

Winter Pastimes

Embroiders Easily Defeated by Forest City.

Thamesville Besom-Fishers Outplay the Glencoe.

Detroiters Defeat the Windsor Club-Hockey Events.

Ice-Racing on Lake Scoug—Turf Events in Caledonia and Louisiana—Sharkey Knocks Out Kid McCoy.

CURLING.

LONDON AND EMBRO.

Two rinks of the Embro and Forest City curling clubs played a friendly game at the Simcoe street rink yesterday afternoon. Embro made a poor showing. Score: Forest City, 47; Embro, 15.

Rank No. 1—	Forest City.	Rank No. 2—	Embro.
Dr. Caister.	J. W. McWhinney.	J. G. Ross.	C. Graham.
A. Tizzard.	J. W. McIntosh.	W. McKee.	J. Mattinson.
A. Ross.	C. E. Sterling.	J. W. Gordon.	C. W. Davis.
J. W. Duncan.	W. T. Strong.	W. J. Geddes.	C. S. Hyman.
skip.....13	skip.....22	skip.....8	skip.....25
Total.....21	Total.....47	Total.....29	Total.....43

THAMESVILLE BEATS GLENCOE.

The first curling match of the season at Thamesville took place yesterday between Glencoe and Thamesville. The score: Thamesville, 43; Glencoe, 19.

Rank No. 1—	Thamesville.	Rank No. 2—	Glencoe.
Bodman, skip.....15	Stewart, skip.....19	Moss, skip.....14	Dickson, skip.....24
Total.....29	Total.....43	Total.....29	Total.....43

DETROIT WON.

In the second match of the series between Detroit and Windsor rinks on Monday night, Detroit made 32, Windsor 23, at Windsor, Windsor 29, Detroit 32.

HOCKEY.

AT LISTOWEL.

The intermediate O. H. A. match Monday night, between Harrison and Listowel, was one of the fastest and best games ever played on Listowel ice. The visitors scored two goals in five minutes. Listowel pulled together, and scored until they had 14. Harrison managed to score two more.

AT MONTREAL.

The Montreal Hockey team was defeated by the Victorias in the senior championship series last night by 4 to 2.

AT PARIS.

Paris lost to Stratford in the splendid exhibition game of hockey last night. Score, 6 to 4. The score at half-time was 3 to 2 in favor of Paris. The last half was rougher, and the visitors had much the better of it, scoring 4 goals to Paris' 1.

BASEBALL.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

The twice adjourned annual meeting of the Eastern Baseball League was resumed in New York yesterday. A number of disputes were acted upon, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Powers, Shear, Kuntz and O'Neill, will report on the financial standing of the clubs which have applied for membership, and also recommend a circuit.

AT INGLETSIDE.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Track heavy at Ingletside yesterday. First race, 1 mile, furlongs—Lester won. Score, 6 to 4. Time, 1:16. Second race, 1 mile, furlongs—Norton won. Score, 6 to 4. Time, 1:16. Third race, 1 mile, furlongs—Hardley won. Score, 6 to 4. Time, 1:16. Fourth race, 1 mile, furlongs—Jennie Reed won. Score, 6 to 4. Time, 1:16. Fifth race, 1 mile, furlongs—Rosebush won. Score, 6 to 4. Time, 1:16. Sixth race, 1 mile, furlongs—Al. Smoke won. Score, 6 to 4. Time, 1:16.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Jan. 11.—Track heavy yesterday. First race, 1 mile—Sailor King won.

Some women at the critical period of approaching motherhood fortunately receive every care and attention which abundant means can bestow, but the vast majority of them are obliged to take care of themselves and do their own work, in the bargain; and what woman with family duties dependent upon her can be expected to patiently endure the long-drawn-out weariness of waiting and hoping in sickness and wretchedness for a recovery that seems to come on leaden wings?

"My wife has been a great sufferer from troubles incident to approaching motherhood," says Rev. E. R. Nelson, of Darvill, Dinwiddie Co., Va. "She suffered with such distressing sick stomach that she could not take food; what little was forced down could not be retained. Her breath was very offensive and indicated a bad state of the stomach. The digestive organs refused to work. The trouble became so severe and obstinate that I was really alarmed. She began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellies' and about the same time I wrote to Dr. Pierce for particular advice. He promptly and very courteously replied, saying that he felt sure a persistent use of these remedies would prove effectual.

"By the time the letter was received she was improving fast and before all of one bottle of each of the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery' had been taken she was up, able to eat, retain and digest her food. She continued to improve until entirely well without taking more than the two bottles mentioned, and some of the 'Pellies'."

Accept no substitutes for these world-famous medicines, that may be urged upon you, not for your good, but that the dealer may make a little extra profit. These remedies contain no trace of alcohol, nor opium, nor any of the dangerous drugs which enter so largely into many advertised "compounds," recommended for the cure of invalid women. They will not create craving for stimulant.

A novel flower has been found at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. It has a faculty of changing its color during the day. In the morning it is white, when the sun is at its zenith it is red, and at night it is blue. Only at noon does it give out any perfume.

The sea cucumber, one of the curious jelly fishes that inhabit the ocean, can practically efface itself when in danger by squeezing the water out of its body and forcing itself into a narrow crack.

Assist Nursing Mothers and to help women generally. It should be taken at meal-time and before going to bed, about a bottle of it. It will brace you right up.

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THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP

The Total Yield Is 2,567,000,000 Bushels.

The Greatest Since 1894—The Crop in Each Country.

W. D. Bear, the English agricultural expert, furnishes the New York Times with the following dispatch:

In spite of some uncertainties as to the crop of certain countries there is no doubt that the wheat production in 1894 was the greatest on record. Taking Europe first into consideration, it is found that all countries contributing materially to the supply, except Roumania, Serbia and Turkey, produce comparatively large crops, nearly all of which were in excess of the average of recent years. Beginning with Great Britain the official estimate is 13,928,856 bushels, the greatest quantity produced since 1885, when the wheat area was considerably larger. The yield per acre is put at 34½ bushels, or 6½ bushels more than the average for the ten preceding years, and is the greatest yield recorded since the official reckonings were first made, fifteen years ago. With the small contribution of Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, the total for the United Kingdom will come out at about 16,000,000 bushels. France, according to her minister of agriculture, has a crop of 360,000,000 bushels, the greatest produced in any year except 1874, when about 600,000 bushels more were grown. For the whole of the Russian empire the production on the basis of estimate of the minister of agriculture for all but a few provinces will be about 450,000,000 bushels, the greatest crop ever grown in that vast country. It is possible, however, that the early official estimate may prove an exaggeration. For Austro-Hungary the estimate is 164,000,000 bushels, a quantity often exceeded, though much greater than that of 1897. Germany's crop of 110,000,000 bushels is considerably above the average, while Italy's production of 123,000,000 bushels is fair, but not a great crop for that country. Spain and Portugal come out well with 100,000,000 bushels. Roumania stands next in importance, though her crop of 50,000,000 bushels is much smaller than her product in 1896 or 1898. Bulgaria is credited with 35,000,000 bushels, Serbia with 11,500,000, and Turkey in Europe with 22,000,000. Allowing 20,000,000 bushels for Belgium and 23,500,000 for Scandinavia, Holland, Switzerland, etc., we have a total of 1,545,000,000 bushels for Europe. At present the result of special inquiry into the wheat crop of the United States are not known in this country, but the estimate of 650,000,000 bushels is generally accepted. For the whole of Canada (a great part being the official reckoning) it is 65,000,000 bushels; for Mexico, 15,000,000 bushels; for Argentina (it is difficult to estimate, as accounts are constantly varying), 70,000,000 bushels; for other South American countries, 1,400,000 bushels; for India (official account of the crop reaped last spring), 31,000,000 bushels; for other Asiatic countries, 72,000,000 bushels; for Africa, 44,000,000 bushels, and for Australasia, 50,000,000 bushels. The total for countries outside of Europe comes out at 1,001,000,000 bushels, and the world's total at 2,546,000,000 bushels, or about 5,000,000 bushels more than the previous record crop, that of 1894.

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Emily E., J. Dewar, Alisa Craig.....2 2 2
Sturgeson, J. D. Miller, Bath.....3 3 3
Chimes, John Pratt, Toronto.....4 4 4
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IN THE FISTIC ARENA.

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Lenox Athletic Club, New York, Jan. 11.—Tom Sharkey, the sailor pugilist, who is better known as the "Gap of the North," now stands the only heavyweight possibility for championship honors against the title now held by James J. Braddock. He whipped Kid McCoy good and hard in the tenth of what was to have been a twenty-round battle. When McCoy sent Sharkey twice to the floor in the third round, no one doubted the Kid's ability to hit back, and many thought he had Sharkey at his mercy. This idea, however, was soon expelled. At the start the betting was 100 to 90 in favor of McCoy, but a few minutes later the betting changed to even money. Sharkey's weight was 172 pounds, and McCoy's 158 pounds. They shook hands at 10:40 and were ready to battle for the purse of \$20,000.

The crowd that witnessed the fight is estimated at fully 8,000 people. The price of seats ran from \$5 for general admission up to \$20 for box seats, and the box office receipts must have reached a very large figure. It was one of the fastest and fiercest battles ever fought in a ring. From the opening of the first round until one minute and thirteen seconds after the opening of the tenth round, when McCoy was knocked out, there was not a moment in which both men were not busy. It was a contest of strength against science, and the fighter triumphed. Against any other man in the ring, McCoy might have triumphed, but against the ceaseless attack of the Irish sailor the man who could take a punch and always come back, he was powerless. Sharkey's indomitable gameness and his great strength took the heart out of McCoy. He could not batter him down, and he could not run away from him, so the inevitable happened.

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Among the Chinese a coffin is considered a neat and appropriate present for an aged person, especially if in bad health.

MRS. C. GRIMES, HAZELDEAN, ONT.

Would not be without Laxa-Liver Pills in the house—they cured her of Indigestion and Liver Troubles.

Another Ontario lady speaks from experience of the good effects of Laxa-Liver Pills. It is Mrs. Grimes, Hazeldean, Ontario. She wrote the following account of her experience with this remedy:—"Having had an attack of indigestion and liver trouble last spring, I decided to try Laxa-Liver Pills and find that they are the best thing I have ever used. They give relief that is most lasting in its effects, very much more so than any other remedy that I have ever tried. They are easy to take and act promptly and effectively. I believe them to be the best liver medicine that is to be found and I would not be without a bottle of them in my house."

Price 25c. at all medicine dealers, or sent by mail. T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

John Ferguson & Sons FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS. FIRST CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS. 174-180 King Street. Telephone—House No. 873; Store No. 543.

Great Reductions in Silverware and Cutlery

ARMY RIFLES at \$3. SKATES—all kinds. HAND SLEIGHS.

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London Advertiser.

[ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.]

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1899.

The Czar's Rescript.

Interest in the Czar's peace rescript has been stimulated by Lord Salisbury's letter, accepting, on behalf of the British Government, the invitation to take part in the approaching conference at St. Petersburg. The sentiments expressed in that letter are worthy of the Christian character of the British nation, though there is a note of diplomatic shrewdness in the concluding paragraph, asking the Czar for the heads of discussion so that the British delegates may go with some preparedness.

Conspicuous among the many able articles which the rescript has called forth is one by Mr. J. T. Lawrence, late Deputy Professor of International Law in Cambridge University, England, which appears in the January number of the International Journal of Ethics. The writer has carefully considered the subject and views it in the light of the higher life of humanity. But he is a man who thinks that "half a loaf is better than no bread," or in other words, if you cannot reach the height of your ideal at one bound do not refuse to climb the few steps that are possible. He regards the Czar's rescript as one of the most remarkable documents that has seen the light during the present century, but tells us that "the reception given to this peace rescript of the absolute master of nearly 3,000,000 soldiers has been curiously compounded of enthusiasm and dislike, relief and doubt, sanguineness and hesitancy."

The great question is, what do the people of the civilized world think about it? "No statesman cares to pose before the world as an enemy of peace and the things which make for peace. But the men who are mainly responsible for the present state of affairs, in which the preparations for war are almost as burdensome as war itself, are hardly the persons to whom we should look for a sincere and strenuous effort to put an end to the period of armed truce. They will shrug their shoulders and murmur that, though the ideal of the Czar is noble, it is unattainable." Well, then, what has been the reception given to the proposal in the leading countries of the world? This writer should know the state of feeling in England, and he says: "In England public opinion has spoken with no uncertain voice. Towns, meetings, religious conferences and trade organizations have vied with one another in giving an emphatic indorsement to the Russian project. The leaders of political parties and the chief ministers of the various denominations have all spoken in the same sense, and though an undercurrent of suspicion and dislike is sometimes in evidence, it would be impossible to obtain anywhere from an open public meeting a resolution requesting the government to take no part in the proposed conference." It is pleasing to have this assertion from one who knows. The enemies of England may regard it as hypocrisy, but enemies are after all not the best judges.

The people of the United States have been too much taken up with their own new departure to give to this proposal the attention it deserves. "But on the continent appearances are not so favorable, except in Russia, where the peasant dimly discerns that the grandson of the Czar who liberated him from serfdom is endeavoring to liberate him from the bondage of military service." The French are sore because the proposal was suddenly sprung upon them, and it seems to imply a call to renounce their claim on the lost provinces. Still they see that they have much to gain from a lessening of military burdens, but in their present condition it is difficult to say where they stand on the question. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the evils of militarism. "France is piling up debt to an extent unknown and undreamed of, even in the wasteful days of the second empire, while the worship of that strange fetish she calls 'the honor of the army' has made her tolerant of outrages and justice and defiance hurled at the civil power. In Germany personal liberty is disappearing beneath the attacks of militarism and the autocracy which rests upon it. Austria sees taxation, expenditure and armaments increasing by leaps and bounds, and gains no corresponding advantages in external or internal security. In Italy whole provinces are taxed into semi-starvation and disease to support enormous forces which in turn crush out revolts due to the madness of hunger." And yet, there is widespread indifference, due either to ignorance or despair.

The idealists who represented the "Peace Societies" at Turin last September not only expressed the hope that all governments would give their adhesion to the Czar's proposal, but suggested that the International Conference should propose to the nations a general treaty of permanent arbitration. The British delegates, with their usual good sense, opposed this, and pointed out that a general treaty of arbitration and a formal code of international law are distant goals which cannot possibly be reached in the next few months. This information and much else of a like nature Mr. Lawrence gives us. All this shows the complexity of the question and the difficulty of making the first step in the right direction. Still, as the essayist

shows the present condition of things is so bad, and a real peace—not an armed truce—is such a priceless boon that those who are at the head of nations which profess to be both civilized and Christian ought to make an effort to lessen the military burdens which now crush the life of Europe and bring greater evils than either loss of life or expenditure of money. It can be shown that nations are being demoralized and degraded, as well as impoverished. It is time for strong men to show their statesmanship by seeking peace.

How Towns Grow in British Columbia.

We have received a copy of the Christmas number of the Boundary Creek Times, published at Greenwood, B. C. Three years ago the spot where Greenwood now stands was a virgin forest where mining prospectors occasionally pitched their tents. Today Greenwood is a flourishing town of 1,200 people, with all the appliances of civilization, including a mayor and municipal council.

The birth of this place deserves some attention, as it is typical of the marvelous awakening of the whole province. Greenwood is on Boundary Creek, about seven miles north of the dividing line between Canada and the United States, and is the principal town in the Boundary Creek mining district, which embraces about 400 square miles of territory, drained by the Kettle River and its numerous tributaries. In the fall of 1895, Robert Wood, a merchant, of Armstrong, B. C., visited Boundary Creek, and realizing the possibilities of the district he purchased several hundred acres of land, which he sub-divided into lots. Roads were built, a store was opened, and business men were inspired by Mr. Wood's confidence to invest money in the place. It flourished so well that in 1897 it was incorporated under the name of Greenwood. Now it has eight general stores, three chartered banks—the B. N. A., the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal—six excellent hotels, with two more being erected, livery stables, bakeries, and many other lines of business. The Presbyterians and Episcopalians have resident clergymen, and intend to build churches, while the Roman Catholics have already a fine place of worship. A well-arranged hospital and a public school further attest the enterprise and high character of the community. The sum of \$25,000 is being spent on local improvements, including waterworks system and a fire protection service.

The C. P. R. is now pushing toward Greenwood, and will erect a handsome station there. The town site is two miles in length and half a mile wide. The panoramic view in the Times shows the town nestling in a picturesque valley, encircled by well-timbered hills, which are dotted with mining camps. Greenwood, of course, owes its existence to the mining industry. It is the financial and distributing center for the camps which surround it. The district produces a surprising variety of ores, chiefly copper and gold, with copper leading. Silver is also among the products.

We have given this brief history of Greenwood, because it is a type. Greenwood's experience is that of many other towns which have lately sprung up throughout British Columbia, as a result of the mineral development which is now attracting the attention of the world, and which is infusing new life into the whole Dominion. And as yet only the surface of the untold resources of the province has been touched. It is a matter for national pride that these new-born cities and towns display none of the lawlessness and violence ascribed to mining camps of earlier days. In every instance the church and the school are among the first on the scene, and in all refining and uplifting agencies these communities, so suddenly called into life, compare favorably with older and more settled districts.

We congratulate our contemporary, the Boundary Creek Times, on its Christmas number, which would be a credit to any printing house. The descriptive writing, photo-engravings and press work are alike excellent, and present a mass of information in most attractive form.

Some of our municipal rulers act as if they think the best way to abolish partisanship is to force out the other party.

If the British ever capture the Khalifa, will they heap coals of fire on his head by sending him to Kitchener's new school?

Judging by the way they are piling up armaments, some of the European powers fear the czar's peace conference will end in a row.

Another Socialist editor has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for lese majeste. The Kaiser is doing a great deal for socialism.

Mr. J. P. Whitney, the leader of the Opposition, is one of the promoters of a new pork packing industry. This kind of piggery policy is really sensible.

Our view has always been that a non-partisan administration of municipal affairs is desirable; but this year's council made a shabby start. The mayor's plea for no politics was hardly consistent with his action in going into caucus and supporting such a party slate. Nothing could be fairer than Ald. Parnell's proposition for an equal

division of parties on all three committees, giving the Conservatives all the chairmanships.

The population of the United States was 76,000,000 on Nov. 1 last, and will probably reach 80,000,000 by the beginning of the next century. Our American cousins have plenty of expansion at home without going abroad for it; but that is their own affair.

The demand of the Conservative press for cheaper postage is one of the few instances on record where it favored a reduction of taxation.—London Advertiser.

Cheap postage will cause a big deficit in the postoffice department. That deficit will have to be made up by taxation. If, therefore, the Conservative press has demanded cheap postage because it favors a reduction of taxation, the Conservative press must be a chump.—Hamilton Herald.

If fresh taxes are necessary we presume they will be raised by increasing the tariff. But according to Conservative philosophy the tariff is not a tax.

American consuls in Great Britain complain that Canadian produce is getting the preference in Great Britain. Our bacon, cheese and chilled meats are crowding American products out, they say. So far, so good; but Canada has only touched the edge of the British market yet. The following table shows the total British imports in the chief lines of farm produce, and the proportion that Canada sends:

	Total	Imports.	From Canada.
Horses	\$ 6,104,542	\$ 1,394,891	
Cattle	50,910,181	9,953,307	
Bacon	43,156,851	2,546,216	
Ham	17,918,901	1,286,657	
Fresh beef	28,147,197	56,947	
Mutton	23,485,627		
Poultry	3,728,622		
Butter	3,566,195	40,870	
Cheese	77,492,329	2,164,995	
Wheat	28,642,000	16,300,000	
	113,702,000	9,125,282	

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

The Grip.

[Ottawa Citizen.]
It is hard to tell who belongs to the lodge or who doesn't these days. Everybody seems to have the grip.

The New Ambassador.

[Springfield Republican.]
Mr. Choate will undoubtedly make a good ambassador to England. There is no reason why he should not make one of the best. The English will find in him the brightest talker sent over since Lowell; the heavy legal weights like Lord Russell will welcome him because of his legal attainments, and Lord Salisbury will find him delightful in the routine transaction of business.

Britain's Long Lead.

[Montreal Witness.]
Great Britain, with a population of 28,000,000, exported, in 1897, \$1,470,000,000 worth of merchandise, or \$53.68 worth per head of her population. The United States, with a population of 70,000,000, exported \$1,090,000,000 worth of merchandise, or \$15.57 worth per head of her population. Of the United States exports the greater part were agricultural and animal products, raised on an area of 3,501,499 square miles, while Great Britain, with an area of 121,115 square miles, cannot supply her own food, let alone export any. Yet, in view of these figures, there are those who argue that Great Britain should abandon free trade and adopt protection!

Problem for Southern Farmers.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]
From almost every southern state comes the news that the farmers are looking ruin in the face, and at last have come to the conclusion that something must be done to avert it. The cause is not hard to find. Every farmer knows that what is killing agriculture in that section is the "one crop" idea. A change for the better seems about to begin. The southern press has raised the cry of alarm and is universally urging the farmers to change their policy. The crusade against the "one crop" idea is being waged vigorously, and there are signs that a more intelligent and scientific direction of agriculture will result.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Plan.

[Montreal Herald.]
Clearly, if we concede that the Senate must not be a sovereign and irresponsible body, and that a method of limiting its power must be sought, this proposition of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's embodies a reform that means little dishonor to the existing system. It does not share the Senate of its powers of initiation, amendment, or of delay, but only limits powers of rejection in exceptional cases. The Senate will still be a buffer, but its partisanship will be so tempered by the knowledge that it must treat public questions on their merits and pay some consideration to public opinion, that it may in time become, what it was originally intended to be, a dignified, unpartisan upper chamber. The more the Senate is drawn or driven to this position the greater will be its weight in the country, and the less prone will be the Government to risk defeat at its hands in joint session.

Taking chances in business matters is bad policy.

Taking chances with your health is the next thing to suicide. Don't let a little illness have its own way until it gets stronger than yourself. Stamp it out now. ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT will do it. It's daily use regulates health—cures and prevents disease. All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE COMPANY.

Whitewear Sale....

Commencing Thursday Morning, Jan. 12th, 1899.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON will undoubtedly be our White Goods Opening on Thursday morning, Jan. 12. We have been making preparations for this for some time, and have spared neither time nor money in gathering many excellent lines of beautiful white things to sell at prices the equal of which you may never see again. This will be an event of more than ordinary importance to thrifty buyers. In the unparalleled advancement of our several departments—in the competitions of the little world within these walls—the White Goods Department is taking the lead. Have you any ideal of beauty in fabric, in texture, in design, etc.? You may find it here, and with values leaning your way more than ever. We respectfully request the ladies of London and vicinity to consider this is a personal invitation to visit our store during this sale. We won't spare any care or courtesy to make your visit one of pleasure.

NO SOLICITATIONS TO BUY.

The store decorations alone will be worth seeing. Remember the earlier you come the greater your pleasure, for the best things will soon be picked up by eager buyers. This list strikes the keynote:

EMBROIDERIES.

4—Extra Special Lines—4.

- No. 1—Two, three and four-inch Swiss and Cambric Embroidery, good value at 15c. Very special for 5c yard.
No. 2—Four, five and six-inch Swiss and Cambric Embroidery, worth 15c and 20c yard. Very special at 8c.
No. 3—At 12½c—Swiss and Cambric Embroidery, all widths, from 2 to 8 inches, worth 20c and 25c. Very special at 12½c.
No. 4—Insertions, Swiss and Cambric, in width from 1 to 2 inches. Very special at 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c and 25c.

Ladies' Chemises.

Ladies' Chemise, fine nainsook, yoke of insertion and ribbon, neck, sleeves and yoke trimmed with lace, special at

\$1.50

Ladies' Chemise, fine nainsook, yoke of insertion, neck, sleeves and yoke trimmed with embroidery, special at

\$1.25

Ladies' Chemise, fine cotton, front of tucks, insertion and embroidery, and edged with embroidery, special at

69c

Ladies' Chemise, best quality English cotton, lace trimmed, extra special at

12½c

White Goods for Men.

Gents' Fine White Shirts, laundered, linen bosoms and bands, special at

45c

Gents' Unlaundered White Shirts, with linen bosoms and bands, extra heavy cotton in body, sizes 14, 14 1-2, 16 1-2, 17, 17 1-2, worth 50c, very special at

39c

Gents' Laundered Shirts, fine quality cotton, linen bosoms and bands, very special at

75c

Gents' Laundered Dress Shirts, extra fine quality cotton, pure linen bosoms and attached cuffs, open front, very special at

\$1.00

Gents' Laundered Dress Shirts, extra quality cotton, pure linen bosoms and bands, open back and front, special at

\$1.00

Gents' White Neckwear, in fine Lawn Bows and Strings, at

5c, 8c, 10c, 15c

Also White Plain and Twilled Silk and Satin Strings at

25c

Ladies' Gowns.

Ladies' Fine Cambric Gowns, solid yoke of insertion, trimmed with frill of embroidery and ribbon, cuffs of insertion and embroidery, special at

\$4.75

Ladies' Fine Cambric Gowns, solid yoke of insertion and trimmed with ribbon and lace frill, cuffs of insertion and lace, special at

\$4.00

Ladies' Fine Gowns, yoke of embroidery and embroidery trimming, very special at

\$3.00

Ladies' Gowns, empire style, good English cotton, two rows of insertion across yoke, sailor collar, with fine embroidery trimmings, very special at

\$1.00

Ladies' Gowns, empire style, insertion across yoke, sailor collar, self trimmed, for

75c

Ladies' Gowns, best English cotton, trimmed with cotton lace and tucks, very special at

50c

Ladies' Drawers.

All Drawers 25 and 27 inches long.

Ladies' Drawers, fine cambric, double frills, very wide, lace and embroidery trimmings, at

69c

Ladies' Drawers, fine cambric, deep frill of embroidery, heading of insertion, with ribbon drawn through, extra quality of cambric, very special at

89c

Ladies' Drawers, extra good cotton, trimmed with embroidery and tucks, very special at

25c

Ladies' Cotton Drawers, trimmed with cotton lace to match Chemise, very special at

12½c

Infants' and Children's Whitewear.

A most beautiful assortment for the little tots, in Dresses, Skirts, Drawers, etc., at extra special prices.

Ladies' Aprons.

Ladies' Fine Lawn Aprons, insertion and embroidery trimming, special at

60c

Ladies' Plain Lawn Aprons, three large tucks, deep hem, wide strings, very special

25c

Ladies' Aprons, with bib, pleated trimmings, special at

50c

Housemaids' Fine Lawn Aprons, special at

39c

Nice, Fine Aprons, small bib, special at

20c

Nice Plain Aprons, fine lawn, good size, at

19c

Corset Covers.

Corset covers, very fine, lace and insertion trimming, drawn and fitted bodies. An immense and beautiful assortment, ranging in price from

50c to \$2.50

Corset Covers, in good English cotton, embroidery trimmed, very special at

25c

Corset Covers, in good English cotton, very special at

19c

Also a good line of Corset Covers, good English cotton, extra special at

9c

Lawns.

Victoria Lawns, from 8c to 40c.
Fine Linen Lawns, from 40c to 85c.
French Organdies, from 30c to 50c.
French Batistes, from 20c to 40c.
Apron Lawns, tucked, from 8c to 35c.
Fine English Cambric, from 25c to 35c.
Maderia Cambric, from 20c to 30c.
Lonsdale Cambric, from 10c to 15c.
Fine White American and Canadian Cottons, 5c to 15c.
Bleached Sheetings and Pillow Casings—every width and price.

Runians, Gray, Carrie Co'y,

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street, London.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well If We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail to do any good whatever.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS.

Mining Stocks.	
Toronto, Jan. 10.—Following are today's closing quotations on the Toronto Mining and Industrial Exchange:	
Decca	25 1/2
Superior G. and C. Co.	12 1/2
Hudson Bay	12 1/2
Ontario	12 1/2
Hiawatha	28 1/2
Sawmill	116 1/2
Caribou	12 1/2
Manitowish	21 1/2
Waterloo	10 1/2
Caribou Hydraulic	10 1/2
Tin Horn	15 1/2
Golden Star	49 1/2
Winchester	17 1/2
Old Ironworks	10 1/2
Golden Cache	6 1/2
Athabasca	28 1/2
Dundee	12 1/2
Barren	11 1/2
Nelson-Poorman	25 1/2
Noble Five	10 1/2
Salmon	29 1/2
Crow's Nest Cove	30 1/2
Two Friends	4 1/2
Van Ande	14 1/2
Big Three	14 1/2
Knob Hill	30 1/2
Commander	20 1/2
Deer Park	19 1/2
Evening Star	4 1/2
Giant	6 1/2
Good Hope	4 1/2
Grand Prize	4 1/2
Homestead	4 1/2
Iron Ore	4 1/2
Iron Mine	4 1/2
Jumbo	4 1/2
Montreal	4 1/2
Monte Cristo	4 1/2
Northern Belle	4 1/2
Novelty	4 1/2
R. E. Lee	4 1/2
St. Paul	4 1/2
Silver Bell	4 1/2
Victoria	4 1/2
Victory	4 1/2
White Eagle	4 1/2
White Bear	4 1/2
B. G. Gold Field	4 1/2
Can. G. S. S.	4 1/2
Gold Hills	4 1/2

JERSEY OATS?

Made expressly for our own trade, superior to all others. Call and see it.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON,
373 Talbot Street, opp. the Market.

Local Market.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Wheat, white fall, per bu. 69 1/2 to 70 1/2
Wheat, red fall, per bu. 69 1/2 to 70 1/2
Oats, per bu. 29 1/2 to 30 1/2
Peas, per bu. 45 1/2 to 46 1/2
Corn, per bu. 44 1/2 to 45 1/2
Buckwheat per bu. 44 1/2 to 45 1/2

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The receipts of grain have been light all week. Wheat, red, ranged from \$1.16 to \$1.17 for red, and \$1.17 to \$1.18 for white.

Oats gained about 3c per 100 lbs. the closing price being 38c to 40c.

Barley was steady, at 80c to 90c for poor, 90c to 1.00 for good; very little of the latter offered.

Peas did not change; 85c to 95c was paid for feeding quality, and \$1 to \$1.05 for stock fit to ship.

Buckwheat brought \$1.17 and corn, 75c. No beans or rye came in.

Eggs continue to go up in price; 25c to 28c was the closing price for new laid; packed sold at 14c to 16c.

Butter made an advance of 1c per lb. on Tuesday. Pound rolls closed at 17c to 18c by the basket; crock at 16c to 17c wholesale.

Chickens, ducks and turkeys sold at much the same prices as last week.

Beef receipts were good and prices steady.

Lamb was scarce.

Dressed hogs came in slow and sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for light and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for heavy.

There was no change in hides and skins.

Vegetables were steady, except celery and cabbage; they were a little higher.

Hay was scarce during the first few days of the week, and sold high. On Tuesday and Wednesday it poured in, and the price broke. Sales today were made at 50c to \$1 a ton, lower than Saturday; \$5.50 to \$7 was the price.

GRAIN.	
Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs.	117 1/2
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs.	117 1/2
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs.	116 1/2
Oats, per 100 lbs.	88 1/2
Peas, per 100 lbs.	118 1/2
Corn, per 100 lbs.	70 1/2
Barley, per 100 lbs.	82 1/2
Rye, per 100 lbs.	80 1/2
Beans, per 100 lbs.	80 1/2
PROVISIONS.	
Honey, comb.	9 1/2
Honey, extracted.	7 1/2
Cheese, per lb.	9 1/2
Eggs, single dozen.	27 1/2
Eggs, fresh, basket, dozen.	14 1/2
Eggs, fresh, store lots, doz.	14 1/2
Butter, per lb.	17 1/2
Butter, pound rolls, 16 lb.	17 1/2
Butter, lb. large rolls or crocks	16 1/2
Butter, per lb. tubs or tubs.	16 1/2
Lard, per lb.	10 1/2
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.	
Pumpkins, per doz.	50 1/2
Potatoes, per bag.	60 1/2
Apples, per bag.	50 1/2
Apples, per basket.	15 1/2
Apples, per barrel.	150 1/2
Beets, per dozen bunches.	20 1/2
Onions, per doz.	20 1/2
Celery, per doz bunches.	40 1/2
Turnips, per doz.	25 1/2
Caulis, per doz.	25 1/2
Parasips, per doz.	40 1/2
POULTRY.	
Young pigs, per pair.	2 00
Cows, per pair.	20 00
Beef, per lb.	5 1/2
Hog, per lb.	5 1/2
Hog, young, per 100 lbs.	5 1/2
Pigs, young, per pair.	2 50
Bovs, per 100 lbs.	4 1/2
Ducks, per pair.	50 1/2
Chickens, per pair.	50 1/2
Hen, per pair.	50 1/2
HAY AND SEEDS.	
Hay, per ton.	6 50

MEAT, HIDES, ETC.	
Beef, front quarters, per lb.	4 1/2
Beef, hind quarters, per lb.	4 1/2
Mutton, quarters, per lb.	5 1/2
Veal, quarters, per lb.	5 1/2
Lamb, quarters, per lb.	5 1/2
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. light.	5 00
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. heavy.	5 00
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	7 1/2
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	7 1/2
Hides, No. 3, per lb.	7 1/2
Calveskins, green.	10 1/2
Wool, washed, per lb.	10 1/2
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	9 1/2
Chickens, per pair.	35 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.	5 1/2
Geese, per lb.	5 1/2

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Jan. 10, 67 1/2; May, 70 1/2; July, 73 1/2; Corn—Jan. 34 1/2; May, 36 1/2; July, 38 1/2; Pork—Jan. 27 1/2; May, 29 1/2; July, 31 1/2; Lard—Jan. 50; May, 52 1/2; July, 54 1/2; Sugar—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Coffee—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Cotton—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Rubber—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Tin—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Gold—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Silver—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Iron—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Steel—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Copper—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Lead—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Zinc—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Nickel—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Platinum—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Palladium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Iridium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Rhodium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Ruthenium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Cadmium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Barium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Strontium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Calcium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Magnesium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Sodium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Potassium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Ammonium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Nitrogen—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Oxygen—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Hydrogen—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Fluorine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Chlorine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Bromine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Iodine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Bismuth—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Antimony—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Arsenic—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Tellurium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Selenium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Vanadium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Chromium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Manganese—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Cobalt—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Nickel—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Copper—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Zinc—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Iron—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Steel—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Aluminum—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Silicon—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Boron—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Carbon—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Nitrogen—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Oxygen—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Hydrogen—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Fluorine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Chlorine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Bromine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Iodine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Bismuth—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Antimony—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Arsenic—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Tellurium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Selenium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Vanadium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Chromium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Manganese—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Cobalt—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Nickel—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Copper—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Zinc—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Iron—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Steel—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Aluminum—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Silicon—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Boron—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Carbon—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Nitrogen—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Oxygen—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Hydrogen—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Fluorine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Chlorine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Bromine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Iodine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Bismuth—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Antimony—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Arsenic—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Tellurium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Selenium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Vanadium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Chromium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Manganese—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Cobalt—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Nickel—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Copper—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Zinc—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Iron—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Steel—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Aluminum—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Silicon—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Boron—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Carbon—Jan. 11 1/2; 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May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Bromine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Iodine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Bismuth—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Antimony—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Arsenic—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Tellurium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Selenium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Vanadium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Chromium—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Manganese—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Cobalt—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Nickel—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Copper—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Zinc—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Iron—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Steel—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Aluminum—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Silicon—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Boron—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Carbon—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Nitrogen—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Oxygen—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Hydrogen—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Fluorine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Chlorine—Jan. 11 1/2; May, 11 1/2; July, 11 1/2; Bromine—Jan. 11 1

