THE SERVANT QUESTION

An Appeal to Housekeepers and Heads of Families Everywhere

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

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Psalm cxxiii, 2, "As the eyes of a maiden unto the hand of her mistress."

That the housekeeper as well as the servant can be negligent in her duty there is no doubt. The psalmist, as a spiritual diagnostician of the heart's weaknesses, asserts it. He figuratively seems to place the mistress as a prototype before her domestics. Then, as a young artist crosses the seas to study at the feet of the old masters and sits day in and day out copying a Raphael's "Sistine Madonna" or a Paul Veronese's "Last Supper" or a Reubens' "Descent From the Cross" or a Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," the psalmist raises the mistress upon a pedestal as a model for the servants. Day in and day out the actions of the parlor are being duplicated in the kitchen. Adam Clark, the great commentator, interprets these words of my text in the following way: "As servants look to their masters and mistresses to see how they do their work, that they may do it in the same way," so may we correct some of the evils found in the kitchen by exposing the evils practiced in the parlor. All virtues are not clothed in broadcloth. All feminine unfaithfulness and injustice do not warm themselves near a kitchen stove or center in a stupid and stolid head with a waitress' cap or nestle in the selfish heart of the girl who, wearing a nurse's apron, pushes the baby's carriage along the avenue. If the head of the house wishes her servants to be faithful and true to her then she must first set an example of faithfulness. She must be true and kind and loving and Christian-like to her servants and to all the people with whom she comes in contact in her domestic walk of daily life.

INCULCATE HONESTY BY PRECEPT.

The housekeeper is her servant's model. That implies that the mistress must be honest if she wants her servants to be honest. Plato, the philosopher, once tried to convey the idea that an evil man's deeds could be concealed, at least for a time. He illustrated this thought by the story of the fabled Gyges' ring, which could make the false actions of the wearer invisible to the naked eye. "Thus," wrote Plato the Greek, "the truly honest man is the one who would be honest at all times when he could be dishonest and his dishonesty never be found out." But is such a contingency possible? Who can ever be sure that his dishonesty is safely hidden? The eyes of rivals, of subordinates, of employees, are keen and see more than we know. They are apt to imitate, too, both the good and the bad, so that one wrongdoer may cause deterioration through whole circles of his social inferiors. In the home, as in business, the example of dishonesty has always the tendency to recoil on the wrongdoer. The merchant who connives at his clerk's cheating of the customers in his interests must not be surprised if the clerks cheat him in their own interest. If a farmer knowingly sends false weights to market, and when he is packing a barrel of apples places the good apples upon the top of the barrel and a lower grade of fruit beneath, that farmer is teaching his farm hands to be deceitful in their relations to him when they are gathering the fruit. He is teaching his men to lie as he has lied and be dishonest as he was dishonest. If the bank officials criminally misplace the institution's trust funds, there is likely to come a time when one of those bank employees will default, and in the emptied safe of that bank the sins of that financial institution will, like the proverbial chickens, come home to roost.

A step further! If a housewife will bid her waiting maid answer the front door bell and tell the would be caller that she is out, when she is in, that mistress is teaching her servant to be a liar in all things as well as in part. If a wife is false in her dealings with her grocer and butcher and washerwoman and false in her financial dealings with her servants, she need not be surprised if the laundress steals the stray handkerchiefs and collars and the cook sinfully wastes the butter and filches the cupboard, and perhaps goes so far as to sell the potatoes and the eggs. If a housewife, to protect herself, is unjust to her servants, and turns them off at a moment's notice when she is leaving for the country vacation, then she should not grumble if her servants treat her in the same way.

DISHONESTY IS CONTAGIOUS.

Dishonesty is contagious. Dishonesty is an immoral germ which is apt to spread through a whole family as the diphtheria germ often in the olden times used to destroy all the children of one household. The sinful plague of dishonesty and untruthfulness and unfaithfulness does not always enter a home by the back door. It is sometimes comfortably installed in the boudoir long before it appears in the servants' quarters, and its first nap in a household is taken upon the parlor sofa and not by resting in a kitchen chair. The mistress, in spite of herself, is an exemplar to the domestic. Very often when the housewife is finding fault with her servant she is denouncing the malformed results of her own evil life.

The housekeeper is the domestic's model also in the matter of sympathy. If she wishes the servants to be sympathetic with her troubles, then the housekeeper must be sympathetic with theirs. Her knowledge of her servants ought not to be limited to their service. She should take an interest in their personal converns and give them counsel and help in their difficulties. Trials are the common lot of our race. The trials of the household will be all the easier to bear if the housekeeper and her servant meet them with clasped hands, each calling the other her sister.

DUTY OF THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Sympathy, God given, practical sympathy, can break down many a barrier which to-day separates the kitchen from the parlor. The housekeeper is the servant's model, also in devotion to the home. The servants will inevitably fail to appreciate the dignity and nobility of domestic service, unless their mistresses feel that the highest honor any woman can have is to preside over and dedicate her life to her home.

The name of home ought to have for every true housewife a charmed sound. It ought to be spelt by her, as her grandmothers used to spell it, in many letters of gold. It ought to be spelled in tongues of flame, glowing above the hearthstone. It ought to be spelled in a word of eleven letters, "opportunity;" in another word of nine letters, "happiness." It ought to be spelled in two words, the one of eight and the other of three letters, "maternal joy." It ought to be spelled in another word of seven letters, "liberty." The true wife should never want to be anywhere but under the shadow of her home. But though Mary Anderson, the queen of the American stage, gladly abdicated her theatrical throne in order to be queen of her domestic fireside; a dangerous tendency of this age is for wives and mothers to vacate their domestic thrones. They want to hand over the kitchen to their cooks. They want to leave their children under the exclusive control of the nurses. They want to be separated from their husbands, on account of their clubs. They want to be liberally educated in everything on earth, except in the old fashioned way of learning how to be a good housewife and mother.

HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT.

Is it a disgrace, as many women seem to think it is, for a mother to be seen wheeling her baby carriage along the street with her own flesh and blood in that carriage? For my own part I think such a public sight of a wife and mother is a far more honorable one than for such a woman to be seen carrying around a pet dog or to be seen out driving with a French poodle by her side. You may smile if you will at the figure I have drawn, but I say unto you, oh, wives and mothers, that you can never get your servants to appreciate the nobility of a domestic calling until you yourself fully realize that the greatest work and the most honorable work you can have is that which is to be found within the four walls of a consecrated home.

The housekeeper is her servants' model. Then she must give to them her love as well as her sympathy. "Oh, no," some housewife answers, "I could not love my servants. I could sympathize with them in their troubles, but I could not love them. Why, if I loved them I should have to receive them into the holy of holies' of my heart. I should in one sense have to make them part of my own family. I cannot place my servants side by side with my children." Yes, my sister, you can love as well as sympathize with your domestics. You can give them your heart as well as your hand. You can make them part of your household. You can look upon your domestic help in the same way that King Solomon looked upon his. He was verbally painting the ideal condition of his home when he wrote, "And had servants born in my home." That means, as I take it, that the servants were part of himself. If any troubles should come those servants would cling to him and love him on account of the love with which he loved them. You can learn to love servants just the same as your servants can work for you from a higher motive than that of getting money. They can learn to love you.

CORDS OF AFFECTION.

Housewives, if you will only learn to love your servants and make their interests your interests, that love would be returned to you in a thousand blessings. We can prove this by the silver cords of affection which bound some of the southern planters to their black slaves. Did not those slaves return their masters' love by a noble devotion? There was many and many a woman in the south who, after her husband had been shot in the civil war, would have starved to death had not the strong limbed negroes who worked for her as "slaves of the law" continued, on their own free will, to work for her as "slaves of love." There was many a wounded Confederate soldier who would have died had not his body servant, who easily could have escaped into the northern lines, gladly and willingly and prayerfully nursed him back to health and strength. There is many a servant working to-day as a hireling in some home who if she was loved by her mistress would return a wealth of affection and devotion such as she herself does not believe herself capable of giving. The true interpretation of love means simply this: If you love your servants, you will take them into your life and make their interests your interests. And by your loving them they will let you creep into their hearts and make your interests their interests.

THE SERVANT OF ALL.

Oh, mistresses! Oh, housewives and housekeepers, in your dealings with your servants may you reveal a gentle Christian life to your household. In your prayers, in your consecration, in your family altars, in the purity of your life, may you always help your household servants to look beyond the grave and to look up. Then, when your domestics, through your Christian example, walk hand in hand with Jesus Christ, there will be no "servant question." Why? There shall be no unfaithful and slothful domestics.

Housewives and housekeepers, heed well the importance of consecrating your lives to Christ, not only for your own sake, but also for the sake of your servants. Remember that it is far easier for you to commit a sin against those whom you suppose to be lower than you than it is against those whom you suppose are above you. It is easier for a parent to sin against a king. And remember to defy a parent. It is easier for a king to do an open wrong to a subject than for a subject to flagrantly rin against a king. And remember further, that God judges our actions just as much by how we treat our cattle as our masters, our underlings as our employers, our servants as our husbands and wives. May the Spirit inspire every housewife to live such a holy life that her servants can well take her as a spiritual model and can see in her face a reflection of the loving smile of Jesus Christ, who willingly became the servant of all.

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, AUG. 30.

Text of the Lesson, I. Sam. xxvi., 5-12. Golden Text, Luke vi., 27.

5, 6. Then answered David and said, * * * Who will go down with me to Saul to the camp? And Abishai said, I will go down with thee.

After the parting of David and Jonathan in the last lesson David in due time made his headquarters in the cave Adullam, and, having placed his father and mother under the care of the king of Moab, he became captain of about 400 distressed and discontented men who gathered unto him. His own brethren were also among them (chapter xxii., 1-4). Saul in his anger having, by the hand of Daeg, slain eighty-five priests, Abiathar escaped and told David, and to him David said these memorable words: "Abide thou with me, fear not; for he that seeketh my life seeketh thy life, but with me thou shalt be in safeguard" (xxii., 23). Probably many years of David's persecutions are covered by the words, "And Saul sought him every day, but God delivered him not into his hand" (xxiii., 14). But in the twenty-fourth chapter, as well as in our lesson, Saul is seen in David's power to do with as he will, and in each case David returns good for evil. David having been assured by spies that Saul had in very deed come again to seek him, having 3,000 chosen men with him, he asks for a volunteer to accompany him to Saul's camping place, and Abishai, the son of Jeremiah, responds.

7, 8. Then said Abishai to David, God hath delivered thine enemy into thine hand this day; now therefore let me smite him, I pray thee, with the spear, even to the earth at once, and I will not smite him the second time.

Having come to where Saul and his people were by night they find them sleeping, and Abishai thinks that this is David's God given opportunity to slay his enemy, and he willingly offers to be the executioner. This same Abishai wanted to take Shimei's head off when he cursed David and threw stones at him. He it was also who delivered David from the giant Ishbibenob and slew him (II. Sam. xvi., 5, 6, 9; xxi., 16, 17). He was a valiant, natural man, but did not seem to know much of the gracious long suffering of Jehovah.

9-11. David said furthermore, As the Lord liveth the Lord shall smite him or his day shall come to die or he shall descend into battle and perish. The Lord forbid that I should stretch forth mine hand against the Lord's anointed.

Such confidence had David in his God that he could leave every one and everything in His hand without anxiety, sure that the counsel of the Lord would stand and the counsel of His enemies be brought to naught. Therefore he could say, not as a mere theory, but from his own experience: "Fret not thyself because of the evildoers, for they shall soon be cut down like the grass and wither as the green herb. Rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him" (Ps. xxxvii., 1, 2, 7).

12. They were all asleep, because a deep sleep from the Lord was fallen upon them.

David's suggestion to Abishai was that they take the spear and cruse from Saul's head, which they did, and going a good distance away cried out to Abner, the captain of Saul's host, that he was a valiant man, but had not taken good care of his master, for he might have been slain by one who took away the spear and cruse from his master's head. The reason of their being able to do this was that the Lord had caused special sleep to come upon them.

21. Then said Saul: I have sinned. Return, my son David. * * * Behold, I have played the fool and have erred exceedingly.

David's kindness to him when he had him in his power seems to have touched his hard heart, and he said he would no more do him harm. But he had also seemed penitent when David spared him the former time (xxiv, 16-19). He was unreliable toward God and man, unstable, disobedient, self willed, not willing to be controlled by God and therefore controlled by the evil one.

22-24. Behold, as thy life was much set by this day in mine eyes, so let my life be much set by in the eyes of the Lord and let Him deliver me out of all tribulation.

David recognized the Lord's hand in Saul being placed in his power and also in his being kept from touching him. From his own experience he wrote, "The meek will He guide in judgment and the meek will He teach His way" (Ps. xxv. 9). Meekness covers so much ground and is so necessary the word must be received with meekness, and, being saved by His word, we must take upon us His yoke who is meek and lowly in heart and follow Him (Jas. i, 21; Matt. xi. 29). David's desire for full deliverance brings to mind these words of Paul, "The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work and will preserve me unto His heavenly kingdom, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen" (II Tim. iv, 18).

25. Then Saul said to David: Blessed be thou, my son David. Thou shalt both do great things and also shalt still prevail. So David went on his way, and Saul returned to his place.

Whether Saul wished what he said of David might come true or not we cannot say, but they did come true, for God had so purposed it, and David went on and grew great, and the Lord God of Hosts was with him (II Sam. v, 10). The purpose of God concerning David's son shall also be performed, notwithstanding all the devices of the enemy, even of Satan himself. See Isa. ix, 6, 7; Luke i, 32, 33. David and Saul each going his own way suggests the only two ways—the way of the righteous and the way of the wicked.

PHYSIQUE OF ENGLISHMEN.

Government Will Find Out What Changes Are Occurring.

The inquiry which the Government is about to address to the chiefs of the medical profession as to the physique of the English people is not only justifiable, but most wise. Two immense changes are passing over our population, and it is necessary to ascertain in a definite and, for the time, final way what the effect of those changes upon the health of the population really is, says the London Spectator.

The people are rapidly quitting the country for the towns. It is not merely that the great cities are growing till—to take only one instance—it is becoming a serious difficulty to supply them with good water, but the minor towns are growing till in other countries they would be accounted cities. "Whereas," said the Earl of Meath, in the Lords debate of Monday, "in 1851 the urban population of England and Wales was 8,990,000, out of a total population of 17,927,000, or 50 per cent., in 1891 it was 25,000,000 out of a total population of 32,000,000, or 77 per cent." That is an enormous change in the condition of British life, and it involves by a sort of necessity other changes, the full effect of which it is needful for a wise community to know.

Then there is a second which has passed over the people and which for good or evil, must, one would think, affect the national health. We have ordered every boy and girl during nine years of the growing time to go to school—that is, to sit quiet for hours, to bend over desks and to use their minds instead of their hands and feet. That the effect upon the intelligence of the new generation is, on the whole, most beneficial we should be the last to deny; indeed, we only wish that the period of education could be lengthened by two years; but do we know anything with certainty of its effect upon health?

Many observers declare that it is not at all good; that even when the schools are perfectly ventilated the confinement is too great and is in part the cause of the neurotic tendency, the craving for momentary excitement, which, they say, marks the younger generation of the towns.

We certainly do not notice that effect or that tendency among the children of the well-to-do; but then they leave home a little later, they are perfectly fed, and they obtain when out of doors the equivalent of a sound gymnastic training. At least, they are as healthy little animals as could well be wished for, moreover, none of the cares which at that period begin to press upon those who have to earn their living.

The effect of sitting for six hours, the effect of years of reading upon a race whose fore-fathers could not read, and the effect of mental development upon the ill-fed are all effects with a material and direct bearing upon health, and have been far too carelessly studied. We do not feel at all sure that they are wholly beneficial and trust that they will be most carefully examined, for if the decision is that they are partly injurious the remedy is in our own hands. It is only at this period of their lives that we have full control of the masses of children, and it should be utilized to the utmost to promote the welfare of their bodies as well as of their minds.

VOTING BY ELECTRICITY.

Members of the Liverpool Town Council will shortly be able to vote while sitting in their seats. They are adopting a novel system of taking divisions. Each councillor will have two electrical buttons in front of him. One of these will be marked "For" and the other "Against." As he pushes one of the knobs a small disc will appear against his name on an indicator placed prominently on the wall of the council chamber. The clerk will thus be able to count the votes from his seat and they can easily be checked by any member, for the record remains until another division is taken.

FOR THE HO[illegible]

Recipes for the Ki[illegible] Hygiene and Other [illegible] for the Housekeepe[illegible]

WAYS WITH CAULIFL[illegible]

Cream-of-cauliflower Sou[illegible] in a double boiler until perfe[illegible] der one pint of finely cut ca[illegible] with one quart of milk, [illegible] through a coarse sieve, and [illegible] to the fire; season to taste [illegible] and pepper, and add one tab[illegible] ful of butter, and one desse[illegible] ful of corn-starch stirred sm[illegible] a little cold milk. Cook [illegible] until perfectly smooth, then [illegible] once with small oblongs of [illegible] brown bread.

Boiled Cauliflower.—Pic[illegible] outer leaves, and cut off [illegible] close to the flowers. Wash [illegible] ly in cold water, and allow [illegible] with the top downward in [illegible] water, allowing one tablespo[illegible] salt to each gallon of water [illegible] will draw out all hidden [illegible] Then tie it in a piece of che[illegible] to keep it whole, place stem [illegible] ward in a kettleful of slig[illegible] ed boiling water, and let co[illegible] ly covered, until tender. Wh[illegible] lift from the water, roll [illegible] cloth, place it in a heated di[illegible] the flowers up, pour cream [illegible] over it, and serve.

Cauliflower au Gratin.—[illegible] cauliflower. Melt one ounce [illegible] ter in a frying-pan, and stir [illegible] in it one tablespoonful of [illegible] with one half pint of milk, [illegible] boiling, then add four table[illegible] of grated cheese, one half t[illegible] ful of salt, and a dash of [illegible] Stir and cook for a few [illegible] longer, then pour it over the [illegible] flower, and serve hot.

Baked Cauliflower With [illegible] Boil the cauliflower un[illegible] break into small pieces, and [illegible] layer in the bottom of a [illegible] baking-dish. Cover wi[illegible] sauce, sprinkle with grate[illegible] an cheese, and add anothe[illegible] cauliflower. Finish with a [illegible] the grated cheese, and bro[illegible] cately in a rather slow ove[illegible]

Savory Cauliflower.—Boil [illegible] liflower, and set aside to co[illegible] pare one pint of egg-batter, [illegible] to it one teaspoonful of mus[illegible] ley and one tablespoonful [illegible] grated cheese. Dip each sp[illegible] cauliflower in this batter, and [illegible] hot butter. When they a[illegible] place them on a hot dish, and [illegible] immediately.

Mashed Cauliflower.—Boil [illegible] liflower with one whole onion [illegible] tender, remove the onion, and [illegible] oughly drain the cauliflower [illegible] well, press through a coar[illegible] then add a lump of butte[illegible] tablespoonfuls of sweet cream [illegible] salt and pepper to taste.

Cauliflower in Butter.—Bo[illegible] firm head of cauliflower whi[illegible] and cook in slightly salted [illegible] water until about half done [illegible] up, drain and put in a [illegible] with two ounces of melted [illegible] the juice of one lemon, two [illegible] spoonfuls of chicken stock or [illegible] a dash of cayenne and one sm[illegible] ful of water. Cook until the [illegible] flower is tender, take up, st[illegible] gravy, add to it one cupful [illegible] white sauce, pour it over the [illegible] flower, and serve.

Scalloped Cauliflower.—Bre[illegible] cauliflower into small sprig[illegible] cook in boiling salted wate[illegible] tender. Place the pieces in a [illegible] ed pudding-dish, and pour over [illegible] a sauce made as follows: M[illegible] one half pint of bread-crumb[illegible] cupfuls of sweet milk, one [illegible] egg, two teaspoonfuls of salt [illegible] tle pepper and one cupful of [illegible] cooked chicken, veal or tender[illegible] Bake in a moderate oven un[illegible] cately browned.

Cauliflower Salad.—Stand [illegible] white cauliflower in salt-wa[illegible] thirty minutes, then cook it [illegible] ing water until tender, but not [illegible] done. Drain, cool, cut into s[illegible] and arrange these neatly in a [illegible] bowl lined with crisp, tender le[illegible] leaves. Mash the yolks of four [illegible] boiled eggs, and cut the whites [illegible] petals; arrange these over the [illegible] flower in imitation of daisie[illegible] pour over a plain French dress[illegible]

Cauliflower Fritters.—Cook a[illegible] of cauliflower until half done [illegible] take up, and drop in cold wa[illegible] keep it white. Break it into s[illegible] and dip each sprig in rich [illegible] sauce slightly warm, and lay [illegible] to cool; then dip in rich cra[illegible] and fry delicately in hot [illegible] Drain on unglazed paper, lay [illegible] heated dish, and garnish with [illegible] parsley.

Cauliflower Croquettes.—Cho[illegible] cupfuls of cooked cauliflower [illegible] fine, add one half cupful of fine [illegible] crumbs, and one cupful of cr[illegible] sauce, which is made by cooking [illegible] gether one tablespoonful each [illegible] butter and flour, thinning with [illegible] cupful of milk, and just before [illegible] moving from the fire adding [illegible] beaten egg. Season to taste, [illegible] all well, and set aside to cool; [illegible] form into croquettes, egg and br[illegible] crumb, and fry in butter to a [illegible] cate brown.

Cauliflower Mince.—Allow one [illegible] ful of finely chopped cooked chic[illegible] or veal to two cupfuls of clea[illegible] cooked cauliflower. Moisten w[illegible] chicken or cream sauce, season [illegible] taste with salt and pepper and a [illegible] tle finely minced onion, cover [illegible] buttered crumbs, and bake for [illegible] ty minutes in a moderate oven.

Creamed Cauliflower on Toa[illegible] Break a firm white head of cauli[illegible] er into sprigs, soak in salted wa[illegible] thirty minutes, then cook in boi[illegible] salted water until perfectly ten[illegible] Take up carefully, drain, and lay [illegible] squares of buttered toast. [illegible] cream sauce over the cauliflower, [illegible] serve.

HOME MADE EXTRACTS.

Lemon extract is made by [illegible] of the yellow rind of a lemon [illegible] great care to reject every bit of the [illegible] white, which is very bitter. [illegible] Pour the grated rind into a bo[illegible] tle, and cover it with alcohol. Cork [illegible] tightly and set away for three weeks, [illegible] when it will be found ready for use. [illegible] To make the extract extra strong, [illegible] drain the alcohol from the rind after [illegible] three weeks, and pour it over fresh[illegible] ly grated peel, rejecting the first [illegible] and use like any lemon extract. [illegible] Instead of clear alcohol, one can use [illegible] equal parts of alcohol and simple [illegible] syrup, using in the recipe the same [illegible] as the alcohol.

If one doesn't care to make the ex[illegible] tract in this way, it is still possible [illegible] to make a substitute for the store [illegible] article, which will give good results [illegible] at little expense. Purchase of a drug[illegible] gist five cents worth of oil of lemon, [illegible] and use it by the single drop, in [illegible] recipes where a teaspoonful of lemon [illegible] extract is called for, or dilute the [illegible] oil by adding in proper syrup until it [illegible] is as weak as ordinary lemon ex[illegible] tract.

Orange extract is made by soaking [illegible] orange peel in enough alcohol to [illegible] cover it, and then adding the strained [illegible] juice of one more orange. The [illegible] of orange and lemon flavoring is [illegible] the same, make a pleasing [illegible] change.

Vanilla extract [illegible] make than [illegible] much more [illegible] to purchase [illegible] lla flavoring, [illegible] little [illegible] made flavorings, [illegible] flavor a pud[illegible] ding, cake, or a [illegible] of cream and [illegible] it is one [illegible] saves the ad[illegible] vantage of making it at home.

Purchase of a [illegible] ounce of vanilla beans, one-half [illegible] ounce of tonka b[illegible] of alcohol; [illegible] pint of clear [illegible] with other ingredients [illegible] cork tightly [illegible] weeks. The [illegible] pint of water, boiled [illegible] one-fourth [illegible] away a week [illegible] and it is ready [illegible] tle at first, [illegible] out how [illegible]

THE CARE OF [illegible]

[illegible] waists, which [illegible] their full [illegible] over the [illegible] by taking [illegible] box about two [illegible] and covering [illegible] retonne, with [illegible] match, or in co[illegible] the covered [illegible] ree fancy [illegible]

MOST EXPENSIVE [illegible]

Every year, two [illegible] the fete of St. [illegible] an hair is held at [illegible] ons and old w[illegible] try around. [illegible] best price [illegible] are shorn [illegible] White hair [illegible] est price, because [illegible] be produced w[illegible] worth $25 per [illegible] comes next in [illegible] a-colored, [illegible] dark brown. [illegible] est is black [illegible]

A LADY SHIPOWNER

Miss Sarah [illegible] or, has obtained [illegible] gagement on [illegible] between Marg[illegible] circumstance [illegible] Broido is the [illegible] ress" who has [illegible] ship. Hitherto [illegible] at all their ex[illegible] now to the [illegible] doctoress. [illegible] ple is being [illegible] two [illegible] of her sex are [illegible] for [illegible] cal berths [illegible] registered at the [illegible]

HUGE BLA[illegible]

The quarry at [illegible] Lord [illegible] berry's estate [illegible] was [illegible] the scene of [illegible] largest [illegible] ing operation [illegible] ever [illegible] carried out in Scotland. [illegible] of esti[illegible] mated by the number of holes which [illegible] fired at one time. Twenty-seven [illegible] holes, varying in depth from 6 [illegible] to 17 ft. were bored and these were charged with 300 lb. of blasting gelatine. All the holes were connected up and fired simultaneously by electricity, the blast bringing down altogether about 4,000 tons of whinstone, an unusually large weight of stone per pound of explosive used.

ONE WAS ENOUGH.

"You love my daughter?" said the old man.

"Love her?" he exclaimed, passionately; "why, I could die for her! For one soft glance from those sweet eyes I would hurl myself from yonder cliff and perish, a bleeding, broken mass, upon the rocks two hundred feet below!"

The old man shook his head.

"I'm something of a liar myself," he said, "and one is enough for a small family like mine."

LIKE ENGLISH PIPES.

Owing to the increasing fagot will which the English pipe and tobacco are regarded in Germany, Baden cigarmakers experienced a falling off of trade last year.

ANOTHER NEW WORD.

In future sight-testing opticians are to be known as "optologists." The British Optical Association here the responsibility of creating the word.

THE MARKET

Prices of Grain, Cattle, in Trade Centres.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Wheat—[illegible] market is firm, with a fair dem[illegible] for Ontario wheat. No. 2 white [illegible] red winter, old, quoted at 75c; [illegible] was offered to-day at 74c, with [illegible] bid, low rates to mills. Manit[illegible] wheat is firm and scarce. No. [illegible] hard is quoted at 98c. No. [illegible] Northern, 96½c, Goderich. No. [illegible] Northern, 93½c, grinding in tra[illegible] lake and rail 6c per bushel more [illegible]

Oats—The market is quiet, [illegible] fair offerings; No. 2 white quote[illegible] 30½ to 30½c, high freights; No. [illegible] white quoted at 32c east.

Barley—Trade is quiet. No. [illegible] tra quoted at 43c middle fre[illegible] and No. 3 at 40c.

Rye—The market is quiet, [illegible] export value at 48c middle fre[illegible] for No. 2.

Peas—Trade dull, with No. 2 [illegible] quoted at 61c high freights, [illegible] 63c east.

Corn—Market is unchanged. [illegible] American yellow quoted at 61c [illegible] track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixe[illegible] 60½c, Toronto. Canadian corn [illegible] ed at 54c outside.

Flour—Ninety per cent. pa[illegible] quoted to-day at $2.90 to $[illegible] middle freights, in buyers' sa[illegible] export. Straight rollers of [illegible] $3.25 to $3.45 in bbls. Ma[illegible] brands for domestic trade q[illegible] flour steady: No. 1 patents, $[illegible] strong bakers', $4.05, Toro[illegible]

Millfeed—Bran steady, at $16 [illegible] shorts at $17.50 here. At [illegible] points bran is quoted at $1[illegible] shorts at $17. Manitoba [illegible] sacks, $17, and shorts at $17 [illegible]

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Beans—Trade is very quie[illegible] prices nominal. Prime w[illegible] quoted at $1.75 a bush.

Hay—The market is q[illegible] demand slow. No. 1 old [illegible] is worth $14 on track, [illegible] and medium grades, $9 to $[illegible] 1 new is nominal at $9 here.

Straw—The market is [illegible] $5.25 to $5.50 per ton [illegible] on track.

Hops—Trade dull. [illegible] nominal at $17 to $20.

Potatoes—The offerings are [illegible] and prices are easier. [illegible] quoted at 50c per bushel, and [illegible] lots at 35c per bushel.

Poultry—The market is [illegible] Chickens, 60 to 75c per pair; [illegible] 70 to 90c per pair; turkeys [illegible] 13c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKET

Butter—The receipts of b[illegible] time good and prices gene[illegible] changed. The demand is [illegible] first grades. We quote—[illegible] lb. rolls, 15 to 16c; se[illegible] tubs, uniform color, 14 to 1[illegible] ondary grades, store pa[illegible] to 13c; creamery prints, 19 [illegible] solids, 17½ to 18c. The [illegible] creamery butter is due to [illegible] of the dairy article.

Eggs—The market is [illegible] quote: Strictly new laid [illegible] 15c; fresh (candled stock) [illegible] and checks, 10 to 11c.

Cheese—The market is [illegible] quote:—Finest, 10½ to 10[illegible]

HOG PRODUCTS

Dressed hogs firm. Cu[illegible] are steady, with a good [illegible] Bacon—Long clear is [illegible] with supply below requ[illegible] quote:—Bacon, long clear [illegible] 10½c, in ton and case lots. [illegible] Mess, 19 to 20c; do., short [illegible]

Smoked meats—Hams, [illegible] rolls, 11½ to 12c; [illegible] beds, 15 to 15½c; breakfa[illegible] 14 to 14½c.

Lard—Market is unchanged. [illegible] 9½c; tubs, 9¾c; pails, [illegible] pound, 8¾ to 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL

Montreal, Aug. 25.—[illegible] 63c high freights, 72c [illegible] Rye, 53c east, 78c [illegible] buckwheat, 48 to 49c; corn [illegible] 38c in store here; flaxseed, $[illegible] track here; feed barley, [illegible] barley, 52½c; corn, 66c [illegible] yellow American. Flour—M[illegible] patents $4.35 to $4.50; [illegible] $4.05; to $4.20; strong [illegible] $3.60 to $3.95; Ontario [illegible] lers, $3.60 to $3.70; in bag[illegible] to $1.85; patents, $3.75 to $[illegible] bras, $1.55 to $1.60. Pea[illegible] cled, selected, 17 to 17½; [illegible] 15c; straight receipts, 14 [illegible] 12½c. Feed—Manitoba bra[illegible] shorts, $19, bags included; [illegible] bran, in bulk, $16 to $17; [illegible] in bulk, $19 to $20. Ro[illegible] primes, $1.80 to $1.85. Pro[illegible]—Heavy Canadian short[illegible] $19 to $21; light, short [illegible] Compound refined lard, 8[illegible] pure Canadian lard, 9½ to 1[illegible] est lard, 10½ to 11½c; hams, [illegible] 14½c; bacon, 14 to 15c. Live [illegible] $6.25 to $6.50; fresh killed [illegible] hogs, $9; American clear [illegible] $13.75; clean shoulder pork [illegible] Cheese—Ontario, 10½ to 10[illegible] ships, 10½c; Quebec, 9[illegible] Townships creamery, 19 [illegible] Quebec, 18½c; Western dairy [illegible] 15c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS

Buffalo, Aug. 25.—Flour [illegible] Wheat—Spring demand light; [illegible] Northern spot, carloads, [illegible] $1.02 c.i.f.; winter firm for red [illegible] for white; No. 2 red, 85c; [illegible] white, 81c asked. Corn—Qu[illegible] easy; No. 2 corn, 57 to 57½ [illegible]—Weak and lower; No. 2 wh[illegible] No. 2 mixed, 35c. Barley and [illegible] Nothing. Canal freight—Ste[illegible]

Minneapolis, Aug. 25.—Ch[illegible] Wheat—September, 83½ to 84½ [illegible] cember, 79½c; on track, No. 1 [illegible] 94½c; No. 1 Northern, 93c to [illegible] No. 2 Northern, 91c; No. 3 [illegible] ern, 83 to 84c.

Milwaukee, Aug. 25.—Whe[illegible] 1 Northern, 94c; No. 2 No[illegible] 90c; September, 81½c bid. [illegible] Steady; No. 1, 54c. Barley [illegible] ky; No. 2, 78 to 80c; sample [illegible]