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Bonnet and Gown Lore

By CHANTE CLAIR
Latest Fashion Gossip of Paris and London—
Styles of the Hour Outlined

Paris, Mar. 11.—There is no doubt that this world of ours is a mass of contradictions and anomalies, especially that corner of it which concerns itself with the adornment of the (feminine) "human form divine." You say a woman is pretty, and when you come to look at her critically, you see she has not a single good or perfect feature. You say another is well dressed, yes! but if you examine the materials of her garments, you notice that there is nothing really good or costly in them; you say she is clever, but it is very often only that she is bright, pliant, witty in manner and conversation; if her remarks were written in a book they would not be worth recording. All of which goes to prove that now if ever

No Woman Need Despair of being just as pretty, as well turned out, as attractive—in fact—as she cares to be. For once Beauty, that is the real beauty of painters and poets, has taken a back seat, unless, indeed, there are some additional forces as chicness, smartness, and brilliancy to reckon with. The woman who has all these arrows in her quiver is well-nigh invulnerable, and may indeed be the envy of her woman friends or enemies, for she is likely to have as many of one as the other. But there is no necessity nowadays for a woman to be really pretty in order to be admired, so long as she is well turned out, has a smartly-coiffed head, and a good figure—or looks as if she had one—she is reckoned among the "fair women." The "Jolly laide," as the French prattle and pithily style her, is having her day. Features go for little; it is chicness, smartness, which reign supreme. So it really is

Short-sighted and Foolish for a plain woman not to try her level best to make the most of this golden opportunity. With taste, perception, and a moderate budget, she may take her place in the first ranks. She has a wide field to choose from when she sets to work to make the most of herself.

In the matter of coiffure alone, never was there such variety. There are many styles, all different, all fashionable. This is partly, of course, the result of the struggle between the high and low arrangements of hair. We are still exercising our minds over the matter. The souls try to keep in with both styles, hoping that whichever wins they will not be so very far out. A venturesome spirit adopts the long, gracefully shaggy curls, worn by Romney's lovely models. This was successfully worn lately by a bevy of fair bridesmaids.

At a Smart Wedding, the gowns of course being in keeping with the old world style. Another wears the little saucy bunch of curls à la Josephine on the crown of her head, another with an innocent, youthful type of face, makes her hair into a catogan and ties it, a l'enfant, at the nape. Another, and this is the true Parisienne's favorite coiffure, wears the chignon moderately high, and the sides very bouffant, very fluffy, especially at the temples, finishing the piquant effect with the two large single flowers, or tufts of blossoms, placed over each eyebrow, among the curls. What you have only to consult your glass, or, if not sure of yourself, appeal to an artistic friend (a true friend, mind you; not a "purry-purry, puss-puss" to discover what best suits your own peculiar, by which means individual style. With a well-dressed head and well-coiffed figure, you will not find many rocks ahead. You need not have a multitude of frocks, rather have a few, but of the best. The material matters little, or rather among the fashionable stuffs many are to be had of modest price which will last as long as the cut remains in fashion. There is a great outcry at present against the

Hiduous Extravagances of the present day, people tremble to think of the enormous sums spent, many say wasted, on dress, entertaining and so forth, by people in society. It is a matter for grave consideration, and is at least an opportunity for any woman who wishes to take her stand as a true woman, a good citizen, patriot, and useful member of society, to make up her mind to spend her allowances, whatever it may be, sensibly, and thoughtfully, to do all she can, even with a small sum of pin-money, without being stingy, and of course without being badly dressed, for the latter I consider a "wild alarm" has partly been caused by the wonderful accounts we hear of the time of magnificence and gorgeousness, not so very far off now. You hear in manner of contradictory statements about the materials and fashioning of court apparel, there is

A Mysterious Silence, still, on the part of those in authority. Like Br'er Rabbit, they are laying low. The foreign papers are taking a mighty interest in it, and the foreign manufacturers and tradesmen are having ever an eye to the main chance, are trusting that a good many windfalls will be blown their way. They will be ready to receive them. I am told that as our Queen them Princesses are steadily and obdurately setting their faces against the adoption of foreign materials and the work of foreign courtières, modistes, and jewellers, to the detriment of home products, "the mountain is calomnet," as it were, and numbers of strange workpeople are flocking to London, either to take orders and set up on their own account or to superintend or assist in the work of the London houses. Truth to tell, they

Trade and Handicraft—no unequalled that even our patriotism and loyalty cannot make us

to accept their aid to a certain extent. We cannot do without them, for they give just the note of grace and daring novelty and chicness so necessary to lighten British solidity and sobriety. So, here they are in our midst, and we are powerless to deny them their share in the coronation of chic and money. Let us not be dog-in-the-manger, especially as their rulers are coming to do honor to ours, and especially as we want everything to be of the brightest and best.

Those who are "au fait" promise us an early season, and already the shops begin to give up tantalizing glimpses and hints of the fashions of to-morrow. There is an especially busy hum and flutter at the modistes, for Parisians at the first breath of spring like to don their fascinating light headgear, even though forced by the cruel east winds and fogs to keep their fur wraps closely round their dainty shoulders. Novelty and freshness are the keywords to the Parisienne's attire, and the new hats are examples of this. Some of the tulle toques have a slight

Application of Fur as a concession to the season. I saw a noisette brown one, with an inch wide border of dark fur run in and out of the swathing folds, a big bluish rose placed just in front. Most of the toques are exceedingly broad, with broad high brims which are becomingly shaped to suit different faces. It is hard to say really where the toque ends and the hat begins, for each has borrowed some features from the other. As far as trimming goes, the law is heaps of flowers, clouds of tulle. The new chrysanthemum straw is less often seen than that which resembles a stiffened guipure lace, as the de-



SEEN IN PARIS.

signs are similar (epider wheels of all) and the straw is often of old lace, or fleecy color; it is difficult to tell the one from the other. The Parisians are ever faithful to their love of black and white, harmoniously mingled, and it never fails to look chic and "good style" when manipulated by French fingers.

So Many Spring Hats are black-and-white or white-and-black, even the flower adornments being a market-bunch of black cowslips with just a delicate green in the stocks or grass which tie them up, or a cluster of black velvet marguerites having hearts of silver or gold. The edelweiss still comes in usefully in this "dun" mixture, also the pearl or black cherries I mentioned in my last letter. Bunches of cherries with silvery stalks nod sweetly over the broad brim, and the clumps of daisies or other small blossoms are arranged under the brim in big Jap-like bunches at each ear, or a little higher up maybe and nearer the temples. Many hats have again the pendant ends and loops of velvet or ribbon sometimes reaching nearly to the waist; they look a little "outré," I confess, and it requires some nerve to wear them.

Another hint I have gleaned is that it is to be a season of soft, limp, clinging materials. Nothing Stiff or Harsh will be worn. Crepe de chine will be more than ever in evidence; also violet, fine whipoards, Louise and other soft silken fabrics. Boleros will be relegated to the tailor frock, but they will be simulated on these thin gowns by arrangements of old lace, embroidery and galons. The corselet belts are still seen, many composed of soft ribbons, which fall in long "pans" at the side, the ends fringed with little gold, silver or steel balls, which are newer than the long slender dangle-dangles. In evening gowns a favorite material is the white "quicksilver" silk, which has a de-

licious shimmer, as its name betokens; it makes charming wedding-dresses, for it is as pretty in the cold light of day as by night, and shines out charmingly under a "four-rear" of light, delicate lace or tulle. There is a great fancy for velvet gowns, both for

Day and Evening Wear, good Lyons velvet, such as our grandmothers approved, soft and silky, taking on delicious lights and shades. The material suits the present cut in skirts, sheathlike at the top, outspringing from the knees downwards, the bodice slightly draped with a quaint tuck of four inches, the tiny sleeves composed of bands of strass diamonds mounted on velvet. For day wear the velvet gown looks best with a Louis XV. coat, or a small Russian blouse, in soft strawberry pink with a white silky beaver hat it makes a fascinating toilette for a "matinee musicale" or any reunion where smart folk congregate.

At this season, when winter amusements begin somewhat to pall on us, and yet we must in self-defence organize entertainments to beguile the long evening hours, you may like to copy an idea which was carried out with a "success four" in the studio of a fashionable American portrait painter. The "tableaux vivants" were all scenes from Punch, Punch of bygone days, as well as of modern times. All the costumes, as well as the painted backgrounds, scenery and properties were carried out entirely in black and white. They were, in fact, exact copies of the original, and were most telling. Some of Leech's inimitable figures of the crinoline days brought down the house, and the coalscuttle and pork pie headgear proved not unbecoming. Scenes from Charles Dana Gibson might be worked out in the same

way, though it was the mixture of the sublime and the ridiculous from Punch which made the described entertainment effective.

Some people I know who were on the war path for novel amusements got up "Coon Lancers," and an improvised can dance in their own house, and they were a grand success in a land where real coons are, to say the least of it, uncommon.

Sympathetic and Emotional people here have been much agitated over the touching case of those sad little human documents, the Indian Siamese Twins of Barnum and Bailey's big show. They were a weird little pair, in whose life or death the Parisians were much interested. The task of separating them was scientifically performed by Doctor Doyen, but poor little Doo-Dee, whose lungs were frantically weak, could not recuperate from the shock, and died in a few days. The bulletins were eagerly awaited from hour to hour, and the sad news was received with great lamentation and sympathy for Doo-Dee, the poor little double, to whom it had not yet been broken. It is not likely that she will long survive her sister. I hear that in sporting circles in England, the advent of the Toronto Lacrosse team is looked for with interest. I fancy they will have it their own way, but these international sports are very exciting. A Devonshire hockey team plays in Paris at Easter, it should be an amusing struggle, for the Frenchmen are loving the sport more and more, and le hockey comes last, but not least, in the athletics they have borrowed from young John Bull. I hear that a Canadian songstress, Miss Alys Mutch, debates this week at Bechstein Hall in London, so we must wish her success. So many stars, however, appear in the musical firmament every week, in England and on the continent, wrinkle for a brief spell, and disappear, that it is dangerous now-a-days to predict success for any but a real live planet! Adieu! Chante-Clair.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XII.
MARCH 23, 1902.

Temperance Lesson.—Eph. 5: 11-21.
Commentary.—Explanatory. "Ephesus was situated on the Icarian Sea, an arm of the Aegean, between Smyrna and Miletus. It was the political and commercial capital of the Province of Asia. The leading cities of this province were the seven churches of Asia named in Revelations, chapters II. and III. Ephesus was the great emporium of trade for the Asiatic regions, and the most important city of Asia Minor. The whole place is now utterly desolate, with the exception of a small Turkish village."

In the chapter before us Christians are told to imitate their heavenly Father and to walk in love after the example of Christ, vs. 1, 2. "They should avoid all uncleanness, impurity, covetousness, and foolish jesting and idolatry, because these things exclude from the kingdom of God of Christ, vs. 3-5.

11. Have no fellowship.—Have no connection with or sympathy for anything done in the dark—under cover. "We may not actually commit certain sins, but if we tolerate or encourage them, we are partners with the transgressors. The safest place is that which is farthest from evil. It is a perilous experiment to see how near we can approach to sin without becoming contaminated ourselves.

Darkness.—Sin is darkness and its parent is the prince of darkness. Plants cannot bear fruit in the absence of light, and men cannot do good in the absence of the Spirit's light. "Sinful works came from the darkness of ignorance, seek the darkness of concealment and lead to the darkness of hell."—Henry. Reprove themselves against them.

12. It is a shame, etc.—They are too vile to be mentioned or even thought of but with abhorrence. The only sign of their shame was that which it is our duty to remain silent. It is a shame and disgrace for the public prints to be filled with the low and nauseating details of crime. In secret—Oh, the abominations that are carried on in secret! No Christian should bring himself in any way to those whose actions must be kept covered. Jesus said, "O secret have I said nothing." The apostle seems to speak here of the Gentile Turn of the light! Let us know the truth about the devastations of the liquor curse.

13. They are reprov'd.—When they are reprov'd.—R. V. By the light—it is the light which discloses what was concealed before in darkness, therefore we ought to be shining lights in the world, and by a holy example and a zealous life make inroads on the kingdom of darkness. Turn of the light! Let us know the truth about the devastations of the liquor curse.

14. Awake thou that sleepest, etc.—Sleep is an emblem of death, and both sleep and death are used to represent the soul in a sinful state. Sleep is the state of (1) unconsciousness, (2) seeming security, (3) darkness, (4) inactivity, (5) unconcern; while death includes the idea of corruption. Shall shine upon thee (R. V.)—Shedding forth his love, joy and peace into our hearts, and thus bringing us into a state of rest, comfort and holiness.

15. Circumspectly.—See R. V. Watchful and cautious in order to avoid danger. The Christian needs to be prudent.

16. Redeeming the time.—To redeem time is to regain what is lost and to save what is left.—Hon. Com. "Buying up the opportunity."—R. V. margin. By eagerly seizing the moments, by diligence, by continued application this can be done. Days are evil.—The present time is dangerous, and we are full of troubles and temptations, and only the watchful and diligent have any reason to expect to keep their garments clean."

17. Be ye not foolish (R. V.)—Here is a most evident allusion to the orgies of Bacchus, in which his votaries acted like madmen, running about, tossing their heads from shoulder to shoulder, appearing to be in every sense completely frantic.

18. Be not drunk.—Do not become drunken with wine and act like fools or madmen. There were doubtless converted drunkards among the Christians to whom Paul wrote, and wine was their especial danger. Intemperance is a folly, a waste, a degradation, a sin. Wherein is excess.—Wherein is riot?—R. V. The word here translated excess means profligacy and debauchery of every kind, such as are generally connected with drunkenness, and especially among the worshippers of Bacchus.—Clarke. Paul's prohibition is positive and absolute. Wine that causes rioting is forbidden. Filled with the Spirit—Here Paul shows the difference between the worship of the true God and of the heathen deities. After offering sacrifices to Bacchus, his god of wine, it was the custom of the people to get drunk in his honor.

THE MARKETS

Toronto Farmers' Market.
March 17.—The grain receipts were light on the street market, this morning, only 400 bushels offering. Prices were steady. Meats were little higher, beef hindquarters selling at 88 to 89.50 per cwt., and lamb selling at 92 to 104 per lb.

Wheat—Was steady, 100 bushels of white selling at 77 to 79c per bushel, 300 bushels of goose at 67c to 67½c per bushel, and 100 bushels of oats at 76c per bushel.

Straw—Was steady, 500 bushels selling at 17c to 18c per bushel. Hay—Was a little easier, 25 loads selling at \$12 to \$14 per ton for timothy and \$8 to \$10 per ton for clover.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres today:

Table with columns for location (New York, Chicago, Toledo, Duluth) and price per bushel.

Toronto Dairy Markets.
Butter—Receipts are moderate, with the demand only fair. Choice qualities are wanted. We quote as follows: Choice 1-lb. prints, 19 to 20c; choice large rolls, 17 to 17½c; secondary grades, in rolls, 15 to 16c; low grades, 12 to 13c; creamery prints, 22 to 23c; market solids, 21 to 22½c.

Eggs—The market is firm, with sales at 13½ to 14c per dozen in case lots, the latter price the exception. Cheese—The market rules firm at 11 to 11½c per lb, the latter for choice September.

Toronto Live Stock Market.
Export cattle, choice, per cwt. \$1.89 to \$1.93; do medium, 1.80 to 1.84; do heavy, 1.75 to 1.79; Butcher cattle, picked, 5.30 to 5.45; Butcher cattle, fair, 4.90 to 5.20; do common, 4.40 to 4.70; do cows, 3.90 to 4.20; do heifers, 3.90 to 4.20; Fedders, 1.90 to 2.10; Stockers, 1.90 to 2.10; do light, 2.90 to 3.20; do heavy, 2.90 to 3.20; Sheep, ewes, per cwt., 3.50 to 4.00; Lambs, per cwt., 4.25 to 5.50; Hogs, choice, per cwt., 4.90 to 5.20; Hogs, light, per cwt., 5.75 to 6.00; Hogs, fat, per cwt., 5.75 to 6.00.

British Live Stock Markets.
London, March 17.—Cattle are unchanged at 12½ to 13½c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10c per lb.

Bradstreet's on Trade.
Business at Montreal has been moderately active this week. Business in the west is rapidly expanding owing to the opening up of large new tracts of land for settlement and the increased number of settlers going into the country. The industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces in the east is also causing a big demand for staple goods. The general conditions of trade are good. The outlook for business in the spring and summer is particularly promising. The demand for money is active and the rate continues steady.

Wholesale business at Hamilton has been fairly active this week. The factories and mills are busy on orders for the coming season, and labor is well employed at good wages. The wholesale firms are busy making shipments to retailers who have been buying liberally for the spring, and large quantities of staple goods are coming forward through the customs and from domestic manufacturers in the east. The outlook for business is encouraging. Values of staple and imported goods continue firm. Payments recently have been well met. There is a good demand for money.

Spring trade continues to develop with the nearer approach of spring in Windsor, and trade centres in Manitoba generally, and the merchants are taking an extremely hopeful view of the future for business.

Disconsolate but Enterprising.
The following curious advertisement is taken from a Spanish journal: "This morning our Savior summoned away the jeweler, Siehard Illmaga, from his shop to another and a better world. The undersigned, his widow, will weep upon his tomb, as will also his two daughters, Hild and Emma, the former of whom is married and the latter is in the arms of an offer. The funeral will take place to-morrow. His disconsolate widow, Veronique Illmaga, P. S.—This bereavement will not interrupt our employment, which will be carried on as usual; only our place of business will be removed from 3 Leslie de Leinturiers to 4 Rue de Missionnaire, as our grasping landlord has raised the rent."

Brooklyn Woman With a Club Knew What She Was About.
A policeman in Brooklyn was snuffering along Myrtle avenue the other night at 11 o'clock, saw a woman stand a club in her hand about to enter a saloon, and he stepped forward and said: "Madam, you are mistaken in the door. That is a saloon."

"I know it, and have made no mistake," she said. "How slow she goes off!"

"So you want to go in there, eh?" "I do."

"And what's the club for?" "To assist me, man Thomas to get started, for how slow she goes off. Come for him with a club at about this hour."

"But there must be no row in there," cautioned the officer.

"No, a lot of it, sir. You stand right here and I will show she goes off. Thomas understands me and I understand him."

The woman entered the place and the officer stood outside to watch her go. In about a minute the whack! whack! whack! of a club striking somebody in the back was heard and five seconds later the door was opened and a man landed in the street at two jumps and took to his heels.

"Was that your Thomas?" asked the officer as the woman appeared swinging her club.

"It was, sir. I told you there would be no row. I just walked up to him and gave him three whacks across his back and a cuff on his ear and he'll be home and have the kettle boiling before I'm half way there."

LEGS SO SWELLED HE COULDN'T WALK

Kidney and Urinary Troubles were Followed by Dropsy—A Perfect Cure by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The case of Mr. James Treneman, the well-known butcher, of 536 Adelaide street, London, Ont., is another proof that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are effective in the most severe and complicated diseases of the kidneys.

The double action which this famous prescription has on both the kidneys and liver is in a large measure responsible for its wonderful curative effects. When there are backache, frequent, difficult or painful urination, dropsical swellings, biliousness, constipation or stomach derangements, you may depend upon it that the kidneys are clogged and the liver sluggish.

It is at such times that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prove themselves prompt to give relief and certain to effect a cure. The evidence to prove this fact is simply overwhelming. Mr. James Treneman states: "Two years ago I was laid up with kidney disease and urinary troubles. Besides the pain and inconvenience caused by these troubles I became dropsical, and my legs would swell up so that I could scarcely go around at all. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I procured a box and continued the use of this valuable medicine until now I can say for a certainty that I am entirely cured. I never took any medicine that did me so much good, and am firmly convinced that if it had not been for this medicine I would not be working to-day."

As a family medicine of tested and known worth, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have never been approached. They act directly on the kidneys and liver, regulate the bowels and ensure the perfect action of the digestive and filtering systems. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Toronto.