

THE MARKETS.

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

Tuesday Evening, March 5.
Liverpool wheat futures closed today 3/4 lower than yesterday, and corn futures 1/2 higher.
At Chicago, May wheat closed 1/2 higher than yesterday, May corn 1/2 lower, and Winnipeg Options.

Winnipeg wheat futures closed today: March 74 1/2 bid, May 70 1/2, July 71 1/2. Oats futures, March 30 1/2 bid, May 28 1/2, July 29 1/2.

Leading Wheat Markets.
New York 83 1/2
Chicago 83 1/2
Winnipeg 83 1/2
St. Louis 83 1/2
Minneapolis 83 1/2
Duluth 83 1/2

Toronto Grain Markets.
Wheat, spring, bush, \$0.71 to \$0.75
Wheat, fall, bush, \$0.68 to \$0.70
Wheat, red, bush, \$0.72 to \$0.73
Barley, bush, \$0.78 to \$0.79
Oats, bush, \$0.44 to \$0.45
Rye, bush, \$0.65 to \$0.66
Clover, bush, \$0.50 to \$0.51

Liverpool Grain and Produce.
Liverpool, March 5.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red western winter, 4s 2 1/2d. Futures firm; March 6s 5d, May 6s 5 1/2d, July 6s 2 1/2d.
Corn—Spot American mixed, new, quiet, 4s 5d; American mixed, old, steady, 4s 7 1/2d. Futures quiet; March 4s 4 1/2d, May 4s 4 1/2d, July 4s 4 1/2d.
Beacon—Cumberland old, quiet, 50s; short clear backs steady, 49s 6d; shoulders, square, easy, 48s.
Lard—Prime western, in tierces, easy, 47s 6d; American refined, in tins, 48s 3d; duty 4d.
Hides—Common steady, 50s 7 1/2d.
Turpentine—Spirits steady, 52s.

New York Dairy Market.
New York, March 5.—Butter—Steady; receipts, 5000; western factory, common to first, 18c to 21c.
Cheese—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 3000; Wisconsin, 20c; Pennsylvania, 20c; New York, 20c; white, 22c; do, choice, 20c to 21c; brown and mixed, extra, 20c; firsts to extra firsts, 18c to 19c; western firsts, 18c to 19c; official price, 18 1/2c; seconds, 17 1/2c to 18c.

CATTLE MARKETS.
Cattle are steady—Hogs 5c to 10c lower at Buffalo.
Liverpool, March 5.—Liverpool and London cattle are steady at 11c to 12 1/2c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerated beef is quoted at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c per lb.

Toronto Live Stock.
Toronto, March 5.—Receipts of live stock were light—50 car loads, composed of 810 cattle, 645 hogs, 182 sheep, 76 calves and 15 horses.

Exporters.
The supply of shipping cattle was limited. One lot of 15 picked out of more than 150 butcher cattle were bought by Brown and Wilkinson of Galt at \$5.50 per cwt. The next best lot was bought by J. B. McLeod at \$5.25 per cwt. The third lot was bought by H. H. Atkinson, 1340 lb. each, at \$5.12 1/2, and the fourth sold around \$5 per cwt. Exporters' bulls were quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Butchers.
Prime picked lots of butchers sold at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. Choice, \$4.50 to \$4.80; fair to good, \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium butchers and good cows, \$3.50 to \$4.15; common butchers and canners at \$3.50 to \$4.20.

Milk Cows.
There were about 30 milkers and springers, none of which could be classed as being very choice. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$35 each.

Veal Calves.
There is a good demand for choice veal calves, but few are coming forward. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$7 per cwt. A few prime new milked calves would bring from \$25 to \$30 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.
The run being light, the market remained quiet. Prices were as follows: Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt; common lambs, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Deliveries light; market inclined to be easier, with select, \$6.50 to \$6.80; lights, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per cwt.

East Buffalo Cattle Market.
East Buffalo, March 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; slow and easier; prime steers, \$6.50 to \$6.80.

Veals—Receipts, 200 head; slow; \$4.25 to \$5.00.
Hogs—Receipts, 2000 head; slow and 5c to 10c lower; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; \$7.50 to \$7.60; roughs, \$6.50 to \$6.80.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1400 head; active; sheep steady; lambs 5c higher; lambs, \$5 to \$7.50.

New York Live Stock.
New York, March 5.—Beef—Receipts, 1010; none on sale; feeling nominally steady for steers; bulls and cows weak. Exports today, 18 cattle and 80 sheep to Europe. 1000 cattle, 1000 sheep and 6000 quarters of beef.

Cattle—Receipts, 180; very little doing, but feeling steady; common to fair veals sold at \$5 to \$6.25 per 100 lb.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1080; sheep steady; choice lambs fair steady, but none offered; common sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$4; veals, \$5; yearlings, \$5; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3005; feeling steady.

Chicago Live Stock.
Chicago, March 5.—Cattle—Receipts, about 3000; market steady; veals to best steers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.50; bulls, \$3 to \$4.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, about 12,000; market steady; choice heavy shipping, \$6.50 to \$7; light butchers, \$6.00 to \$6.50; light, mixed, \$5.50 to \$6.50; packing, \$5.50 to \$6.50; pigs, \$5.75 to \$6.75; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, about 12,000; market stronger to 10c higher; sheep, \$3.25 to \$5; lambs, \$5 to \$6.75.

Earl Grey at Levis.
Quebec, March 6.—Earl Grey visited the Caisse Populaire, Levis, yesterday, accompanied by a cousin, George Grey, Col. Hanbury Williams and Mr. Rickard.

Mr. Desjardins, the founder and manager, explained the system of the institution minutely, the Governor-General evincing keen interest.

Faith Healers Fight Bill.
Quebec, March 6.—A deputation of osteopaths and Christian Scientists, mostly from Montreal, protested yesterday against the clause in the bill of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which, if adopted, would prohibit them practicing their methods of cure.

M. C. R. Men Strike.
Windsor, March 6.—One hundred men, employed at the Michigan Central tunnel, went on strike yesterday. They were asked to change from an eight-hour shift to a ten-hour shift, with the same pay.

King Goes to Biarritz.
Paris, March 6.—King Edward went to Biarritz yesterday by a special train.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

PURELY VEGETABLE. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

An enthusiast writes: For over twenty-five years the West has been calling for the construction of a line of railway from Manitoba, and what is now known as Saskatchewan, to Hudson Bay. At the beginning the call was weak, and has not always been unanimous.

The plain fact is that the present outlet, via Lake Superior, even when doubled in capacity, is not capable of handling the increasing export of grain, and cattle from the West. It is more than likely that the success of the Hudson Bay route would stimulate trade with the British Isles to such an extent that the imports and exports via the old way would be doubled in a comparatively short time, and in the end the East would be benefited by increasing trade, production and population west of Lake Superior.

It is always acknowledged at the outset that Hudson Bay is only available for a part of the year; for about four months, and if the history of navigation on Lake Superior is repeated, these four months may be lengthened out to near five months in time, and with increased knowledge and aids to navigation. But during these four months it will be found that its utmost capacity in handling from not only the Canadian West, but from the northern states in the United States.

Not must it be supposed that during the remainder of the year, the rails would be allowed to rust. At the close of navigation in the bay, the railway lines would continue to carry grain to the elevators at Churchill for storage, and it would be as safe there as if held in western elevators, or at Port Arthur, for the opening of navigation on Lake Superior. For return traffic the trains would have for some months the handling of the cargoes (not of a rush kind) from the British Isles, dumped there by the fleets of tramp steamers which would hurry to take part in the four months' rush of traffic from Europe to the centre of the North American continent.

West or Centre?

For years the great bulk of Canadians spoke of the "Northwest Territories." Now that has generally turned into the "Great West," or the "Western Provinces." But here comes the Victoria Colonist speaking of a fuel famine in this part of the world, and it quite naturally calls the parts affected "The Central Provinces." With the steady westward growth of population, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta cannot remain either Western or Northwestern. Why not call them the Prairie Provinces, which designation will properly fit them whatever happens?

HAD THIRTY-TWO BOILS AT ONE TIME

Two Bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters Cured Him.

Impure organic action makes bad blood, so, too, bad blood, in turn, makes impure action of every bodily organ. If the blood becomes impure, poisoned or contaminated in any way from constipation, biliousness or any other cause, some especially weak organ must soon become diseased thereby, or the whole system may suffer in consequence.

Pimples, boils, blotches, ulcers, festering sores, abscesses, tumors, rashes or some serious and perhaps incurable blood disease may result. There is no medicine on the market to-day to equal the old and well-known remedy,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

for all cases of bad blood.

Mr. Ernest B. Tupper, Round Hill, N.S., says: "I think Burdock Blood Bitters a great medicine for boils. I had them so bad I could not work. I had thirty-two on my back at one time. I used only two bottles of B.B.B. and they completely cured me. I cannot recommend it too highly."

Price \$1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.00.

Subscribe for The Planet—and Do It Now!

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.

What He Stands For—Will Help to Bring Different Shades of Opinion More Closely in Touch.

Much interest has been taken in the election of the new Anglican Archbishop. This is not to be wondered at, for the policy of the ruler or rulers of any religious body influences the future of that organization either for evil or for good. In respect of Archbishop Sweetman, it is believed that his occupancy of the high office will distinctly tend towards unity within the Anglican communion in Canada, says The Mail and Empire. It will help to bring the different shades of opinion more completely into touch, and will thus give strength to the Church in its work among the people.

Once a Divided Body.

It must not be forgotten that the Church of England has continued, and still contains, many varieties of opinion on matters of polity and of practice. These have arisen under circumstances and conditions that are a part of the history of the Old Land. Many differences are traceable to local sentiment. Thus there are parts of England and Ireland that are exceedingly "low," while elsewhere the "high" prevails. The Low Church was a protest against what was believed in some quarters to be a tendency towards Rome. The High Church was one of the fruits of the Oxford movement, which was designed to give life to what in many English parishes was a dead religion. Both shades of thought came to Canada and were left to work out their own future.

It happened that 25 or 30 years ago there was a great deal of friction. The first Bishop of Toronto, Dr. Strachan, although originally a Presbyterian, was somewhat "high" in his views.

A "High" Clergy.

This prelate introduced many of the pioneer clergymen, and these gentlemen were, generally speaking, inclined to be "high." At the same time, the laity favored the "low," or Evangelical view. This situation led to action in the synod, which was established in 1853. There, after an interesting struggle, the lay element secured the right to share in the choice of the parsonal clergyman. Hitherto the bishop had made the appointment without reference to the desires of the congregation. Henceforth the appointment was to be made by the bishop after consultation with the churchwardens and the lay delegates, who were to represent the views of the people. This arrangement did not, however, settle everything. The Low Church party still felt that the High Church influence was growing, and that Trinity College, which was presided over by one of the ablest of English clergymen, Provost Whitaker, aided in that process.

The Church Association.

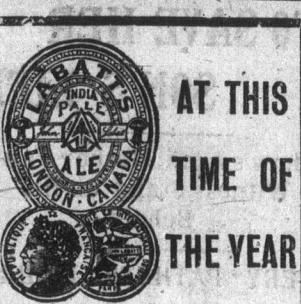
This belief led to the formation of the Church Association, a Low Church society, in which Hon. Edward Blake and Hon. S. H. Blake took a lively interest. The association established a Low Church Divinity school, now known as Wycliffe College, to train for the Church clergymen of Evangelical views. The then bishop, Dr. Bethune, declined at first to recognize the new college. This meant that the young clergymen could not be called to the Diocese of Toronto. In consequence of this state of affairs, the Low Church body withdrew its support from the mission fund and left that fund very bare, indeed. The matter came up for discussion in the synod in 1877, and after a long debate, in which Provost Whitaker and Hon. Edward Blake took the lead, a compromise was reached under which Wycliffe College was to be recognized, and the subscriptions to the mission work were to be restored.

A Great Clash.

In 1873 Bishop Bethune died, whereupon the battle between "high" and "low" became violent in connection with the election of his successor. Each side wanted to have a representative of its own view in the episcopal chair. The High churchmen nominated Provost Whitaker, of Trinity College. The Low churchmen proposed Dr. Sullivan, who afterwards became Bishop of Algoma. Both were very able men. Dr. Whitaker was a polished and a profound speaker; Dr. Sullivan was a great pulpit orator. It happened that at that very time a dispute on the subject of a clerical appointment was at its height. Provost Whitaker had been acting as commissary for Bishop Bethune during the last illness of that prelate. A vacancy had occurred in the parish of Oshawa. The people wanted Rev. Mr. Fortin, and Provost Whitaker insisted upon appointing instead Rev. Mr. Johnson. The case went into the courts, and, while there, Dr. Whitaker figured as the exponent of absolutism for the bishop.

An Inopportune Candidate.

The candidature of Dr. Whitaker was, under the circumstances, very inopportune and highly unfortunate. The laity as a body opposed him. At the same time, the clergy, with few exceptions, declined to accept Dr. Sullivan, the nominee of the Low Church party. Eighteen votes were taken, and in all of them the attitude of the parties remained unchanged. This rendered a compromise necessary, and, after a meeting of both sides, Bishop (then Archdeacon) Sweetman was chosen. Dr. Sweetman is a moderate or broad churchman. Both shades of thought united under him, and each agreed to view the other not merely with toleration, but with the warmest feelings. There has been no trouble since. The Anglican Church appears really to have changed its tone. Instead of representing antagonistic views arising elsewhere, it has taken upon itself a character agreeable to its own Canadian people. Dr. Sweetman, as Bishop of Toronto, worked towards a happy solution of the long standing difficulties, and no doubt, as Archbishop, his influence will be thrown still more strongly in the direction of union.



Everyone needs something to create and maintain strength for the daily round of duties.

There is nothing better than an Ale or Porter, the purity and merit of which has been attested by chemists, physicians and experts at the great exhibitions.

ASK FOR Labatt's (LONDON)

Costly Seat in Commons.

The 1,273 candidates who sought political honors at the last general election in Great Britain paid £1,166, 888 13s. 2d. for the privilege. They polled between 5,645,104 votes so that each vote cost them on the average 4s. 11-1/2d.

The dearest seat in the House of Commons was that won by Mr. J. H. Bethell, who sits for the Romford Division of Essex. He paid £3,840 for the honor, but as he polled 21,534 votes the cost of each was below the average, working out at only 3s. 7d. each.

The cheapest seat in the House for which the owner had to fight was that held by Mr. John J. Mooney, the member of Newry, who paid £121 8s. 1d. for the 802 votes he obtained, or an average of 3s. 1-1/2d. His opponent's 736 votes cost him £372 9s. 3d., an average of 7s. 4-1/2d. each.

Mr. Keir Hardie's and Mr. Will Thorne's expenses amounted to £633 and £738 respectively, while among the bills paid by the members of the Cabinet and ex-Ministers were the following: Mr. John Burns, £877; Mr. A. Birrell, £826; Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, £718; and Mr. Balfour's unsuccessful contest at Manchester cost him £997 14s. 6d. The Prime Minister, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, only paid £469.

Best for Bread Best for Pastry

Beaver Flour Manitoba Spring Wheat is a blend of Ontario Fall Wheat and Pastry.

Beaver Flour

takes up water readily stands up in the oven makes the whitest, most nutritious Bread—and the lightest Pastry. Yields MORE of both to the barrel.

Is not that the flour YOU want?

AT YOUR GROCER'S.

Dealers, write us for prices on Food, Canned Goods and Cereals.

T. H. Taylor Co., Limited, Chatham, N.S.

"Ian MacLaren."

When the Rev. Dr. John Watson, D.D., better known to thousands of novel readers as "Ian MacLaren," retired from Sifton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, over a year ago he gave as his reason the fact that he was worn out and could not go on. Yet, luckily for the world of literature, he has since completed another story, and hopes shortly to pay a visit to America. There are few "retired" members of any profession who work so hard as Dr. Watson, says M. A. P., and he still preaches vigorously from time to time, and uses his pen with almost startling rapidity. Although his ancestors were Scots, "Ian MacLaren" was born in England, and after being educated in the land of his forefathers he returned to the land of his birth to attain both fame and fortune. Dr. Watson holds many advanced views on various topics of the day, and among other things advocates the prohibition by law of marriages of the unfit. He is a superb optimist and believes that while the world of to-day is better than ever it was, the world of the future will be even better still.

PATERSON'S COUGH DROPS

They will cure

Subscribe for The Planet!

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

Minard's Liniment cures Rheumatism.

A FAMOUS VIKING.

Late Captain Jackman of Newfoundland Captured in His Time 552,510 Seals.

In the death, recently, of Captain Arthur Jackman, Newfoundland lost its most famous Viking. For over forty years this mariner navigated a ship to the ice-fields off the coast of Newfoundland in quest of seals. Some of the adventures in which he was the hero are amongst the most thrilling incidents in marine annals.

His name is a household word all over the island colony for his skill and daring as a mariner, and as probably the greatest and most successful captain who ever steered a ship through the frozen ocean in search of seals.

His knowledge of the coast of Newfoundland evoked universal admiration. He was able to find his way through the most dense fogs and furious tempests with amazing certainty; his record on the coastal service being marked by scarcely an accident. This year, for the first time in over forty years, the famous old mariner will be missing at the ice. He has gone on his last voyage, the ocean—eternity; the pilot—death.

His Sealing Career.

Captain Jackman was born in 1843 at Renews, where the first of the Jackman family settled on coming to Newfoundland from Devonshire, nearly two centuries ago. Animated by the spirit of daring and adventure characteristic of the race, he took to the sea as a pursuit, and sailed as a lad with his elder brother, the late Capt. Wm. Jackman. In 1865, at the age of 22, he was given command of a schooner at the seal-fishery, continuing to prosecute that industry until 1871, when he made his last voyage in a sloop, the Fanny Bloomer.

Appointed Master.

Then he was appointed master of the Hawk, in succession to his brother, who had been promoted to the command of the first steamer Eagle, which had then been brought out, a new ship from Scotland. During the ensuing 35 years he has had command of the following sealing steamers: Hawk (six springs), Falcon (four springs), Northall (one spring), Eagle (six springs), Aurora (four springs), Terra Nova (six springs), the present Eagle (three springs).

During these 36 years he has brought in 552,510 seals, 552,510 seals, or an average of 15,347 per year, the aggregate value being estimated to exceed \$1,000,000.

During this period more than 8,000 men have been under his command, and he has the record of never having lost one. In the worst blizzards that beset the fleet he always contrived to pick up his crews. Some years, however, deaths have occurred to some of his men through colds, or other diseases, but in 1897, the stormiest spring in sealing annals, four of them died of diphtheria. That was the year he killed his trip off the Virgin Rocks, and was the only one of the fleet to load. He did the same again in 1905, and great was the sensation caused by his unexpected appearance after getting a trip away off the Banks.

Arrived First.

On March 21, 1878, he arrived first in the Falcon with 21,190; on March 31, 1885, in the Resolute with 34,632; on March 27, 1895, in the Aurora with 29,916, and on March 23, 1905, in the Eagle with 32,064. He also enjoyed the reputation bringing in a saving trip every year. During his career two ships were lost under him, the Hawk in 1876, and the Resolute in 1886; but the crews were saved each time. In 1885, when Bowring Bros. took the first coastal contract, with the Curlew and Plover, Capt. Jackman was appointed to the command of the former ship on the west route and continued on that service for years. In 1889 he and his crew in the Plover narrowly escaped death, while on a voyage from Sydney to St. John's with a cargo of coal, and their rescue was one of the most thrilling incidents in marine annals.

His Arctic Record.

Besides his sealing voyages, Capt. Jackman was the pioneer of the Newfoundland whaling industry, and went to the Arctic seas several years. Commander Peary, the famous Arctic explorer, made his first trip there with Capt. Jackman in 1886. In 1883, while on a whaling voyage, the Eagle was lost, and the story of how Captain Jackman brought his crew safely in open boats through hundreds of miles of ice-strewn seas, is equal to any in Arctic annals, and is one of the most stirring in marine history.

When the "Discovery" South Polar expedition was frozen fast in Antarctica waters, and the Admiralty bought the sealer "Terra Nova" for a relief expedition, Commander Montgomerie, of H. M. S. Charlydis, who was entrusted with getting a ship and a commander, chose Captain Jackman. In 1900 he went in the Kite to the relief of the American whaling station in Cumberland Sound, Baffin Land, after a sailing vessel bound there from Boston had been wrecked on Northern Labrador; and though it was very late in the season when he received orders to start, he carried out his mission with conspicuous success. His last great feat was the towing to St. John's, in the trawler Maricoff shortly before Christmas, 1904, of the schooner Bessie Dodd, cast away on Labrador. Dr. Grenfell lavished unstinted praise upon him for his splendid work on that occasion.

Work of Canadian Artists.

An interesting sign of the times is the predominance of Canadian scenes and sketches in the work of Canadian artists. There was a time when our artists received all their inspiration from Europe; they were taught in European schools, and painted European landscapes, or, if by chance they sketched a Canadian scene, it was from the point of view of an Old Country man. But now all that is changed. During the last few years there has arisen a generation of men who paint Canada as it appears to them. Northern Ontario has been a very special source of inspiration to these men.



Best Food for Children

Is pure, wholesome Bread—makes 'em strong, active and happy

You can Bake that kind of Bread from

PURITY FLOUR

Produced by the most modern milling from the very finest Western Canada Hard Wheat.

Yields most nutriment at least cost Absolutely dependable in Baking

Sold Everywhere in The Great Dominion

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., Limited Mills at Winnipeg, Ooderick and Brandon

TCIRTSID

SOUTH HARWICH.

Robt. Green has purchased a horse from Wm. Townsend.

Owing to an epidemic of measles the Fourth Line School is closed.

Mrs. Leslie Huffman entertained at pedro on Monday of last week.

John M. Maynard is getting his timber ready to erect a barn in the spr. agy.

Conviction is an idea on fire.

ARE YOU THINKING OF EXCHANGING YOUR OLD PIANO OR BUYING A NEW ONE

Taking it for granted you will answer "Yes" to the above question we will respectfully ask that you visit our Showrooms before you decide finally on the new piano.

We believe, if we are allowed the privilege of showing you the magnificent instruments assembled here and explaining the various points wherein "Nordheimer" pianos excel all others; that you will ultimately have a "Nordheimer" placed in your home.

And when you buy a piano at "Nordheimer's" you are sure of a fair and square deal. No special favors to "Friends of the family" or "Squeezing strangers" for the highest possible price. The One Price System is strictly enforced at Nordheimer's, and everybody is treated exactly alike.

Every piano bears a ticket which shows the lowest price for which that particular piano will be sold.

The "Nordheimer" reputation for square-dealing assures you a fair price for the piano you wish to exchange.

* Call in and see us at your earliest convenience. Don't let the question of terms stand in your way. We can arrange terms easy enough to satisfy most anybody.

Our Mr. R. V. Carter will visit Chatham frequently in our interests and will be pleased to furnish you with any information you may desire. Correspondence addressed to him in care of the Garner House will receive careful attention.

Nordheimer's Limited, London.