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LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and Proprietor.

God's in His heaven,
All right with the world,
— Browning.

A Jubilee Hospital for London.
The special committee of the London City Council will meet on Monday night to further consider propositions looking to a jubilee celebration of her Majesty's sixtieth anniversary as Queen of Great Britain.

Many projects have been talked of. Some would like to have a statue of the Queen set up on Victoria Park, others favor a Victoria boulevard established on either side of the river down as far as the waterworks. The most commendable scheme, if it could be carried out, would be the establishment of a new general hospital, the radical improvement of the present institution. In some respects—namely, in point of management—our hospital is all that can be required. But in other details the establishment is away behind the age.

Could not the well-to-do in this city of London and county of Middlesex, which municipalities jointly share in the benefits accruing from the hospital, set an example to the people at large by heading a list of subscribers for the construction of a Victoria Jubilee Hospital? The corporations could do their share, but many individuals would no doubt desire to have the honor of providing a wing, a ward, a cot, or even a brick for the structure. It would be a great achievement, worthy of a progressive and sympathetic community.

The Canada Presbyterian voices public sentiment when it thus refers to the Opposition tactics in the Ontario Legislature: "May we say to our Ontario legislators, Gentlemen, kindly give us something not quite so stale as the surplus and the daily allowance of a lunatic? The number of cents per day expended on each insane person in the province is not a question that large-hearted men care to hear discussed several weeks each year, and the discussion must be exceedingly painful to worthy citizens who have friends in our asylums. Go on, gentlemen, to something new."

The New License Bill.
A western member of the Ontario Legislature writes that those temperance people who have been protesting against the provisions of the new license act do not appear to have seen the measure. In fact, he says, they have jumped before they came to the stile. The bill is certainly advanced temperance legislation.

In the first place it will reduce the number of licenses now in force by over 100, and this, with the annual reduction that takes place by the retirement of men from the business, means about an annual reduction of two hundred. The power still remains with city councils to reduce the number further if they so desire. No matter what is the limit allowed by the act, there is no limit, as heretofore, with regard to the reduction which may be made by municipal councils. By prohibiting the sale of liquors to boys under 21 years of age it will practically put half, and the most important half, of the whole population of Ontario, under prohibition.

The measure, as a whole, is on a line with the progressive legislation which has placed Ontario in the van of new as well as of old world communities. It may not please everybody; no law of this kind ever does. But moderate men in all classes of the community will recognize its merits.

A Good Appointment.
The appointment of Mr. Alfred Jury, the well-known labor advocate, as Dominion immigration agent at Liverpool, will meet with general indorsement in Canada. Mr. Jury has been an earnest student of the position of Canada as a field for immigrants, and can be relied on to encourage no immigration that will be inimical to the wage earners, as has too often been the case in the past. What this country needs is men who will go on the land and capitalists who will invest their money in the employment of labor in the development of our natural resources.

The Nicholas Wilson Jubilee.
The demonstration in honor of Mr. Nicholas Wilson, for 50 years a teacher in the schools of this city, was a noteworthy celebration. It is not often that a man attains his jubilee any line of continuous service these days, and never before have the citizens of London been able to do honor to one of themselves under such circumstances.

Mr. Wilson may well be proud of the esteem in which he is held, not only by his own pupils resident in London, but in all parts of the world, many of them occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

What is there about the recipient of last night's testimonial which has kept him in the front rank of instructors of youth in this progressive Province amid all the changes of half a century? May we not find the secret of Mr. Wilson's success and his great old age in his carefulness to adapt himself to the needs of the day, no matter what they called for? In other words, Mr. Wilson, by careful study and earnest work, has "kept up with the procession," and has demonstrated that for the man who wills it to keep young in methods, and in adaptation to the needs of the age, there is no "dead line" of 50, 60, or even 70 years of age.

It is true that no such celebration has ever taken place in this city, and probably not in Canada, and the like may never occur again. But the fact that a man who has taught the young for 50 years is still teaching, and enjoys the confidence and respect of pupils present and pupils past, as well as fellow-citizens generally, demonstrates that which we here emphasize. Latterly there has been too great tendency on the part of the people to see everything in youth and young manhood, and to readily set aside the mature in years and experience.

If the unique celebration of last night tends to check this disposition, which often does an injustice to a worthy man, and an injury to the community, it will be especially beneficial.

So far, there is no fun in the Ontario Legislature. Opposition. They are as solemn as the professional advance agents of a funeral. Cannot someone discover another calf with a cough? Intelligence from Great Britain is to the effect that large sums of British money are about to be invested in Canadian enterprises. The disposition to invest money is confined to no one industry, but Englishmen are freely looking for opportunities for the use of their capital in farming, mining, lumbering and urban industries. Much money that would have gone to South Africa but for the shortsighted policy of the Transvaal Government, in refusing English-speaking settlers their rights as free men, and in over-taxing their industry, is coming our way. The Trade Bulletin announces an investment of \$2,200,000 of British money in Quebec Province alone.

This influx of capital, which we all hope will earn due reward for its owners, shows that the old world capitalists have faith in the future of the Dominion. Its investment must have a perceptible influence on the prosperity and progress of Canada.

Times are brightening in Canada, despite the waiting policy of many merchants, caused by the fact that the new tariff will not be brought down in Canada until early next month. The failures in the Dominion last month were 51, compared with 66 in the corresponding week last year.

Freemasons Set the Example.
The London "Advertiser" has of late thrown out some very sensible suggestions as to dinner reform. Why should public dinners, it asks, not begin at 6 o'clock, so that they may be over at a reasonable hour, they certainly are rather long, windy and generally wearisome, as all who have had to wait for the customary platitudes which accompany the usual tags, "the press," "the ladies," at say 2 o'clock in the morning, know to their discomfort and fatigue. Then again it is reasonably argued that "The Queen and all in authority" would be a sufficiently comprehensive toast to embrace at least half a dozen sentiments usually calling forth a great deal of frothy talk, the object of which, except to kill valuable time, is far from apparent. The ideal banquet is summed up in Spencer's lines: "To festive mirth be this white hour assigned, and sweet discourse the banquet of the mind." The usual stereotyped and tedious speeches seldom banquet the mind. "The Tiser" is correct. The public dinner, like many other matters, needs reforming.

The reform has begun. The Masonic Past Masters' Association of this city have resolved that their forthcoming banquet, at which the Grand Master will be a guest, shall begin at 7 p.m., thereby dispensing with the necessity for participants taking two evening meals, as has hitherto been the custom when public dinners began at from 8:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. In toast composition the fraternity are understood to have long since taken the lead by dispensing with all unnecessary sentiments. The experiment of the London Past Masters, if successful, will no doubt be generally followed by other bodies. The late dinner and the all-night oratory is a bore.

The Postoffice Scandals.

The Ottawa correspondent announces that the accounts of the Dominion Postoffice Department have been specially audited, and that the examination reveals facts that will startle the people of the Dominion. It has always been understood that the deficit of the department has been \$500,000, but this special auditing shows that the deficit is about \$700,000 more, or a total of about \$1,200,000. Thousands of dollars of accounts against the department were left unpaid by the late Government, and at the time of the change in June, for some reason or other, no statement was prepared for submission to the House by the officials of the department. This, it submitted, would have shown the deficit to be in the neighborhood of a million and a quarter. The records show that most extravagant demands were made on the late Government by postal contractors, railway lines and steamship companies, and that in nearly all cases the demands were granted. In some cases, contracts were, on expiry, renewed, and the contract price not only increased, but, in some instances, about doubled, and thousands were frittered away in useless expenditure. No attempt seems to have been made by former Postmaster-Generals to get value for the money expended. Wherever there was an opportunity for economy it seemed to be rejected, and wherever extravagance could be encouraged it had the sanction of the department. The change in government did not come any too soon.

Mr. W. C. Moscrop, St. Marys, well and favorably known throughout Western Ontario, was on Thursday last placed in the field by the Liberal party of South Perth as their candidate for the Legislature. Hon. Thomas Balfour, the former member, was nominated, but he was not prepared to accept, and the nomination of Mr. Moscrop was unanimous. He will be elected.

AILSA CRAIG

Seeking Health in California—An Appreciated Minister.

Ailsa Craig, March 4.—Mr. J. W. Leonard, of Toronto, general superintendent of the C. P. R., accompanied by his wife and son, passed through Ailsa Craig on Wednesday, en route for California. They go south to New Orleans, thence to Los Angeles, hoping that the salubrious air of the Gulf of Mexico, also the mild breeze of the Pacific slope may prove beneficial in Mrs. Leonard's ailment.

At the last regular meeting of the quarterly official board of the Methodist Church, Ailsa Craig, the Rev. C. E. Hartman, cordially invited by the unanimous vote of the board, to reduce his superintendent of the circuit for the third year.

GRANTON

Marriage of the Daughters of Mr. James Hobbs.

J. A. Grant, Advertiser Business Agent.
Granton, March 5.—The residence of Mr. James Hobbs was the scene of a happy gathering on Wednesday evening last, the occasion being the marriage of his youngest daughter Annie, to Mr. Wm. Edy, of the north end of the city of London township. The Rev. Mr. Harrison officiated, while Miss Carruth, of London, and Mr. J. C. Rigney, of Point Edward, assisted the bride and bridegroom respectively. After a sumptuous repast and an evening of social enjoyment the estimable young couple took their departure for their home amid the congratulations of their many friends.

Miss Lizzie Perry, of Manitoba, is visiting at Mr. Robert Radcliffe's.

THE DOOR TO GOOD HEALTH

Is Through the Kidneys—Like a Well Planned Sanitary System They Keep the Body Human Healthy—They Keep Sufferers From Disease.

The kidneys have very appropriately been described as the sanitary system of the human body. Let them become impure and disease follows quickly, and unless the obstructions are removed, death will be the result. Mr. D. J. Locke, of Brookville, P.Q., suffered for years from complicated kidney trouble, and spent over \$100 in vain efforts to secure relief, but no relief came until he used South American Kidney Cure. His statement is that three bottles completely cured him, and today he is in the enjoyment of sound health. In the most distressing cases this remedy gives relief in six hours. Sold by C. McCallum and B. A. Mitchell.

The Washash Railroad.

If you are contemplating a trip to the gold mining country, please consider the merits of the Washash Railroad, the short and true route via Detroit, Chicago, and St. Paul, to all points in the Kootenay district. Passengers leaving London and points west by a.m. train, reach St. Paul next day at noon, where direct connections are made for all points in the gold fields. Quickest and best route to Hot Springs, Ark.; Old Mexico, California, and all western points. Tickets and time-tables of this great railway from any railroad agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. 53 tr

Preparing to Fight.

Greece Assumes a Determined Attitude.

And Every Preparation Is Being Made to Fight Turkey.

The People Enthusiastic in Their Support of King George.

Some 15,000 Men Investing Heraklion—The Situation at Cana—No Answer Yet to the Powers' Ultimatum.

Athens, March 6.—The greatest activity is being displayed in Athens in making preparations to give battle to the Turks should they cross the Greek frontier. The Ministry of War presents a most animated scene. Officers in uniform stroll the corridors, and orderlies are constantly being dispatched in every direction with orders to different commanders. The telegraph wires are constantly busy with dispatches to officers in distant places. The most energetic measures are being taken for the mobilization of the forces. There is a similar scene of activity at the Ministry of Marine, where everything possible is being done to place the fleet in readiness for any contingency.

DEFIANT.
There is no sign anywhere of the king or Government receding from the position they have taken, and it is ominous that in the face of the threat of combined Europe the warlike preparations are being carried on with feverish activity. The most intense enthusiasm is everywhere displayed, and the people display no fear of the prospect of an appeal to arms. They know full well that the Greek army and the whole of Southern Europe would be set on fire. It is this that the powers wish to prevent, but if they attempt to use force to compel Greece to accept their demands, there is a very strong probability that Greece will apply the torch that will start a conflagration the result of which no one can foretell. It is believed here that the powers, seeing the chance of their becoming involved in a general war owing to their conflicting interests, will make haste slowly in attempting to force the Greeks to withdraw their support from the Cretan Christians.

CALLING OUT THE RESERVES.
It has been decided that there shall be a general mobilization of the Greek forces, and to this end the two classes of reserves that had been summoned previously have now been called out. The reserve forces alone give a total of 104,500 men, and what is called the territorial army, which numbers upwards of 140,000 men, a not by any means inconsiderable force. The assembling army numbers about 25,000 men of all arms. Ammunition and supplies for the troops are being sent rapidly as possible, and in a few days the whole available war strength of the nation will have been prepared for any emergency that may occur.

SUPPORTING THE KING.

Athens, March 6.—People who have arrived here from the provinces have expressed no surprise at the enthusiastic support that is being given by the Athenians to the Government. They say that there is more enthusiasm in the places that come from than is displayed in the capital and that there is a grim determination to support the king and Government in any steps they may take to maintain their present position. Dispatches are being received from Italy and Epirus report the passage of large quantities of munitions of war to the frontier, where troops are being massed as speedily as the resources at the command of the military authorities will permit.

AT HERAKLION.

Athens, March 6.—Advices received here show that the force of Christians who are investing Heraklion number fifteen thousand men. The insurgents have stopped all communication with the town by land, and it is certain that unless the foreign warships actively intervene in behalf of the Moslems the town will shortly be compelled to surrender. The small detachments of sailors and marines landed from the various warships still occupy the town, but without the aid of the fleets they could make but a feeble defense against the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents.

NO REPLY TO THE POWERS.

London, March 6.—It is expected that the reply of Greece to the ultimatum of the powers will not be made till Monday, her last day of grace. The feeling grows outside officialdom that the reply will be a negative one.

AFFAIRS AT CANA.

Cana, March 6.—The insurrection has disorganized everything through-

out the island. No attempt is made to administer justice in the courts. Many of the court officials have fled from the various towns and come to this city for protection under the guns of the foreign warships, while other officials have left the island entirely. Col. Vassos has disclaimed all responsibility for the acts of the Cretan insurgents, who are besieging the Turkish position back of Selino. He states that the Greek regular troops are there.

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

St. Petersburg, March 6.—The semi-official Journal de St. Petersburg publishes a long statement to the effect that the Imperial Cabinet is animated by an ardent desire to expedite the work of appeasement, and took the initiative in proposing the scheme formulated in the identical notes to Turkey and Greece. It concludes: "There is reason to hope that further difficulties will not arise, and that Greece will prove her wisdom by bowing to the mighty will of united Europe. In the common interests of peace and legality, Greece cannot desire to endanger her future by acts of imprudence calculated to compromise it. The Greek may be happy in the knowledge that their Cretan kinsmen will in future enjoy local autonomy, assuring their welfare and tranquility. Russia, who has never at heart the interests of the Christian people of the east, will regard the suggested solution with all the greater satisfaction, as it is in harmony with her desire for universal appeasement, and is in the spirit of equity by which the Imperial Government is constantly inspired."

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone writes from the South of France that to expel the Greek troops from Crete and keep as police the butchers of Arakios is to deepen the disgrace of the powers.

THE PORTES POSITION.

Vienna, March 6.—It is stated here that the Porte has accepted the settlement of the Cretan difficulty agreed upon by the powers, which contemplates the establishment of an autonomous administration on the island, the withdrawal of Greek troops and fleet from the island. The same authority states that the action of the foreign warships are preparing plans to coerce Greece into complying with the demands for her evacuation of the island in the event of her failure to do so within the six days prescribed. Constantinople. Evidence has been given today of the feeling that has been created in Albania by Greece's demand of the powers. A strong force of Albanians, who were all prepared for active hostilities, surprised the Turkish reserves, who were marching to the Greek frontier. The reserves were disarmed by their captors, who appropriated to themselves the captured rifles and war material carried by the reserves.

STATEMENT IN THE BRITISH HOUSE.

London, March 6.—In the House of Commons, Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the British Government is in sympathy with the Christians and Greeks who are besieged by the Turks. After 12 o'clock last night, eight hours of the House, the Government leader in the House, arose to answer a question asked by John Morley, who desired information as to the identical dispatches presented to the Governments of Turkey and Greece. Mr. Balfour said the Government had received a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that the note had been presented to the Porte.

EASY VICTIMS.

A Large Percentage of Members in the Commons Suffer From Catarrh—The Hope of Cure Found in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—They Tell Their Own Story of Successful Recovery Through This Remedy.

Mr. W. H. Bennett, member for East Simcoe, and forty-nine others of the House of Commons, have, over their own signatures, told of the good effects of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. What the remedy has done for these Parliamentarians it is doing for thousands of others in public and private life the Dominion over. With cold in the head it gives immediate relief inside of half an hour, and a little perseverance quickly rid the head of all trouble. It is easy and pleasant to use and produces no harmful after effects.

Fiji is the only British colony in which the natives pay their taxes in kind—chiefly in coconuts. Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

OAK HALL.
The Great One-Price Clothiers
Great Snaps for Tonight-Saturday:
Men's Suits, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$7 50.
Three Cases Children's Clothing.
Boys' 2-Piece Suits, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 65, \$1 75, \$2, \$2 50.
Boys' 3-Piece Suits, \$2 75, \$3, \$3 50.

Bat and Ball Given Free to Every Purchaser of Boys' Suits.

OAK HALL.
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ALFRED TAYLOR, Manager.

Saturday Night Fair
From 7 to 10 O'Clock

CHAPMAN'S
ON GROUND FLOOR.

- HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, double soles, heels and toes, worth 35c, Saturday Night 27c
- HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, double soles, heels and toes, worth 50c, Saturday Night 38c
- HOSE—Children's All-Wool Hose, double heels and toes, worth 18c, Saturday Night 12 1-2c
- GLOVES—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Gloves, worth 15c, Saturday Night 6c
- GLOVES—Ladies' Tan and Cream Undressed Musquetaire Kid Gloves, worth 75c, Saturday Night 50c
- GLOVES—Ladies' Colored and Black Kid Gloves, Saturday Night 25c
- TIES—Fancy Plaid Silk Windsor Ties, worth 25c, Saturday Night 18c
- VESTS—Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Vests, worth 25c, Saturday Night 19c
- CORSETS—Steel-Filled Corsets, E.T. brand, worth 75c, Saturday Night 58c
- TIGHTS—Ladies' Black All-Wool Equestrian Tights, worth \$1, Saturday Night 73c
- SHIRTS—Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, fast colors, worth 75c, Saturday Night 50c
- UNDERWEAR—Men's Heavy Ribbed Underwear, worth 50c, Saturday Night 37 1-2c
- JACKETS—Men's All-Wool Cardigan Jackets, worth 75c, Saturday Night 42c
- MITTS—Men's Heavy Home-Made Mitts, worth 40c, Saturday Night 25c
- SOCKS—Men's Black Ribbed Wool Socks, worth 25c, Saturday Night 3 for 50c
- SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, worth 60c, Saturday Night 43c
- UNDERWEAR—Men's Fine Flannel-Lined Underwear, worth 50c, Saturday Night 38c
- CAPS—Men's Gray and Black Astrachan Caps, worth 50c, Saturday Night 35c
- CAPS—Men's Fine Sealette Caps, worth \$1, Saturday Night 60c
- MUSLINS—One table of Art Muslin, worth 10c and 12 1-2c yard, Saturday Night 7 1-2c
- MUSLINS—One lot choice designs in Art Muslins, 58 inches wide, worth 20c and 25c, Saturday Night 15c
- DRAPERY—Very fine lot Art Drapery, worth 20c a yard, Saturday Night 15c
- SILKS—One table of Silks, worth 25c, Saturday Night 12 1-2c
- SILKS AND SATINS—One table of Silks and Satins, very special lot, for Saturday Night 25c
- SKIRTING—Ten pieces Moreen Skirting, in two-toned effects, worth 50c, Saturday Night 35c
- BLANKETS—All-Wool Blankets, large size, worth \$4, Saturday Night \$3 25
- SHEETING—Bleached Sheet, 2 1/2 yard wide, worth 30c, Saturday Night 22c
- COTTON—White Cotton 36 inches wide, worth 10c, Saturday Night 8c
- TABLE COVERS—Tapestry Table Covers, worth \$1, Saturday Night 50c
- DAMASK—Unbleached Table Damask, wide and fine, worth 45c, Saturday Night 39c
- FLANNELLETTE—Plain and Fancy Flannellette, great snap, worth 10c, Saturday Night 5c
- QUILTS—Colored Quilts, new designs, full size, worth \$2 50, Saturday Night \$1 50
- DAMASK—Bleached Table Damask, 62 inches wide, only 47c, Saturday Night
- WRAPPERETTE—German Wrapperette, good patterns, fast colors, worth 12 1/2c, Saturday Night 8c
- MUSLINS—Check Muslins, fine quality, worth 12 1/2c to 15c, Saturday Night 10c
- SHIRTING—Oxford Shirting, fast colors, good patterns, worth 10c, Saturday Night 8 1-2c
- SHEETING—Bleached Twill Sheet, two yards wide, worth 25c, Saturday Night 20c
- SERGE—Navy Serge, for boys' wear, all wool, worth 30c, Saturday Night 25c

ON FIRST FLOOR.

- CLUSTERS—Men's Very Heavy Frieze Ulsters, worth \$7, Saturday Night \$4 95
- OVERCOATS—Men's All-Wool Beaver Overcoats, chamolins lined, worth \$12, Saturday Night \$8 50
- SUITS—Men's Genuine Tailor-Made Scotch Tweed Suits, worth \$15, Saturday Night \$9 50
- SUITS—Men's Double-Breasted All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$7, Saturday Night \$4 69
- SUITS—Men's Black Worsted Suits, striped pants, worth \$12, Saturday Night \$8 50
- PANTS—Men's Gray Twill Tweed Pants, worth \$2 25, Saturday Night \$1 50
- ULSTERS—Any Boys' Frieze or Tweed Ulster in the House, worth \$4 50, Saturday Night \$2 48
- SUITS—Boys' Two-Piece Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$3, Saturday Night \$1 98
- SUITS—Boys' Three-Piece Heavy Tweed Suits, worth \$1 50, Saturday Night \$3 75
- PANTS—Boys' Heavy Tweed Serge Pants, worth 50c, Saturday Night 29c
- JACKETS—Your choice of any Ladies' Jackets in stock, worth from \$12 50 to \$18 50, Saturday Night \$5 95
- JACKETS—Your choice of our \$10 Ladies' Coats for, Saturday Night \$3 95
- JACKETS—24 Coats, worth from \$4 50 to \$5, Saturday Night \$1 99
- WRAPPERS—Your choice of 100 Ladies' Wrappers, flannellette and eiderdown, worth \$2 50, Saturday Night \$1 49
- WRAPPERS—One lot of Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75, Saturday Night \$1 25
- WAISTS—Three only, Flannellette Blouse Waists, worth \$1 25, Saturday Night 90c
- WAISTS—Eight only, Plaid Waists, worth \$3 75, Saturday Night \$2 50
- CAPES—Great snap in Capes, your choice of 18, worth from \$15 to \$30, Saturday Night Just Half

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S
126 and 128 Dundas Street.
LONDON - - - - - ONTARIO

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier, to great credit have been accomplished through purified blood - cures of scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, nervousness, that tired feeling. It cures when others fail, because it

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease and eliminates every germ of impurity. Thousands testify to absolute cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although discredited by the failure of other remedies. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best - Is fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. See.

Commercial.

American Grain Markets Agitated by the Unsettled Situation in Europe.

Local Market.

(Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.)

London, Saturday, March 6.

Wheat (red), per bu. 72c to 74c

Wheat (white), per bu. 72c to 74c

Oats, per bu. 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c

Peas, per bu. 35c to 42c

Corn, per bu. 25c to 26 1/2c

Buckwheat, per bu. 24c to 25 1/2c

Rye, per bu. 22c to 23c

Barley, per bu. 20c to 22c

Beans, per bu. 25c to 40c

There was about the slowest season today of any Saturday since the winter began. Receipts of poultry, live and dressed, were moderately good. Quite a lot of hay came in and a good many potatoes.

Butter and eggs were as plentiful as usual, but the receipts of grain were very small.

Meat scarcer. Dressed hogs advanced another 25 cents.

Hides and tallow steady and scarce. General values as follows:

Wheat, white, fair, per 100 lbs. 120 to 125

Wheat, red, fair, per 100 lbs. 120 to 125

Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs. 120 to 125

Wheat, per 100 lbs. 120 to 125

Peas, per 100 lbs. 35 to 40

Corn, per 100 lbs. 25 to 26 1/2

Buckwheat, per 100 lbs. 24 to 25 1/2

Rye, per 100 lbs. 22 to 23

Barley, per 100 lbs. 20 to 22

Beans, per 100 lbs. 25 to 40

Honey, per lb. 10 to 12

Cheese, per lb. 5 to 6

Eggs, per doz. 11 to 12

Butter, per lb. 10 to 11

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English Markets

Liverpool, March 6.-Closing.

Wheat-Spot firm; demand poor. No. 2 red spring, 4s 10d; No. 1, 4s 11d; No. 3, 4s 12d; No. 4, 4s 13d; No. 5, 4s 14d; No. 6, 4s 15d; No. 7, 4s 16d; No. 8, 4s 17d; No. 9, 4s 18d; No. 10, 4s 19d; No. 11, 4s 20d; No. 12, 4s 21d; No. 13, 4s 22d; No. 14, 4s 23d; No. 15, 4s 24d; No. 16, 4s 25d; No. 17, 4s 26d; No. 18, 4s 27d; No. 19, 4s 28d; No. 20, 4s 29d; No. 21, 4s 30d; No. 22, 4s 31d; No. 23, 4s 32d; No. 24, 4s 33d; No. 25, 4s 34d; No. 26, 4s 35d; No. 27, 4s 36d; No. 28, 4s 37d; No. 29, 4s 38d; No. 30, 4s 39d; No. 31, 4s 40d; No. 32, 4s 41d; No. 33, 4s 42d; No. 34, 4s 43d; No. 35, 4s 44d; No. 36, 4s 45d; No. 37, 4s 46d; No. 38, 4s 47d; No. 39, 4s 48d; No. 40, 4s 49d; No. 41, 4s 50d; No. 42, 4s 51d; No. 43, 4s 52d; No. 44, 4s 53d; No. 45, 4s 54d; No. 46, 4s 55d; No. 47, 4s 56d; No. 48, 4s 57d; No. 49, 4s 58d; No. 50, 4s 59d; No. 51, 4s 60d; No. 52, 4s 61d; No. 53, 4s 62d; No. 54, 4s 63d; No. 55, 4s 64d; No. 56, 4s 65d; No. 57, 4s 66d; No. 58, 4s 67d; No. 59, 4s 68d; No. 60, 4s 69d; No. 61, 4s 70d; No. 62, 4s 71d; No. 63, 4s 72d; No. 64, 4s 73d; No. 65, 4s 74d; No. 66, 4s 75d; No. 67, 4s 76d; No. 68, 4s 77d; No. 69, 4s 78d; No. 70, 4s 79d; No. 71, 4s 80d; No. 72, 4s 81d; No. 73, 4s 82d; No. 74, 4s 83d; No. 75, 4s 84d; No. 76, 4s 85d; No. 77, 4s 86d; No. 78, 4s 87d; No. 79, 4s 88d; No. 80, 4s 89d; No. 81, 4s 90d; No. 82, 4s 91d; No. 83, 4s 92d; No. 84, 4s 93d; No. 85, 4s 94d; No. 86, 4s 95d; No. 87, 4s 96d; No. 88, 4s 97d; No. 89, 4s 98d; No. 90, 4s 99d; No. 91, 4s 100d; No. 92, 4s 101d; No. 93, 4s 102d; No. 94, 4s 103d; No. 95, 4s 104d; No. 96, 4s 105d; No. 97, 4s 106d; No. 98, 4s 107d; No. 99, 4s 108d; No. 100, 4s 109d; No. 101, 4s 110d; No. 102, 4s 111d; No. 103, 4s 112d; No. 104, 4s 113d; No. 105, 4s 114d; No. 106, 4s 115d; No. 107, 4s 116d; No. 108, 4s 117d; No. 109, 4s 118d; No. 110, 4s 119d; No. 111, 4s 120d; No. 112, 4s 121d; No. 113, 4s 122d; No. 114, 4s 123d; No. 115, 4s 124d; No. 116, 4s 125d; No. 117, 4s 126d; No. 118, 4s 127d; No. 119, 4s 128d; No. 120, 4s 129d; No. 121, 4s 130d; No. 122, 4s 131d; No. 123, 4s 132d; No. 124, 4s 133d; No. 125, 4s 134d; No. 126, 4s 135d; No. 127, 4s 136d; No. 128, 4s 137d; No. 129, 4s 138d; No. 130, 4s 139d; No. 131, 4s 140d; No. 132, 4s 141d; No. 133, 4s 142d; No. 134, 4s 143d; No. 135, 4s 144d; No. 136, 4s 145d; No. 137, 4s 146d; No. 138, 4s 147d; No. 139, 4s 148d; No. 140, 4s 149d; No. 141, 4s 150d; No. 142, 4s 151d; No. 143, 4s 152d; No. 144, 4s 153d; No. 145, 4s 154d; No. 146, 4s 155d; No. 147, 4s 156d; No. 148, 4s 157d; No. 149, 4s 158d; No. 150, 4s 159d; No. 151, 4s 160d; No. 152, 4s 161d; No. 153, 4s 162d; No. 154, 4s 163d; No. 155, 4s 164d; No. 156, 4s 165d; No. 157, 4s 166d; No. 158, 4s 167d; No. 159, 4s 168d; No. 160, 4s 169d; No. 161, 4s 170d; No. 162, 4s 171d; No. 163, 4s 172d; No. 164, 4s 173d; No. 165, 4s 174d; No. 166, 4s 175d; No. 167, 4s 176d; No. 168, 4s 177d; No. 169, 4s 178d; No. 170, 4s 179d; No. 171, 4s 180d; No. 172, 4s 181d; No. 173, 4s 182d; No. 174, 4s 183d; No. 175, 4s 184d; No. 176, 4s 185d; No. 177, 4s 186d; No. 178, 4s 187d; No. 179, 4s 188d; 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F. H. BUTLER,

STOCK BROKER.
Private wire to New York Stock Market,
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MINING STOCKS.

250,000 Shares promoter's
stock in the Noble Trust Mining Company.
London G. M. & D. Co., 250,000 Shares.
Cromwell.

J. F. SAUNDERS, 405 RICHMOND STREET.

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Col. G. M. & D. Co., 250,000 Shares.
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Little Olive Dev. Co., London G. M. & D. Co.
Yukon Gold Fields, London G. M. & D. Co.
Yukon Gold Fields, London G. M. & D. Co.
Yukon Gold Fields, London G. M. & D. Co.

GOLDEN DEPOSIT GROUP

Adjoins Golden Cache.

\$500,000 Capital.

Subscription list for promoters' shares.
Call soon; investigate.

JOHN A. MOODY, LONDON.

Telephone 1175.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The London Gold Mining and Development
Company, Limited.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of
1 per cent on the par value of the stock
in this company is payable on this day
before this date are entitled to share in such
dividend. The dividend is payable at the
office of the company's treasurer, A. Campbell,
Malone Bank Building, London, on or
before Monday, Feb. 15, 1897. (The stock will
be called to shareholders' attention out of the city
dated at London, the 15th day of February,
1897. A. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.)

Commerce and Finance.

Toronto Stock Market.

Toronto, March 6.

Montreal Stock Market.

Montreal, March 6.

Canadian Pacific.

Canadian Pacific.

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Clean With spring in sight

Gloves. With spring in sight
we think of brightness
and cheerfulness. See
how easily you can
keep your hands clean
and soft. The new
gloves sold on the G. T. R. north and
west today at 25¢ to 50¢.

R. Parker & Co.

Canada's Greatest
Dryers and Cleaners.

217 Dundas Street, Telephone 614.

Yellow West.

Steady, with spring in sight
we think of brightness
and cheerfulness. See
how easily you can
keep your hands clean
and soft. The new
gloves sold on the G. T. R. north and
west today at 25¢ to 50¢.

Latest Montreal Markets.

GRAINS AND FEEDS.
Oats—In store No. 2 white, 22¢.
Feed—In store No. 2 white, 22¢.
Feed—In store No. 2 white, 22¢.

Canadian Short Cuts.

Canadian short cuts, 30¢ to 50¢.
Canadian short cuts, 30¢ to 50¢.
Canadian short cuts, 30¢ to 50¢.

Lumber—Quoted at 35¢ to 50¢.

Lumber—Quoted at 35¢ to 50¢.
Lumber—Quoted at 35¢ to 50¢.
Lumber—Quoted at 35¢ to 50¢.

Geo. McBean & Co.

DEALERS IN FARM, MILLING AND
DAIRY PRODUCTS

Consignments and Correspondence Solicited

P. O. Box 807, Montreal.

American Produce Market.

CHICAGO.
Chicago, March 6.—Wheat, Mar. 7, 75¢.
Chicago, March 6.—Wheat, Mar. 7, 75¢.
Chicago, March 6.—Wheat, Mar. 7, 75¢.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 6.—Wheat, Mar. 7, 75¢.
New York, March 6.—Wheat, Mar. 7, 75¢.
New York, March 6.—Wheat, Mar. 7, 75¢.

Flour—Receipts, 8,775 bushels.

Flour—Receipts, 8,775 bushels.
Flour—Receipts, 8,775 bushels.
Flour—Receipts, 8,775 bushels.

Wheat—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Wheat—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Wheat—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Wheat—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Corn—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Corn—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Corn—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Corn—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Soybeans—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Soybeans—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Soybeans—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Soybeans—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Cotton—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Cotton—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Cotton—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Cotton—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Hops—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Hops—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Hops—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Hops—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Lard—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Lard—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Lard—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Lard—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Butter—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Butter—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Butter—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Butter—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Cheese—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Cheese—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Eggs—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Eggs—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Eggs—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Eggs—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Poultry—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Poultry—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Poultry—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Poultry—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Dairy—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Dairy—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Dairy—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Dairy—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Wool—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Wool—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Wool—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Wool—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Tallow—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Tallow—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Tallow—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Tallow—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Skins—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Skins—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Skins—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Skins—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Horns—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Horns—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Horns—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Horns—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Hoofs—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Hoofs—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Hoofs—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Hoofs—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Bones—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Bones—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Bones—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Bones—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Wool—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Wool—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Wool—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Wool—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Tallow—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Tallow—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Tallow—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Tallow—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Skins—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Skins—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Skins—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Skins—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Horns—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Horns—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Horns—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Horns—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Hoofs—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Hoofs—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Hoofs—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Hoofs—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Bones—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Bones—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Bones—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Bones—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Wool—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Wool—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Wool—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Wool—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Tallow—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Tallow—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Tallow—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Tallow—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Skins—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Skins—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Skins—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Skins—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Horns—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Horns—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Horns—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Horns—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Hoofs—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

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Bones—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

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Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

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Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.
Hides—Receipts, 1,000 bushels.

Around the City

—There was no sitting of the week-
ly High Court today.

Mr. L. Bates, of Strathroy, has been
visiting his sister, Mrs. C. Walton,
South London.

—Miss Lena Paladino, who has been
visiting her brother, Mr. Joe Paladino,
of the Lyceum Theatre, Detroit, Mich.,
has returned.

—Alex. Fraser, city, and John Fraser,
M.P., Petrolia, attended the annual
celebration of Clan Fraser in Toronto
on Friday.

—Butter was a scarce commodity on
the market this morning, and as much
as 15 cents per pound was paid for a
basket of fifteen rolls.

—Dayton, McCormick's sixth soci-
able at the academy last evening was
the best of the season, 75 couples be-
ing present. The programme contain-
ed all the new dances of this season.

—Chief Roe, on behalf of the fire
brigade, acknowledges the receipt of
\$35 from the London West Council—
a testimonial for the excellent work of
the city firemen at the big blaze in
the village some time ago.

—Rev. Thomas Whisman preached an
excellent sermon last night at the pre-
munion service in First Presby-
terian Church. Twenty-seven new
members were received into commun-
ion.

—Mr. J. W. Jones has an exception-
ally attractive offering at his weekly
sale this Tuesday morning. It in-
cludes a grand square piano, organ,
silverware and general household ef-
fects, which will be sold without re-
serve.

—Byron Gitty, of Mount Brydges,
who was committed by Squire R. F.
Lacey a few days ago for alleged theft,
was arraigned before Judge Edward
Elliott this morning. He pleaded not
guilty, elected trial by the judge, and
was remanded until Friday next.

—An unusually good concert is prom-
ised Monday evening at St. James'
Presbyterian Church. Miss Ella Morris,
an accomplished elocutionist, and
graduate of Hellmuth; Miss Donald,
soloist; and Messrs. Stockwell, Gibson
and others, will contribute the pro-
gramme.

—The show window of a Dundas
street grocer's furniture, came to grief
yesterday. One of the clerks engaged
in dressing it became, it is said, in-
fatuated with a London belle, as she
passed by, and in his efforts to catch
a last glimpse of her, missed his foot-
ing and fell through the glass.

—The furnishings of the Seventh
Battalion headquarters will be sold on
Thursday next at 2 p.m., by Mr. J.
W. Jones. Two billiard tables, a pool
table and a grand square piano are
among the effects to be put under the
hammer. The carpets and other ele-
gant fittings will also be sold un-
reservedly.

—Detroit, March 6.—Wheat—No. 1 white cash,
80¢; No. 2, 78¢; No. 3, 76¢; No. 4, 74¢; No. 5, 72¢; No. 6, 70¢; No. 7, 68¢; No. 8, 66¢; No. 9, 64¢; No. 10, 62¢; No. 11, 60¢; No. 12, 58¢; No. 13, 56¢; No. 14, 54¢; No. 15, 52¢; No. 16, 50¢; No. 17, 48¢; No. 18, 46¢; No. 19, 44¢; No. 20, 42¢; No. 21, 40¢; No. 22, 38¢; No. 23, 36¢; No. 24, 34¢; No. 25, 32¢; No. 26, 30¢; No. 27, 28¢; No. 28, 26¢; No. 29, 24¢; No. 30, 22¢; No. 31, 20¢; No. 32, 18¢; No. 33, 16¢; No. 34, 14¢; No. 35, 12¢; No. 36, 10¢; No. 37, 8¢; No. 38, 6¢; No. 39, 4¢; No. 40, 2¢; No. 41, 0¢; No. 42, 0¢; No. 43, 0¢; No. 44, 0¢; No. 45, 0¢; No. 46, 0¢; No. 47, 0¢; No. 48, 0¢; No. 49, 0¢; No. 50, 0¢; No. 51, 0¢; No. 52, 0¢; No. 53, 0¢; No. 54, 0¢; No. 55, 0¢; No. 56, 0¢; No. 57, 0¢; No. 58, 0¢; No. 59, 0¢; No. 60, 0¢; No. 61, 0¢; No. 62, 0¢; No. 63, 0¢; No. 64, 0¢; No. 65, 0¢; No. 66, 0¢; No. 67, 0¢; No. 68, 0¢; No. 69, 0¢; No. 70, 0¢; No. 71, 0¢; No. 72, 0¢; No. 73, 0¢; No. 74, 0¢; No. 75, 0¢; No. 76, 0¢; No. 77, 0¢; No. 78, 0¢; No. 79, 0¢; No. 80, 0¢; No. 81, 0¢; No. 82, 0¢; No. 83, 0¢; No. 84, 0¢; No. 85, 0¢; No. 86, 0¢; No. 87, 0¢; No. 88, 0¢; No. 89, 0¢; No. 90, 0¢; No. 91, 0¢; No. 92, 0¢; No. 93, 0¢; No. 94, 0¢; No. 95, 0¢; No. 96, 0¢; No. 97, 0¢; No. 98, 0¢; No. 99, 0¢; No. 100, 0¢; No. 101, 0¢; No. 102, 0¢; No. 103, 0¢; No. 104, 0¢; No. 105, 0¢; No. 106, 0¢; No. 107, 0¢; No. 108, 0¢; No. 109, 0¢; No. 110, 0¢; No. 111, 0¢; No. 112, 0¢; No. 113, 0¢; No. 114, 0¢; No. 115, 0¢; No. 116, 0¢; No. 117, 0¢; No. 118, 0¢; No. 119, 0¢; No. 120, 0¢; No. 121, 0¢; No. 122, 0¢; No. 123, 0¢; No. 124, 0¢; No. 125, 0¢; No. 126, 0¢; No. 127, 0¢; No. 128, 0¢; No. 129, 0¢; No. 130, 0¢; No. 131, 0¢; No. 132, 0¢; No. 133, 0¢; No. 134, 0¢; No. 135, 0¢; No. 136, 0¢; No. 137, 0¢; No. 138, 0¢; No. 139, 0¢; No. 140, 0¢; No. 141, 0¢; No. 142, 0¢; No. 143, 0¢; No. 144, 0¢; No. 145, 0¢; No. 146, 0¢; No. 147, 0¢; No. 148, 0¢; No. 149, 0¢; No. 150, 0¢; No. 151, 0¢; No. 152, 0¢; No. 153, 0¢; No. 154, 0¢; No. 155, 0¢; No. 156, 0¢; No. 157, 0¢; No. 158, 0¢; No. 159, 0¢; No. 160, 0¢; No. 161, 0¢; No. 162, 0¢; No. 163, 0¢; No. 164, 0¢; No. 165, 0¢; No. 166, 0¢; No. 167, 0¢; No. 168, 0¢; No. 169, 0¢; No. 170, 0¢; No. 171, 0¢; No. 172, 0¢; No. 173, 0¢; No. 174, 0¢; No. 175, 0¢; No. 176, 0¢; No. 177, 0¢; No. 178, 0¢; No. 179, 0¢; No. 180, 0¢; No. 181, 0¢; No. 182, 0¢; No. 183, 0¢; No. 184, 0¢; No. 185, 0¢; No. 186, 0¢; No. 187, 0¢; No. 188, 0¢; No. 189, 0¢; No. 190, 0¢; No. 191, 0¢; No. 192, 0¢; No. 193, 0¢; No. 194, 0¢; No. 195, 0¢; No. 196, 0¢; No. 197, 0¢; No. 198, 0¢; No. 199, 0¢; No. 200, 0¢; No. 201, 0¢; No. 202, 0¢; No. 203, 0¢; No. 204, 0¢; No. 205, 0¢; No. 206, 0¢; No. 207, 0¢; No. 208, 0¢; No. 209, 0¢; No. 210, 0¢; No. 211, 0¢; No. 212, 0¢; No. 213, 0¢; No. 214, 0¢; No. 215, 0¢; No. 216, 0¢; No. 217, 0¢; No. 218, 0¢; No. 219, 0¢; No. 220, 0¢; No. 221, 0¢; No. 222, 0¢; No. 223, 0¢; No. 224, 0¢; No. 225, 0¢;

A Love Story.

itzgerald,
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The fac-
simile
signature
of *Chas. H. Fitch* is on
every
wrapper.

rich criminals in Holland were in
cent times condemned was to be
prived of the use of salt.

FREE SAMPLE.

These Pills are only for sale by reliable dealers or direct from this office. PRICE 25c A BOX.

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from 9 a.m., to 7 p.m.
Call and have a cup.

London's Departmental.

B. WILLIAMS,
General Manager

174 to 180 King Street, London, Ontario.

These Pills are only for sale by reliable dealers direct from this office. PRICE 25c A BOX.
The T. A. Slocum Chemical Co., Ltd.
186 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO, O.

1990年12月10日

First Trolley Car.

How It Was Made by Benson Bidwell.

The Father of the Trolley Lives in Poverty While Other Men Have Made Fortunes by His Invention—The Story of His Early Struggles.

Benson Bidwell, the father of the trolley, is living in obscurity and comparative poverty in Rochester, a little Indiana town, while thousands of fortunes have been piled up from the profits of his invention. He is now bringing suit, however, and hopes in time to recover a portion of the millions which should have been his. Mr. Bidwell invented the trolley system which is in use today, and the method of lighting and heating cars by the same current as well. It is the old story of the inventor who worked for years in poverty perfecting his idea and lived to see it appropriated by others who have become millionaires while he still remains in want.

Nearly 20 years ago he had worked out the scheme and had made a working model of his invention, but he was laughed at when he tried to interest people in it. He has lived, though, to see his invention put into operation in city after city and to see a network of trolley lines spread over some of the older states until the swiftly moving cars have woven together town and country in one intricate but solid design. He has seen the trolley fight its way through the courts and conquer the prejudices of the people. He has witnessed it supplant the other forms of short haul passenger transportation, drive out the horse cars, and in some places supplant the cable, but no part of the honor or the profit has been his.

In 1844 Bidwell was a boy of 9 years and was living in Adrian, Mich., where his parents had removed from Livingston county, N. Y. One day he announced that an exhibition would be given in the town hall by Professor Morse, who would "display his wonderful telegraph machine and give a lecture on electricity." Young Bidwell was in the audience, but he was not one of those who jeered at the inventor.

He was deeply interested in the telegraph instrument and in the lecture and managed to have a talk with Professor Morse. Then he made up his mind to study electricity himself, and he began by reading all the literature on the subject he could find. A year later his parents removed to Toledo, and he secured a position as a



BENSON BIDWELL.
messenger boy in the new telegraph office, a line having been established between Toledo and Cleveland.

But this did not give him the advantages he wanted, and in order to pursue his studies in electricity he went to New York in 1867. During the day he worked as a clerk in a store for a small salary, and in the evening he attended the free chemistry lectures in the Cooper Institute. In the realm of fiction such persistence and devotion to a single purpose would be well rewarded, but it was stern reality that Bidwell was dealing with, and so the year 1868 found him in Chicago almost as poor in pocket as ever, but with a good knowledge of electricity and an undiminished idea that this great force ought to be employed in some practical manner. It was while puzzling over this problem that he determined that electricity could be used as a motive power for locomotion. In 1868 he removed to Grand Rapids, and while living there he perfected his model of the trolley car with its overhead lines.

In the meantime he had married, and his children were growing up. From 1868 to 1878 he lived in South Bend, working on his models while his eldest son supported the family by keeping a grocery store. He made a tour through Indiana, giving lectures on electricity and exhibiting his models. He was regarded as a crank and a little serious attempt was paid to him. For several years more he struggled along, meeting with discouragements and rebuffs at every turn. Then in 1883 he heard of the electric exposition which was to be held in Franklin hall.

Confident that here at last was an opportunity for getting his work before the public, he set out on foot with his models, as he did not have money enough to pay car fare. He was helped along by many conductors, to whom he showed his models and who were interested in the invention, and at last he reached Philadelphia.

There he spent several weary weeks in trying to find some one who would furnish the means necessary to build and equip a car large enough to carry passengers. But capitalists only laughed at his soiled and rough looking models, and he was about to give up in despair when a kind hearted and generous German, Wilhelm Reuss, a resident of Philadelphia, volunteered to furnish the funds for an experimental car.

A space of 100 feet was allotted for the exhibit, and after many trials the car was built and put in motion. This first trolley car was only 7 feet long and 4 feet wide, and only 15 passengers could sit on it. But it would run back and forth over the 100 feet of track in a very satisfactory manner, and was one of the attractions of the exhibition.

In 1884-5 Mr. Bidwell operated two cars in an exhibition in Boston and they attracted universal attention throughout New England. All of his inventions were patented as soon as practicable after their discovery, but Mr. Bidwell was a poor business man, and the fruits of his work were gathered by others. About four years ago he brought suit against a Toledo street railway company. St. Paul's they he repeatedly put off. He has refused all offers to compromise, however, and expects some day to win his fight and end his days in luxury.

From Washington to Jerusalem.
Jerusalem is 5,495 miles east of our national capital.

A FICTION FOUNDRY.

Florence Marryat to Start a School For Novelists.

Florence Marryat, daughter of the author of "Miss Marple" and "The House of the Rising Sun," and many other books whose names have been household words for half a century, is going to start a school for novelists in London. She herself has written a whole library of popular fiction, which is read almost as much in America as in England, so she can claim to be familiar with the art.

Miss Marryat is married, and her real name is Mrs. Frances Leach. She lives in



FLORENCE MARRYAT.

West Kensington, London, and has a number of children, two or three of them being grown up. One son is an actor, and another is in the navy. Miss Marryat herself is a stout, energetic woman with short curly hair and a strong mind. She talks in a breezy, self-confident manner, and is fully alive to the fact that her books have a good sale and that she is consequently to be reckoned among the successful novelists. Visitors to her home are not allowed to forget that she is the daughter of Captain Marryat or that she is an author, too, for she has a habit of interrupting a conversation with, "Excuse me a moment while I jot down this lovely idea," and then she will run to her writing desk and probably scribble off a few lines of dialogue between the rich earl and the poor vicar's daughter. She likes to be interviewed, and is fond of telling reporters that "my last book has made a tremendous sensation."

Miss Marryat says that her plan of starting a school for novelists is one that she has long contemplated. "For years past," she says, "I have been bored to death by about 500 friends, who, believing they can write, have brought their work to me for examination and correction. They come in shoals with manuscript and say: 'Oh, Miss Marryat, is this right? Does that end properly? Ought I to kill off the villain?' 'Do you think my hero ought to have whiskers?' 'How would you end this story?' and so on.

"Mind you, for years I have done this, and for the most part these people have come back with a tale about rejected manuscript. Now I am not going to do it any more."

In future, therefore, these budding novelists will have to pay for Miss Marryat's advice and help. In her school she will give lectures on the art of blocking out 500 page novels which end happily.

VANDERBILT IN WASHINGTON

The Winter Home of the Invalid Millionaire.

The Lowery house, which Cornelius Vanderbilt has recently occupied in Washington, is far from being a pretentious mansion, furniture and all. It is a plain, square structure of brick, with sandstone trimmings and was built shortly after the close of the war by the late Archibald Lowery at a cost of about \$20,000.

It has never before been occupied by any one save the Lowery family, but Mr. Woodbury Lowery, the present owner, found



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S WASHINGTON HOUSE.

himself almost alone in the big house and decided that he would rather live with some of his relatives and leave the old house to his sister, who married Count d'Arros, the French minister to Mexico, visited him earlier in the season, and only recently returned to her home in the city of Mexico.

Although the exterior of the house is plain, the furnishings are rich and elegant, though unostentatious. The hallway is wainscoted and paneled in dark wood, hung with fine old paintings and set with carved chairs, the floors being covered with Persian rugs of rare coloring. On the left are the library and dining room and on the right the drawing room.

It is not because Mr. Vanderbilt has a great interest in the doings of the next administration that he has taken a home at the national capital for three months, but on account of his health. He has never fully recovered from the illness from which he suffered several months ago, and it is in compliance with his physician's directions that he made plans to leave his palatial Fifth Avenue home during the worst part of the winter. The climate in New York during February, March and April is a most changeable one and especially trying to invalids, while in Washington some of the finest weather of the year is to be experienced during this period. In the great sunny rooms of the mansion he has hired it is expected that Mr. Vanderbilt will regain health and strength.

The Vanderbilts do not intend to take any part in the gay social whirl of the capital, as the family is still in mourning, and they will live very quietly. That Mr. Vanderbilt intends to do considerable riding is shown by the fact that he has leased commodious stables near the Lowery house and has installed there about 20 horses and 12 or 15 groom and stablemen.

Sir Christopher Wren's Presentiment.

Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's and of many other churches in Great Britain, had a presentiment when he built the completion of the work. He died while the walls were rising, and was buried in a cavity purposely made to receive his sarcophagus.

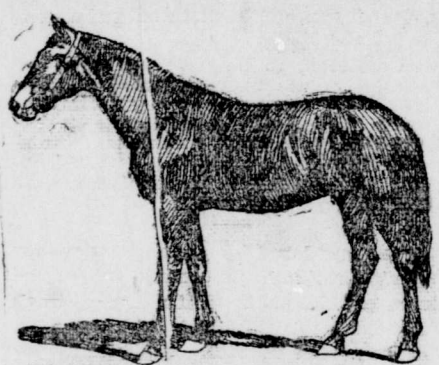
Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of blood diseases, tones the stomach, builds up the nerves.

Pointers on Live Stock.

RUSSIAN TROTTER.

Has a Pedigree Longer Than That of the Romanoffs.

It would be well if the breeders of American saddle and light driving horses would import some of the Russian stock to improve their animals. There has been too much running to British hackneys and thoroughbreds in the United States. It is a question to-day whether the Russian trotter is not superior to the American trotter, with all his renown. Attention to these speed and trotting races has never been given in Russia, as it has been in the United States. The Russians have contented themselves with breeding superb, beautiful, perfect trotting and saddle horses, without much reference to their jockey and racing qualities. The result is per-



YOUNG RUSSIAN TROTTER.

haps the most beautiful and intelligent horsetest to be found on the earth to-day.

A few very wealthy horse fanciers are lately importing Russian animals to cross with the American trotter. When it comes to good looks, the American trotter cannot equal his Russian brother. The Russian is descended from the pure Arabian. The czar's government has been in the business of horse breeding for centuries and has brought it to a perfection unknown elsewhere. The late Senator Stanford of California understood this, and at the time of his death had begun to import Russians for his Palo Alto stud.

The 2-year-old in the illustration is one of a pair of Russians imported by a wealthy New York horse fancier. They have a pedigree older than that of the house of Romanoff. These horses from the cold north are particularly strong and tough in constitution and have hair as soft and fine and shiny as a pretty woman's.

Angora Goats in the South.

I have been breeding Angora goats for 14 years and find it a very profitable business. I have a barbed wire pasture fence, with several division fences, all made of ten of the best barbed wires. Still, the wolves will sometimes get in by scratching through under the lowest wire, but we generally get the wolves now, before they do much damage, by setting steel traps at such holes on both sides of the fence. We generally fasten three steel traps together and do not fasten the traps to anything.

Early in the morning one of the boys will go there with the dogs and the wolf. The dogs will take the trail, and the wolf is generally not more than 300 yards away, often with more than one foot in a trap. If traps are fastened, the wolf or wildcat is more likely to break loose. In very cold weather they are liable to bite their caught feet off or jerk loose, as they soon have no feeling in their freezing feet. If they can travel, however slow, with their dragging traps, they are not likely to try to break loose from the traps.

Most people grade up their flocks by buying fine rams. During the first five or six years rams were very costly, from \$50 to \$100 each, and fine ewes from \$40 to \$80 each. One day a man from Europe looked at my Angoras, and he was so well pleased with one ram and two or three of my finest ewes that he said: "It is foolishness for you to buy costly rams. You can raise the finest rams and ewes that can be bought anywhere." He advised me how to manage in breeding, and, sure enough, I soon improved my flock wonderfully. I bought three more different flocks and kept only the best, continually disposing of the inferior ones. The carcasses of goats in my flock now are much finer than those for which I had to pay \$40 and \$50.

It is a beautiful sight to see a bunch of about 500 Angoras coming home about sundown, with their long, silky fleeces. I have always sheared twice each year—that is, in April and in September. If these nice animals are kept only once in a year, they will soon look as ugly as a scabby sheep. In kidding time it is best to keep those ewes that will soon bring kids in a small pasture separated from the flock. If the weather be cold and wet, they should have a shelter. Dry, cold weather does not hurt them. In hot days the little kids need shade from the hot sun. At first I tried to make the young kids follow their mothers with the flock, but I soon found that it was impossible to do that. The little kids were soon all hidden in the high grass and bushes. After that I followed the advice of older goat men, who left the kids in the pen until they were 6 or 8 weeks old. During the past three years I kept the little kids in a separate small pasture, where they have plenty of shade, water, green shrubbery, weeds and young, tender herbs of various kinds. If allowed to follow the flock too young, they will lie down and go to sleep and be lost.—H. T. F., Tiger Mills, Tex.

A man who has been watching closely for many years says he finds that in all the cities the best poultry selling days are Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

EARLY LAMBS.

Success Is Assured by Careful Attention to Details.

In New York state a few are making a success of raising lambs for the early market. Those who have succeeded in getting the lambs in time have realized a good profit.

A part of our sales of lambs last winter was as follows:

Dec. 21, two lambs at \$2.00.....\$18.00
Dec. 21, one lamb at \$3.00..... 6.00

The one lamb for which \$6 was received was the largest one—was too large for the time of year; hence the lower price. Our next consignment was as follows:

Feb. 28, four lambs at \$7.00.....\$28.00
Feb. 28, one lamb at \$6.50..... 6.50

We continued sending 10 lambs every week or ten days until May 6, when the last were sent, bringing \$2.50 each. The average price obtained for all the lambs sent was about \$5. This price for lambs from 6 to 7 weeks old enables one to realize a fair degree of profit.

Success can only be assured by the most careful attention to details. A warm place must be provided for the sheep, and they should not be allowed to leave their shelter during cold weather. Ventilation of their quarters must be provided, and all direct drafts on the sheep excluded. Before lambing feed lightly with grain and roots. Heavy feeding would cause trouble with the udder. After the lamb is dropped then the grain ration may be gradually increased, and roots or ensilage fed in increased amounts, the purpose being to stimulate milk production, for upon this the growth of the lamb depends. Keep the lambs growing from the start and keep them laying on fat, for, no matter how large the lamb, unless fat and in prime condition he will not bring the best price.

When the lamb weighs from 35 to 50 pounds, he is large enough, and, if fat, will sell well. Dressing should be done by an expert, for the appearance presented when offered for sale may make a difference of \$2 or \$3 in price obtained. It is best before sending a lot to market to correspond with a commission merchant and get information as to when he can best handle them. Early lamb raising is a paying business to him who has the necessary knowledge and skill. There is no little danger of the market becoming overstocked.—L. A. Clinton in Rural New Yorker.

How He Fed Angus "Toppers."

We feed the products of the farm back to the stock and the fields as well. We do not waste our manure, nor do we have to haul much of it, and the farm gets the benefit of being a stock farm.

The steers were fed the first winter on shelled oats, ear corn chopped to short pieces, corn fodder and mixed clover and timothy hay. The summer and fall that they were yearlings they ran on blue grass without other feed. About Dec. 1 we commenced to feed them shocked corn, very gradually and slowly bringing them to full feed. They were now in a larger field, on which had been left plenty of blue grass. In May last, when the corn was getting in, we generally got the steers a pound or so to the steer of oilmeal. About this amount of oilmeal was continued until they were marketed. At all times we tried to maintain variety in the feed. I do not believe that the best results in either gain of pounds or in profit or in quality of beef can be secured without variety in the feed. From calves to the stockyards these cattle had always good, pure water. They were gently handled, and when they came to the stockyards were almost as quiet as a set of milk cows.

The summer that they ran on blue grass only I consider partly lost. The yearlings we have now have had feed all along, and they weigh about 300 pounds more than the \$5.00 steers did at the same age.—L. H. Kerriek in Breeder's Gazette.

Live Stock Points.

There is a call in every direction for good steers for fattening. Even Texas is short on them.

It is better for a farmer's boy to fall in love with a good horse than with a bicycle. Of course he ought to have both if he can afford it, but if he cannot he both, he will let the one go a fine colt. Let him feed it and take care of it when it is little and help train it as it grows to horsehood. Let him educate and break it. He will feel a pride and enthusiasm in his task and will get an object lesson in kindness to animals that will last him all his life.

Eastern farmers cannot any longer make money in grain and hay. Let them turn their attention to the various kinds of minor live stock production, such as raising choice pork for fancy customers or broilers and eggs for hotels and private customers. Horse shoe breeding is another source of good profit where it is rightly conducted. Any of these industries, along with dairying, fruit and vegetable raising or even certain branches of floriculture, will yield good returns. There is money in the fruit and shade tree nursery business, also in bee keeping, in good localities.

An Illinois breeder of Angus steers for market had this season a lot of yearlings that averaged 1,226 pounds each. They were fed always when on pasture as well as at other times. He says he finds constant profit in beef raising, and as much fun as there is in horse racing, which is a very important item. The farmer who does not have any fun in his boys and girls is a miserable old hunk.

The business of raising winter lambs has not yet been overcome. It is a particular sort of business, however, only to be undertaken by those who are prepared for it with warm stabling and plenty of food. A number of farmers in the northern states are making good money out of it. In the southern states, where the climate is not so severe, winter lambs would pay still better than they do in the north.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

LILLIAN NORDICA TO WOMEN.

Health-Giving Paine's Celery Compound the Best Spring Remedy.



Mme. Nordica has the distinction of being the first prima donna born in the United States.

She testifies to the wonderful health-giving effects of the greatest product of medical science—Paine's Celery Compound.

Not since Christine Nilsson has there been a Marguerite to be compared to Nordica's splendid impersonation. All her achieved successes had for a foundation the most thorough study and effort. No one knows better than the applauded prima donna what such severe work means to the nerves and strength. The following letter from Lillian Nordica to Wells & Richardson Company, must be gratefully read by hosts of women:

"It certainly gives me great pleasure to testify to the health-giving effects of Paine's Celery Compound. I truly believe it to be the best of all spring remedies."

If the winter has left you weak and languid, Paine's Celery Compound will restore strength to your nerves, will purify the blood and make you well. Don't allow nervous debility to go on. Take warning from dyspepsia, nervous headache and sleeplessness. Guard against that tired, played-out feeling, that so often appears as spring approaches. Neuralgia and rheumatism—awful enemies—must be conquered. Paine's Celery Compound is the world's true disease destroyer, restorer of the system, and a life-giver at this time of the year. It quickly furnishes nutriment for the innumerable nerve fibres; it arouses the organs of digestion and assimilation, to brisker action; it enables the wasted body to build up flesh and muscle and dissipates every fearful and apprehensive feeling.

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