1/2 higher, and May oats 1/2 higher.

Winnipeg Options.

Winnipeg wheat futures closed today: March 74c bid, May 76c, July 77c. Oats futures—March 35c bid, May 37c bid, July 38c.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	May	July	Sept.
New York	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Detroit	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Toledo	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
St. Louis	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Minneapolis	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Duluth	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2

Toronto Grain Markets.

Wheat, spring, bush	\$0.71 to \$0.72
Wheat, winter, bush	0.68 to 0.69
Wheat, fall, bush	0.74 to 0.75
Wheat, red, bush	0.73 to 0.74
Wheat, white, bush	0.73 to 0.74
Barley, bush	0.73 to 0.74
Oats, bush	0.44 to 0.45
Rye, bush	0.65 to 0.66
Buckwheat, bush	0.60 to 0.61

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

Liverpool, March 6.—Wheat—spot steady; No. 2 red western winter, 25 1/2d; futures steady; March 25 1/2d, May 26 1/2d, July 27 1/2d.
Corn—Spot American mixed, new, quiet, 4s 5d; American mixed, old, steady, 4s 7 1/2d. Futures firm; March 4 1/2d, May 4 3/4d, July 4 5/8d.
Beans—Long clear middles, light, quiet, 12s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, quiet, 12s 6d.
Lard—Prime western, in tierces, dull, 48s 9d; American refined, in palis, quiet, 48s 9d.

New York Dairy Market.

New York, March 6.—Butter—Steady, unchanged; 37 1/2c. Cheese—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 630. Eggs—Firm; receipts, 22,244; state, Pennsylvania, early, brown and mixed, 18c; extra firsts, 18c; western, 18c; official price, 18 1/2c; second, 18c to 18 1/2c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Steady—Cattle Continue Strong at Chicago.
Liverpool, March 6.—Liverpool and London cables are steady at 11c to 12 1/2c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c per lb.

Montreal Live Stock.

Montreal, March 6.—Receipts were 900 cattle, 500 sheep, 200 calves, 50 pigs, and 100 horses. The market for cattle was weak, in spite of small supplies, and prices declined 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. The demand from dealers was fair, but packers showed no disposition to operate freely, owing to the continued discouraging news from European sources on Canadian beef and trade in consequence was slow, with sales of selected lots at 25c to 27c per 100 lbs, weighed of cars. The butchers were present in large numbers, but trade in cattle was slow, and prices were lower than they were on last Wednesday's market. A few of the best cattle sold at about 30c per lb, but they were not extra; medium good sold at 24c to 25c, and the common stock at 22c to 23c. Quite a number of the milch cows were better than in flesh, and these sold at 25c to 26c; the other cows sold at 23c to 25c. Calves sold at \$2.00 to \$3.00, or 3 1/2c to 5c per lb. Sheep sold at 4 1/2c to 5c, and lambs at 6 1/2c to 7c per lb.

East Buffalo Cattle Market.

East Buffalo, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; slow and unchanged.
Veals—Receipts, 150 head; active and higher, \$4.50.
Hogs—Receipts, 2000 head; fairly active and a shade higher; 10c; mixed and Yorkers, \$7.25 to \$7.40; pigs, \$7.40; mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.65.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3000 head; active; sheep steady; lambs 10c higher; lambs, \$6 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$6.70.

New York Live Stock.

New York, March 6.—Beef—Receipts, 1125; good to choice steers firm; medium and common slow; bulls full steady; hog-cows slow; calves, 10c; mixed and Yorkers, \$7.25 to \$7.40; pigs, \$7.40; mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.65.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2462; sheep almost nominal; lambs firm to higher; sheep \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$7 to \$7.25 for common and medium; one car choice, \$8.15.
Hogs—Receipts, 9022; steady feeling; whole range quoted at \$7.50 to \$7.75.
Chicago Live Stock.
Chicago, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; common to best steers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.00 to \$2.25; cows, \$2.25 to \$2.50; bulls, \$3 to \$4.00; calves, \$2.50 to \$2.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$2.75.
Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; market steady; but slow; choice, heavy, shipping, \$6.50 to \$7; light butchers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.50; pigs, \$6.25 to \$6.50; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$6.50.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 18,000; market for lambs strong to 10c higher; sheep steady, but dull; sheep, \$5 to \$6; lambs, \$6 to \$7.

Wills All to Fight Graft.

Port Huron, Mich., March 7.—Archimedes Galbraith, an aged hermit, who was carried from his hut a few miles from here a week ago because he was no longer able to care for himself, died in the county poor house yesterday.
He left a will in which he directs that his body be sold to any medical college for dissection, and that the proceeds, together with his \$19,000 estate, be placed in the hands of a prominent lawyer, and an editor, who are to "fight and expose the corrupt court and lawyers of this county."

Czar "Satisfied."

St. Petersburg, March 7.—Parliament did not meet yesterday, pending the reception of M. Golovin, president of the Lower House, by Emperor Nicholas, which took place yesterday.
His majesty declared himself "thoroughly satisfied with the first session of the House, and assured the president that he and the Ministers were inspired by the best feelings toward Parliament, and hoped that its work, with the assistance of the legislative projects which the Ministers had prepared, would be beneficial to the country."

Head Found In City Hall.

Kingston, March 7.—Laborers working on the dome of the city building found a tin pall containing the perfectly preserved head of a middle aged man.
An inquiry was made and it was discovered that a medical student at one time had used the tower as a laboratory and on being graduated, left the head, which probably has been in the tower ten years.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brewster
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR DILATED LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE, NON-TOXIC.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

BIRD AND BEE.

A Chase Almost as Rapid as Flash of Light.

Here is a story as told by a gentleman who spends the greater portion of his time studying the habits of birds: A humming bird with an angry dash expressed its disapproval of the presence of a big bumblebee in the same tree. The usually pugnacious bee intently followed, but he did not leave the tree. He darted back and forth among the branches and white blossoms, the humming bird in close pursuit. Where will you find another pair that could dodge and dart equal to these? They are like flashes of light, yet the pursuer followed the track of the pursued, turning when the bee turned.

In short, the bird and the bee controlled the movements of their bodies more quickly and more accurately than he could control the movements of his eyes. The chase was all over in half the time that it takes to tell it, but the excitement of a pack of hounds after a fox was no greater. The bee escaped, the bird giving up the chase and alighting on a twig. It couldn't have been chasing the bee for food, and there is no possible explanation of its attack except that it wanted all the honey itself.

The Queer Little Ermine.

The ermine is a queer animal. It is one thing in winter and another thing in summer. In winter its fur is as white as snow, and it is called the ermine. In summer it turns a reddish brown on the upper part of the body and a light yellow on the lower part, and it is then called the stoat. This change is familiar to naturalists, but not to ordinary people, and the ermine and the stoat are therefore generally regarded as distinct animals. The fur of the ermine is much valued. At one time it was a mark of royalty, and the state robes of judges and magistrates were lined with it as an emblem of purity. The ermine is so cunning in its ways that it is almost as difficult to catch it as it is to "catch a weasel asleep." In fact, about the only way to capture it is to mark its course from its home and then strew mud in its pathway. When the dainty, fastidious little animal reaches the point where the mud is strewn it will lie down and subject itself to risk of capture rather than smirch one of its snow white hairs.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Always Stops the Cough

It combines the potent healing virtues of the pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe.

A cough is caused by the presence of phlegm in the throat and lungs, and continued coughing is liable to distend the bronchial tubes, congest the lungs and produce inflammation or hemorrhage.

A neglected cough can have but one result. It leaves either the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

A single dose of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will stop the cough, soothe the throat and heal the lungs.

Read what Miss Nettie A. Seely, Ashland, N.B., says: "I take much pleasure in recommending Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, for I have found it a very valuable remedy for coughs. My mother has used it in our family for a long time and whenever any of them get a cough, mother will say: 'I will have to get some Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for I know it is good, and always stops the cough when nothing else will.'"

Insist on getting Dr. Wood's as it is the genuine, put up in yellow wrapper. Price 25 cents at all dealers. 3 pine trees the trade mark.

Subscribe for The Planet—and Do It Now!

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

A FAMOUS GAMESTER.

Amazing Skill of Captain John Scott at Whist.

HIS RAPID ROAD TO WEALTH.

The Winnings of the "Gentleman Gambler" at White's, in London, in the Eighteenth Century Exceeded \$5,000,000—Fox's Reckless Play.

Of all the gentlemen gamblers at the close of the eighteenth century in England a single one is noted for the impetuosity and the regularity of his winnings. This was John Scott, who, beginning as a penniless captain, wound up his career as a millionaire general. On the subject of the campaigns he conducted history is silent, but contemporary London was full of talk of his marvelous luck with dice and cards, and the marital misfortunes of his later life gave more material for the gossip. Writing to Richard Bentley from Arlington street on Feb. 25, 1755, Horace Walpole says: "The great event is the catastrophe of Sir John Bland, who has flitted away his whole fortune at hazard. He tother night lost in reckless play an immense sum to a Captain Scott, who at present has nothing but a few debts and his commission."

Sir John Bland, to conclude here the history of that luckless dicer, shot himself dead, after losing the last of his fortune, in Kippax park.

Captain John Scott was of that branch of the numerous Scott family of which Sir Walter was a member, and his ancestor in the thirteenth century was that famous chemist, Michael Scott, who won the name of wizard. A later Scott distinguished himself in the time of Charles II. by marrying, when he was himself only fourteen years old, a lady who was three years his junior. The bride was Mary, countess of Buccleuch, in her own right the richest heiress in Scotland. The marriage was a secret one, and none of the friends and few of her family were informed of it until the day after. The youthful bridegroom did not profit greatly by this match, for his bride died at thirteen. Her sister Anne, who succeeded to her titles and estates, made a marriage with the pet son of Charles II., Monmouth, and had a numerous family.

It was sixty years later, or about 1750, that young Scott, son of the laird of Scott's Tarvet, entered King George's army. Two years later he was in London and in the midst of the most reckless set of spendthrifts, rakes and gamesters that English society has ever known. Sir John Bland was only one of a thousand rich young Englishmen who threw away fortunes over the gaming table at White's. The one historic loser of that era was Charles James Fox, Pitt's rival. Fox gambled away, all told, no less than \$5,000,000. Scott was the very antipodes of Fox. When he died, at a ripe old age, he left a fortune as great as that with which Fox had begun, and every penny of it had been won at the gaming table. Fox was a ripe scholar. Scott was almost illiterate. Fox said that losing was the next greatest pleasure to winning. Scott never lost or so rarely that it did not affect the serenity of his career as a winner. Fox would go home in the morning after a night in which he had gambled away \$10,000 or \$20,000 and immediately lose himself in a study of Sophocles or Eschylus. Scott, like the sensible fellow he was, would button his coat over the portmanteau in which he carried away winnings of an equal or even greater amount and immediately go to bed so as to be fresh for play in the morning.

When Scott found himself in London and amid the wild young men of his era, he determined that gaming was his only chance of getting money. When he engaged himself to throw a series of mains with Sir John Bland, he had, as Horace Walpole puts it, nothing "but a few debts and his commission." His shrewdness taught him that there was nothing in dicing, at which a stupid man has as good a chance as a bright one, and so he speedily gave up hazard and applied himself to whist, at which game fortune fights on the side of the skillful player. Never in the history of play did men gamble for such high stakes as Scott and his victims did at White's between 1753 and 1780. Scott's system was an exceedingly simple one. He gave himself the best of it in every possible way. He never went to the gaming table unless his head and his stomach were in the very best order. He never lost his composure or his good nature for an instant. He played a perfectly fair and honorable game, and at first he made it a rule never to play for more than a fixed sum, which he could afford to lose. He won so steadily that it wasn't long before he was prepared to risk any sum which even the wealthiest or the most reckless of his adversaries would venture to propose.

A story which illustrates capitally Scott's patience in the face of hard luck has been preserved. One night while he was at the card table news was brought to him that his wife, the first Mrs. Scott, had given birth to a girl.

"Ah," he said, "I shall have to double my stakes to make a fortune for this young lady."

But in a few hours he was £8,000 to the bad. Retaining his invariable serenity, he said he was sure of his luck returning, and at 7 a. m. he went home the winner of £15,000. That's the sort of play that went on at White's night after night during the years that John Scott was winning the largest fortune ever accumulated by a gentleman gambler.

Bowling Is Lone Survivor.

Kingston will very heartily enter into the suggested celebration of the jubilee of the Canadian Press Association in 1903, the organization having started there in September, 1899. The City Council will likely invite the association. It is felt that the most desirable time would be in the summer, when pleasant trips and other enjoyments could be had. The regular meeting of the association could be held in Toronto in February, and the annual outing and celebration could occur in August or September. The Kingston newspapermen will do all in their power to make the event memorable. It is suggested that the association rear a tablet in the City Hall to commemorate the occasion. In looking over the list, it would seem that Sir Mackenzie Bowell of the Belleville Intelligencer is the only living person who was at the organization of the association.

A Square Deal

Is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicines for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and their formulas are stated under oath as being complete and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that the ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native medicinal roots found growing in our American forests and while potent to cure are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate woman. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A much better agent is used both for treating and preserving the medicinal principles used in them, viz., pure triplite distilled glycerine. This agent possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable antiseptic and antiferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heart-burn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. Besides curing all the above diseases, ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its ulcerative stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use is persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchitis, throat and lung affections, except consumption in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hacking coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

Grace By Weights.

It has been suggested, I see, that it would make for the greater dignity and grace of future generations of English women if from an early age female children were made to constantly carry weights on their heads, as they do in the east. There is nothing, so to say, to keep our women properly balanced. They hop, wriggle, shuffle, mismanage their arms and hips, poke forward their heads and generally walk as if they were either deformed or dropping to pieces.—London World.

Woman Dead at Ninety-Nine.

Kingston, March 5.—Mrs. Lapping, one of the oldest residents of Garden Island, died Sunday. She was 99 years of age.

BIG CANADA.

Sad News Will Take Six Months to Get to Trading Post.

Hundreds of miles from Winnipeg, in lonely northern trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company, the two sons and daughter of ex-Chief Factor Cammell are living, ignorant of the death of their father, which took place in January in Winnipeg. Not until next July will the sad news reach them. W. E. Cammell, the oldest son, has followed in his father's footsteps, and is an accountant in the Company's service at Moose Factory. Fred Cammell is in charge of the post at Fort Simpson, and Mrs. Harding lives with her husband at Fort Resolution.

The late Captain Julien Cammell was born 68 years ago in Caylon, where his parents were then living, his father being an officer of the British ordnance. After being educated in England, he joined the army in 1853, being anxious to see service in the Crimean war. But his regiment did not go after all, being later sent to Canada and stationed at St. Johns, Quebec. In 1857 a portion of the Royal Canadian Rifles, a Colonial regiment, was despatched to Red River by way of Hudson Bay, and with it, as an ensign, marched young Cammell. The expedition left Montreal by sailing ship on the 20th of June, 1857, and arrived at Fort Gary on the 15th of October of the same year. The force was sent to Red River by the British Government in anticipation of trouble with the United States over the Oregon boundary, and also at the solicitation of the Hudson Bay Company, who feared that the natives were contemplating mischief. The soldiers remained at Fort Gary two years, when the regiment was disbanded, most of the men returning home. Capt. Cammell became infatuated with the adventurous life of buffalo hunting on the plains, and in 1860 joined the service of the H. B. Co., and was sent to the Mackenzie River district in the Far North. Major Seaton is said to be the last surviving member of the expedition of 1857, which numbered 118 men and 16 women.

Capt. Cammell was an able and efficient officer, and rose steadily in rank in the Company's service. Appointed chief trader in 1872, he was given charge of the Mackenzie district in 1878, and in 1892 became chief factor. He retired in 1901, after forty years' service in the Mackenzie River district, of which he was in charge for twenty-three years. The deceased officer was famous as an athlete. On the same day he captured a 200-pound deer and a ten-pound trout. The fisherman was trolling for trout, when several deer swam past his boat. The man managed to catch hold of an old buck as he was going by, and, having no gun, attempted to kill the animal with a clasp knife. Struggling violently, the deer got away, and as it swam off it carried the fisherman's line upon its horns. Picking up his oars, the man started in pursuit, but was unable to bring the deer to bay and kill it until after

A Wondrous Fish Story.

Not many persons have the luck of a fisherman on the Arrow Lakes, British Columbia, last summer. At the same time he captured a 200-pound deer and a ten-pound trout. The fisherman was trolling for trout, when several deer swam past his boat. The man managed to catch hold of an old buck as he was going by, and, having no gun, attempted to kill the animal with a clasp knife. Struggling violently, the deer got away, and as it swam off it carried the fisherman's line upon its horns. Picking up his oars, the man started in pursuit, but was unable to bring the deer to bay and kill it until after

Destroys Hair Germs

Falling hair is caused by germs at the roots of the hair. Dandruff is caused by germs on the scalp.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

NEW IMPROVED FORMULA

quickly destroys all these germs, keeps the scalp clean and healthy, stops falling hair.

The New Kind

Does not change the color of the hair

J. C. AYER CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

about two hours of pursuit and fighting.

Most amazing, however, was the fact that then developed. The fishline was still fastened about the deer's horns, and hanging on the hook was a fine ten-pound trout, that had seized the bait as the deer dragged it through the water. The fisherman bore home in triumph both fish and animal.

Only One Each.

By the treaty of 1817, Great Britain and the United States bound themselves not to keep more than one war vessel apiece upon Lake Ontario.

FIGHTING THE STORM.

The few straggling ducks that tempt the strenuous Canadian climber had a distressing time in the storm that swept the lake on a recent Sunday morning, writes S. T. Woods in The Globe. The great, white-crested waves chased and crowded one another down the lake, rearing up in angry impetuosity, struggling forward in the crush, or turning to dash against the rising barriers of white ice that protect the shore with their endless line of distorted peaks and fantastic embraures. They struggled against the cross currents to attack the eastern lighthouse, and build up the great, irregular masses of ice formed by the breaking spray. The searching gale from the west caught and rushed up every open space in the disturbed ice of the bay, and even in the broken and grinding blocks of loose ice, moving them here and there in uncertain formations. There was no rest on the deep water, and every straggler seeking shelter in the bay was driven off in distress by the insupportable wind. A bluebird moving against the wind along the ice barriers of the shore with outstretched neck and swift, quivering wings rose with inherited caution to avoid the

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper

They are the world's masters who have first mastered themselves.



St. George's Baking Powder

There, Madam! That's the name of the new Baking-Powder I have been telling you about—and it's a pure Cream of Tartar Baking-Powder.

You may call me a pure-food reformer if you like—but I don't like to ask anybody else to eat what I would not eat myself—and I don't want to eat the adulterations that are put in some Baking-Powders.

St. George's Baking-Powder is manufactured here in Canada, by The National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited—the largest wholesale and manufacturing chemical house in Canada.

There's no duty to pay, and so the makers don't need to adulterate it to reduce the cost. Then, the fact that the makers are right here, where we can reach them, insures their keeping the goods up to the mark.

You know, I keep the best of everything, and St. George's Baking-Powder is what I recommend every time.

Thank you! That one can will make you a permanent customer for St. George's!