MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

Rev. Mr. Talmage Speaks of the Potential Influence of the Mother.

[Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, by Wm. Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.]

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Ezekiel xvi, 44, "As is the mother, so is her daughter."

This trenchant truth is well illustrated by an old yet ever new story: A young farmer wanted to find a frugal and careful helpmeet. He started out from home on his important journey. Coming to a farmhouse, he inquired of the farmer's wife for some dough which had been left in her bread pan. He said he had a sick horse and he heard that dough could cure him. The farmer's wife said, "Oh, yes, we have plenty." She brought forth two handfuls. The young man took it and in silence drove away. At the next farmhouse he asked the same question. The farmer's wife said: "I wish I could help you, but that is impossible. We never have any dough left in the bread pan of this house. I always scrape my bread pan clean. There is no dough left." "Ah!" said the young man. "This is the home where, perhaps, I can find my bride. For if the mother is so frugal her daughters will surely be the same." And it was there that he won his bride. For he was of the prophet's opinion. "As is the mother, so is her daughter."

Mother's life is inevitably produced in the lives of her little girls whom she rocks in the cradle. This will happen whether she is conscious of it or not. How important then is it, for the sake of those children and for the sake of those whom they in their turn will influence, that the influence of the mother's life should be of the wholesome and beneficent kind! The girls will be like her as they grow up, and her faults will appear in them. Therefore, the object of this sermon is to show how the true wife and mother should live. She should not only be true to her husband, but also true to her father and mother, brothers and sisters, and to her God, as well as directly to the little daughters who will soon follow in her footsteps. As she thinks, they will think. As she does, they will also do.

SOME FOOLISH WIVES.

This statement is axiomatic. Yet there are some women foolish enough to suppose that the name of wife and mother are not Siamese twins and have no connection or affiliation. They are so blinded that they cannot see that the silver letters of true motherhood are written upon the golden background of true wifehood and that the strongest and best cradle is that cut from the scented wood of the marriage altar. The duties of maternity must never supersede or extinguish the duties of the wife. There are many women who are true wives until the babies are born. Then, instead of being any longer the comfort, the companion, the helpmeet of the man whom they promised on their wedding day to live for, they turn their backs upon their husbands and bury their existence in the nursery. From morning until night and from night until morning these engrossed and absorbed mothers think and dream and plan about nothing but the one theme of baby. No matter where they are, with whom they are talking or what subject of conversation may be started they talk nothing but baby.

They will tell you over and over again how many teeth their babies have cut and when those teeth came, but they cannot tell you about the sharp, poisonous fangs of business worries that have buried themselves in their husband's brains and heart. Neither do they care how sharp those fangs may be. They can tell you, without one mistake, how many times last night their babies coughed, but they cannot tell you how many hours their husbands the same night walked the floor, hour after hour, trying to think and plan how they could meet the great crises of life which may now be confronting them. There is many a man—mark this!—who heard the death rattle of all true, helpful wifely association on the night that their first baby was born. Only a short time ago I had a prominent man say to me: "Any success which I have made in life, I haae won in spite of my wife. From the day that my first baby came she has had no interest in me or my work. In my intercourse with my business associates she has been a positive damage instead of a help." There is many a husband who is to-day living as far apart in thought from his wife as if he were ten thousand miles away from her. He may eat with her at the table and live with her in the same home, but their mental and spiritual association is absolutely dead. She lives for her children. He lives for his business. Between them there is the great yawning chasm of indifference, ever widening, ever becoming blacker and more fatal to marital love.

THE TRUE MOTHER.

Now, mothers, I want to say to you that a woman cannot be a true mother unless at the same time she is a true wife. I want to say that if a wife will not enter into the joys and hopes and sorrows and cares and perplexities of the husband who is by her side and wants to love her and have her share his burdens she cannot be true to the daughters, who will follow in her footsteps. I want to tell you that no daughter is developed aright unless she has had before her the example of a mother who has been faithfully trying to be true to her father as well as to her. Would that every mother might have as beautiful a eulogy passed upon her by her husband as Pliny the Younger wrote about his beloved wife: "She has great talents, she is an admirable economist and loves me with entire affection. To these qualities she unites a taste for literature inspired by a tenderness for me. When I plead, how great is the anxiety she suffers! She engages people to tell her what applause I have gained, what acclamations I have excited and what judgment is pronounced upon my orations. She sings my verses and, untaught, adapts them to the lute. Love is her only instructor; hence I expect with certainty that our happiness will be durable and that it will daily increase." I wish that such a eulogy might be given to every mother. A woman's direct relation to her husband is almost as important in the development of a daughter's life, as the mother's direct relation to her child.

STRONG LINKS OF STEEL.

God develops true motherhood in many ways. The factory's machinery may seem to the untrained eye to be working uselessly and in ridiculous confusion. There are some wheels running from right to left, others from left to right. There are sagging belts, and great piston rods moving up and down, and strong steel bars whirling round and round and round. There are tanks where the goods are soaked and places where the raw goods are chewed into pulp. But after awhile, under the explanation of the superintendent or guide, the visitor to the factory finds that every belt and every wheel and every cylinder of the machinery is put there for a purpose. All the different parts of that machinery are working together for good, for the completion of a finished article. So God in the great human factory for the creation of a consecrated motherhood has many wheels and at times seemingly conflicting duties. They all have a purpose, not the least of which is the influence resulting from the right performance of the duty a wife and mother owes to her childhood's home.

My sister, how can you honestly expect your children to respect you if you are stony hearted and refuse to honor the many wrinkles and the bedimmed sight of an aged parent? Can your mother breathe forth the bitter lamentation of the neglected old woman who said, "When I was young my children used to tread upon my feet; but now, when I am old, they are treading upon my heart." Are you going to show the selfish spirit of the brutal people of the Pacific islands, who were accustomed to behead or bury alive their fathers and mothers as soon as they became crippled with age? Are you a heartless woman, going to tear your parents from your thoughts and affections, merely because you can get no more service out of them? How can you expect your little children to love each other after you are gone when you yourself have nothing to do with the brothers and sisters of your childhood? Is it nothing to you when they are sick or in financial trouble? Is it nothing to you when they are dead? Why, some mothers who think they are good and true mothers never pretend to have any affection for their parents or brothers and sisters or for their nephews and nieces. The inevitable result will be that some day your own children will cease to love each other. Ah, my friends, blood ought to be thicker than water. The ties which bind the human heart to the home of childhood ought to be as strong as links of steel.

SYMPATHIZE WITH THE AFFLICTED.

The true mother goes forth in life and sees the miseries and the sufferings and the troubles which are everywhere self evident. Her heart bleeding with sympathy, she returns home and begins to plan how she can help the poor. When her children would destroy their old clothes she turns and says: "Daughter, that is a sinful waste. That dress may not be useful to you, but it may clothe some little girl and keep her warm all winter. I wish that you would wrap it up in a bundle and take it to Mrs. So-and-so's house. Her husband is out of work, and I fear she is having a hard time to get along. I was to see her to-day." When that little girl carried that dress to the home of destitution and there sees the poverty sticking out through cracks of the humble cottage and the grateful tears of the mother who received the dress she learns a lesson of heart love she could learn in no other way. She learns the same kind of self sacrifice which gentle Louise Alcott taught in one of the best of all books, that called "Little Women." There are many beautiful lessons taught in that book, but not one sweeter than when the mother of Joe and Amy and Beth and Meg comes in one morning from making a call upon a poor family. She in substance says: "Girls, I have just been visiting Mrs. So-and-so. The family have not had any food in that house for two days. There are a number of little children there. Are you girls willing to give them your breakfasts and go without?" "Yes," answer all four girls. Under her direction they formed a line. They walked through the village streets, carrying the hot muffins and the coffee and the meat, and went over the hills and into the poor home and fed the little half starved babies. That book called "Little Women" was only a history of Louise Alcott in the days of her youth. Do you wonder that her mother raised fine girls, Louise Alcott (or Joe) among the number? That mother's heart was not only beating with love for her own children, but also for every other woman's children who were in trouble or distress. Do you wonder that every mother teaches her children the laws of gentleness and sympathy and Christian kindness when she herself is ready at any hour of the night to go to the sick neighbor's home or to place flowers on the white casket of a neighbor's child?

THE CHURCH'S INFLUENCE.

The true mother is also always the true church member. Nearly all are ready to grant that the church of Jesus Christ is the great purifying, the great moral and spiritual teacher and developer of every community in which it exists. It is the thrashing floor where the grain which has been raised in the nurseries of Christian homes is separated from the chaff. It is the holy of holies in whose sacred altars multitudes are convicted of sin and led to humbly kneel and publicly confess their faith in God. Many have been brought up in Christian homes who would never have given their hearts to Jesus Christ except through the church's influence. Where did I surrender my heart to Jesus? During a time of a revival in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, in the church. Where did you, O hearer, surrender your heart to Jesus? In the church. In nearly every case your decision was made within the four walls of a church.

Do not make the plea I have so often heard—that you have little children too young to go to church and therefore you must stay with them at home. Take your babies along. The minister of the Lord Jesus Christ who would become irritated because a young mother brings her baby to church is not spiritually fitted to stand in any pulpit or to preach from any sacred desk. The greatest honor to-day which a congregation can have is to see the pews filled up with the young mothers who are flanked by little children on both sides. I once heard of a variety show giving a performance in a mining camp in the days of the California gold excitement. The rude theatre for the most part was filled with rough men. While the show was going on a little baby began to cry. That child's cry mightily affected the miners. They made the players stop so that they could hear the voice which recalled the holy memories of their eastern homes. If a child's cry can soften the heart in a theatre it can teach a gospel lesson in a church service. Oh, mothers with little children, when you come to the church bring your babies. When I used to be taken to church as a little child the sweet influence of the gospel penetrated my being, though often before the service closed, in childhood's weariness, I went to sleep with my head pillowed on my mother's lap. No mother can be a true example to her children unless at the same time she is a true church member.

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JUNE 21.

Text of the Lesson, II. Tim. iii., 14; iv., 8. Golden Text, II. Tim. iv., 8.

14. But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them.

Earlier in the epistle Paul had exhorted Timothy to "hold fast the form of sound words which he had heard of him" (1-13). The word "continue" in this verse is the same word so often translated "abide" as in John xv, 7, 9, "If ye abide in Me and My words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." "Continue in My love." Our Lord said again, "If ye continue in My word, then are ye My disciples indeed" (John viii, 31).

15. And that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

He had been well taught by both his mother and grandmother (i, 5) to believe and honor the Scriptures. Blessed are all such! This verse reminds us of some of Paul's farewell words to the elders of the church at Ephesus, "I commend you to God and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up" (Acts xx, 32). The Spirit of God accomplished all things by the word of God, whether in creation or redemption. In creation "The Spirit moved," and "God said," and the work was done (Gen. i). In redemption it is the same Spirit and the same word.

16, 17. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

I once saw an earnest Christian teacher addressing a congregation, and he took the Bible in both hands and said, "I believe every word in this book whether I understand it or not." His action and his words have been a blessing to me for more than twenty years. The Holy Spirit has written the whole book—the very words of God, some words of the devil, some words of men—but all for our profit that we may know God and trust Him; that we may know the devil and resist him. The man of God is the man who, being redeemed, is willing to be set apart wholly for God (Ps. iv, 3), to liveonly for Him and let Him work out in the life the works prepared beforehand (Eph. ii, 10) and to this end believes and appropriates all Scripture.

iv, 1. I charge thee therefore before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at His appearing and His kingdom.

In his address to the Athenians he spoke of the judgment and the judge as incitements to repent (Acts xvii, 30, 31). In Rom. xiv, 10-12, he taught that believers must not judge one another, because all must stand before the judgment seat of Christ and every one of us give account of himself to God. Now, in view of the same great facts, he has a special exhortation for Timothy which is very much needed to-day.

2-4. Preach the word, * * * * for the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine.

Well, the time has come, and in all the denominations, in many theological seminaries and in many pulpits are professors and preachers who do not hesitate to say and teach that the Bible is not infallible and prophets and apostles and even the Lord Jesus Himself are not always reliable, neither Adam and Eve nor Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were real persons, Jesus was not good and there is no atonement by substitution. These and other abominable lies from the pit, from the father of lies, are freely taught to men who are being trained to be preachers. It is a good time truly to preach the word, to preach the preaching that God bids us (Jonah iii, 2), even though the infidelity of so called higher criticism would fain treat us as Micaiah, son of Imla, was treated (I Kings xxii, 24-27).

5. But watch thou in all things; endure afflictions; do the work of an evangelist; make full proof of thy ministry.

We cannot be faithful to Christ and please Him and have the fellowship of those who will not believe God; therefore the words of chapters ii, 1-4; iii, 12; John xvi, 1-3; xv, 18, 19, are very necessary for us in these days of the falling away from the faith, when men who ought to live to please God and keep the judgment in view prefer to please man for the sake of some earthly preferment.

6, 7. For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith.

What a joy and what a victory to be able to give such a testimony! From the day of His redemption on the way to Damascus he had magnified the grace of God, and now by the same great grace he is able to give this glad shout as he anticipates seeing in glory Him whom he saw on that memorable day when he became blind to all but Him (I Tim. i, 14; I Cor. xv, 10; II Cor. xii, 9). The same grace is for us.

8. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love His appearing.

Compare the other four crowns and live so as to win them and have somewhat to cast at His feet. (Jas. i, 12; Rev. ii, 10; I Thess. ii, 19; I Cor. ix, 24-27; I Pet. v, 1-4; Rev. iv, 10). Note that crowning day is not at death, but at His coming (Rev. xxii, 12; Luke xiv, 14). Those who do not like to hear of His coming again will miss the crown of righteousness.

BUSINESS-LIKE RUSSIA.

We have learned in the past few years to regard Minister de Witte of Russia as one of the greatest financial administrators in the world. Yet every book on Russia gives fresh evidence of mismanagement on the part of the Government in the details of business. Mr. Wirt Gerrare's "Greater Russia; the Continental Empire of the World," illustrates the Russian way of doing things by this account of the post-office service:

At the chief postoffices in St. Petersburg and in Moscow there is only one clerk selling stamps. He closes his office at two o'clock. He cannot reckon change without a counting board.

There are about half a dozen branch offices in these capitals, but stamps are as rare as a postal order in a country store in an American village.

At one branch postoffice in Moscow the letter box was full to overflowing when Mr. Gerrare called. He took his letters inside, but the clerk in charge declined to accept them.

"But the letter box is full."

"Find a letter box which is not full," replied the clerk.

"That will be difficult."

"Then wait until one is emptied to-morrow."

A TELL-TALE ENVELOPE.

An American has invented an envelope which records of itself any attempt to tamper with its contents. The flap is imbued with some chemical composition, which, when operated, on by a dampening process, or any other means of penetrating to its enclosure, records the transaction by causing the words "Attempt to open" to appear. It is thought that the inquisitive will think twice before pursuing their researches in face of such an invention.

MILLIONS LOST ON THE TURF.

According to tables made by sporting men, over $250,000,000 is lost on the turf every year. Of this, $50,000,000 is lost on English racecourses and about $101,000,000 on Australian courses. The remainder is chiefly distributed between France, the United States, and British Colonies.

LIFE-SAVING SUPERSTITION.

The superstitious collier is often laughed to scorn, but a miner in North Wales is just now thanking his lucky stars that he believes in omens. He was boring under some coal, and was startled by seeing a rat scuttling away. He walked away from the spot, and directly afterwards a large fall of coal occurred just over the place where the man had been working.

FOR THE HOME

Recipes for the Kitchen, Hygiene and Other Notes for the Housekeeper.

NEW USES FOR OLD CLOTHES.

It is an old saying that when a garment needs repairing it is half worn out. The timely mending of rents and worn places in clothing and the making of useful articles from things no longer suitable to wear saves money and is a source of satisfaction to every woman who desires to make the most of her resources.

After the weekly ironing is done it is a good plan to set aside for a leisure hour those pieces which need repairs—sometimes tablecloths show thin spots; pieces of similar size may be basted on the wrong side, darning on the right side, using thread ravellings from table linen. When too much worn for mending the best parts may be cut into squares for dinner napkins.

Sheets which wear thin in the middle may be ripped apart and the other edges sewed together. This brings the strongest part of the cloth where there is the most wear.

Garments often lose buttons in washing, which should be replaced and worn buttonholes worked over in buttonhole stitch. When darning stockings a small gourd is used as it relieves the hands, and the work can be easily and quickly done. In footing stockings use a coarse pattern, which brings the seaming to the side of the foot. After seaming on the foot piece fell each side separately, making a flat seam. Children's stockings generally wear out first at the knees, it is a good plan to line the knees on the wrong side with flannel pieces. The tops of socks wear out quickly with heavy boots and shoes are worn in cold weather. Denim, or other very strong cloth, smoothly fitted and sewn on the heels, will prevent holes and save work.

The back breadths of wrappers and skirts are usually but little worn and make good aprons and dusting cloths.

When trousers wear out at the knees they may be patched with cloth of similar color. Coats and vests also may be repaired. If the collars need cleaning use ammonia and water applied with a sponge. Coats and jackets that are worn out of style may often be made over away to advantage. However, this is not done, they may be ripped up and the pieces used in various ways. Cloth pieces are useful for the backs of winter vests and make good mittens and leggings.

Serviceable bedroom mats may be made, cutting the cloth as for rag work, using some simple pattern. When sewed, press the blocks smoothly and set together in strips one yard wide and two yards long. Line with denim or other strong material and bind the edges. Finish the ends with cloth three inches wide, sewn on and cut in strips one quarter of an inch wide to make a fringe. Woolen pieces also make patchwork cushion covers for chairs which are attractive and durable.

It is not worth while to buy calico to cut up for patchwork, but in every family there are pieces which when cutting out dresses which may be pieced up for quilt covers. It is a good plan to make two or three new quilts each winter, using strong lining and three pounds of good batting for each quilt, allowing about four inches apart. A box of partly worn cotton cloth, one of linen, and one of flannel, kept in a convenient basket, will be found useful in case of accident or sickness.

CAKE MAKING.

While it seems easy enough to take the ingredients and make a first-class cake, there are a great many details that the novice is not supposed to understand, and must will understand save through experience.

First, pound and sponge cakes require the whole eggs, because they have no milk or water added. It is not only economy, but the cake is very much better when the eggs are divided. The whites should always be beaten stiff and the yolks should be creamed with the butter and sugar. Unless the recipe lays to the contrary the flour should be measured after sifting; then sift the second time with the baking powder. The standard baking powders are the best, as all cheap brands are adulterated to a large extent. One can detect a bitter alum taste in cake or biscuit made from them; then, too, a fine texture is never obtainable.

A cake that is too highly flavored is worse than no flavoring at all. Five drops of a good reliable extract are sufficient for, almost any cake, yet many put in a whole teaspoonful.

Sugar and butter should be creamed, not stirred until a heavy mass is the result, showing the grain of the sugar. Cream it until it is of a light, foamy consistency. It is better to do this on the start than to stir for a long time after the flour is added.

Many make the mistake of hurrying the dough into the tins as soon as the flour and baking powder have been added, thinking that the fermentation will injure the cake if it is not gotten into the oven immediately. It should be beaten with steady strokes for at least three minutes, five would be better. Have the tin buttered and lined with paper; good sweet leaf lard is preferred by many to butter; never use pork or smoked meat drippings or cottolene for any of these will leave a bad taste to the loaf. We do not favor cottolene; butter is good enough and is quite as cheap.

A cake that has been baked in an even of the right temperature will rise evenly, and be flat instead of rising in a peak in the center. It will be covered with light crackers; it will be of a fine honeycomb texture, of a delicate straw colored brown. A cake allowed to burn on the bottom is ruined. The oven has been too hot. It will be full of holes, coarse in texture, hardly fit to eat. The dough will not bear stirring, it must have time for expansion. An oven too slow is fully as bad. It must be just right and it is the business of the cook to see that it is right, as it is quite a loss to throw a cake away.

There is quite an art in putting a layer cake together. It must be nearly cold, the filling must be ready to use, and artistic taste can be shown in the icing and decoration of the top. In fact, woman's finest taste has ample range in cake-making. It is just as much of an art as painting a picture or doing the finest needlework, and it is worth the cook's time to cultivate it.

SANDWICH MAKING.

How to make a handful of sandwiches is described by Pierre L'Allemande in an attractive pamphlet just published. The requisites for their successful manufacture are given as "good bread, good butter, good meats, etc., and good knives, and last, but not least, but not least, plenty of time.

The bread used for sandwiches is known as the home-made loaf. It should be at least a day old, the slices thin and edge and the crust trimmed off; it should be lightly and evenly buttered; avoid bread that is full of holes, as in that case too much butter is used and the sandwiches will become disagreeably greasy.

In making meat or cheese sandwiches both slices may be spread with butter, but one side only with the meat, etc.; the other slice is then added, pressed gently and cut in two.

The butter to be used should be worked into a paste with a fork until soft; it is very undesirable to heat the same in order to get it to the proper condition.

To serve sandwiches take a napkin or doily, fold and lay it on a plate or platter and arrange the sandwiches on the same and fill all vacant places with "tufts of cress."

EDUCATION OF THE HEART

Mr. J. J. Kelso Writes on Moral Training of Children.

Children "should always be encouraged by their parents and teachers to engage actively in good works," writes J. J. Kelso, "there is no better way of providing them with happy and useful employment and developing the best side of their natures. Activity is one of the essentials of childhood. Healthy boys and girls must have occupation, and if good people do not help them to rightfully use their time Satan is always on hand ready to get them into mischief. To have leisure to those around us is the highest form of happiness, and children may know and experience this as well as grown people. To them it is far more delightful to act with goodness and thoughtfulness in children than in older people, because one does not expect it so, and it affords promise of a bright and successful future. Many deeds have been made glad and sorrows banished by the thoughtful deeds and sunny words of boys and girls, and none are too small to do service.

Goethe advised the training of youths in the practice of reverence, and this is one of the outstanding principles of heart-culture. All children should be encouraged to develop an attitude of reverential respect for their own bodies, so that they may grow up strong, manly and brave to face the problems of life. Lack of reverence for the body, through lack of education, has led many a youth into errors from which a harvest of bitter sorrow has been reaped. The absence of respect for seniors and for old age has been commented upon as a characteristic of modern education, and one could often wish for more of courtesy and graciousness among children in their dealings with each other. Young people have kindly instincts and are quickly responsive to good influences. They resent being driven, but are glad to be led. Taken in the right way their hearts can be moulded in all that makes for nobility of life and conduct. The danger is that competition and commercialism may be kept too prominently before the eyes of the young to the exclusion of that mind and heart culture without which there can be no real success in life.

The object of primary education should be, in all possible ways, to encourage children to be generous, noble and heroic in words and deeds; to be kind to the feeble, weak and suffering; to avoid scorning, scolding and peevishness; to bear sunshine in their faces and to do good for evil; to spare the nests of birds and protect their nests; to know that the dumb animal has sentient food and water and is protected from intense cold or heat; to admire the butterflies without destroying them; to protect the venomous toad, and to kill quickly any thing that has to be killed—always bearing before their minds the principle: 'Whenever a brave, kind word needs to be said, say it; whenever a kind act needs to be done, do it.' Thus may be hastened the day when peace shall over all the earth its ancient splendors fling, and the whole world give back the song which now the angels sing."

KILLED KIN

Servia's Rulers visers A

At Belgrade, Servia, despatch sa King Alexander, Queen Draga, Zinzar Markovitch, the Prime M ister; the Ministers of War and Interior, Gen. Lasar Pecovitch, Gen. Milowan Pavlovitch, a for Minister of War, together with Queen's brother, Nikodem, and two sisters, the King's adju and twelve soldiers of the R Guard were murdered between night and two o'clock on Thurs morning as the result of a mili conspiracy, headed by Major kovitch.

A proclamation was posted in grade and the provinces on Th day morning announcing the a sion to the throne of Peter K georgevitch. It is expected the Servian Parliament will con the proclamation by the army Prince Peter Karageorgevitch King of Servia. The newsp forecast a better future for Se and the new state of things is he ily welcomed by the masses.

The palace is situated on the street, abutting a sidewalk. were no means of defence ag serious attack. The private m ments of the King and Queen only twenty yards from the street, and were easily reached Ministry of Foreign Affairs and this, but it was not visited by conspirators.

CONSPIRATORS MADE NO S

The city remained quite tranq night, and there was no sign of thing unusual except that a number of troops patrolled streets. The news was not pu ly known until daylight. The thronged the streets and dis the affair quietly. The assem of crowds and movement towa palace was prevented by the tro There was no sign of popular sistance to the coup d'etat. people loudly cheered Stojan titch, the new Minister of In terior, as he drove to the Mi ial building.

There is every indication the army is under the complete of their leaders, who were all cluded in the rebellion for restoration of the rival dyna Karageorgevitch.

The rain fell in torrents on day, but this did not have the of keeping the populace within Thousands of persons gath the vicinity of the palace and cussed the situation. Entire troops of all arms were en and cannon were commandi the strategic points. The have discarded their cockade King Alexander's color, and substituted for them flowe

THE MARKE

Prices of Grain, Cattle in Trade Centres.

Toronto, June 16.—Wheat market is quiet, with demand No. 2 white quoted at 72½ No. 2 red, winter, 73 to 73½ dle freights, and No. 2 spr 69c middle; No. 2 goose, at 6 Midland. Manitoba wheat is q No. 1 hard quoted at 84c, G and No. 1 Northern at 83 lch. No. 1 hard, 90c grain transit, lake and rail, and Northern, 89c.

Oats—The market is steady white quoted at 31c, high and at 31½ to 31¼c middle No. 1 white, 32½c east.

Barley—Trade is quiet, with extra quoted at 44c middle and No. 3 at 42½c.

Rye—The market is steady east for No. 2.

Peas—Trade dull, with No. 2 quoted at 64 to 65c high freig

Buckwheat—Nothing doing, prices nominal at 38 to 39c side.

Corn—Market is strong. American yellow quoted at 5 57c on track, Toronto, and mixed at 56c Toronto.

Flour—Ninety per cent. quoted to-day at $2.72 freights, in buyers' sacks, for port. Straight rollers of brands for domestic trade quo $3.25 to $3.40 in bbls. Ma flour steady; No. 1 patents to $4.20, and strong bakers to $3.90 in bags, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is firm at here. At outside points quoted at $16.50 and shorts at 50. Manitoba bran in sacks and shorts at $22 here.

THE DAIRY MARKETS

Butter—The demand is fair supplies equal to requirement prices are steady. We quote: 1-lb rolls, 15 to 16c; fresh tubs, uniform color, 15c; grades, rolls and tubs, 12 to creamery prints, 20c; solids, 18½c.

Eggs—Market is firm, with demand. Case lots sell at 1 14c per dozen, and checks at 10½c.

Cheese—The market rules with prices easy at 11 to 11 lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are steady. heats are unchanged, with a demand. We quote:—Bacon, 10½ to 10½c, in ton and case Pork, mess, $21 to $21.50, do