

HAMILTON-MONTREAL LINE...

Hamilton 1 p. m. ... Montreal 4 p. m. ...

Montreal Line. ... June 3rd steamers ...

ROTEX ... Medical discovery ...

Health ... Most important ...

Water Purifier ... system, rids ...

Medicine ... Cured ...

Medicine ... Cured ...

Medicine ... Cured ...

Medicine ... Cured ...

Medicine ... Cured ...

# GOSSIP FROM QUANT OLD BATH.

## Chante Clair Talks of Things in the Historical Old Town—The Modes of Paris and the Doings of English Society.

**By Chante Clair.**

Bath, Eng., May 29.—Of a truth, the "Merry Month of May" is apt to be a month of moods in Old England, and this year it has taken on a very disagreeable mood, and is to outdo March itself in rudeness and boisterousness. Such a pity! when it can be so lovely and bright, almost as smiling as June. Well, the consequence of its delinquencies is that, though loath to leave London as a rule at this time of year, when there is so much to begette one, I was for once not averse to obeying the call of duty and running down to Bath for a short sojourn, and as I predicted in my last, my letter to you is dispatched from that historic old city. Nowadays, even, it is bright and gay, in spite of the presence of the invalids and semi-invalids, who come to take the waters. The streets are wide and well kept, the hotels extremely comfortable, the shops charming. There are plenty of concerts and entertainments going on in the ancient pump-room, with its adjoining

**Roman Promenades**

and the public gardens and parks are full of leaf and blossom. The neighborhood is most interesting, and splendid coaching trips enable one to get capital bird's-eye views of the surroundings. Still there is no doubt that the interest of the place lies with the past, with the fascinating times, when Bath was at its zenith of prosperity as a resort of the Beau Monde. To anyone of a sentimental turn of mind there is plenty to set one a-dreaming in the old town, which seems to stray, even now,

"The wistful and reminiscent air," "The wistful of past romance." Every inch of the ground, every old grey stone, seems alive with souvenirs of past ages, of the 18th century above all, when the place was brimming over with interesting personalities. Why, in the days in which I find myself nearly every house inhabited by people much better known, far more picturesque than the worthies who now sleep under the old roofs. Just opposite to me as I write, is No. 5 Pierpont street, the home of the Linleys.

**From it "Dick" Sheridan Eloped** with his charming innamorata, Elizabeth Linley, the "Fair Maid of Beckenham," who was sweet and lovely, and a perfect song-bird without. There is, as you probably all know, an exquisite painting by Gainsborough of her and her handsome young brother, Tom Linley, the bird's-eye view of which is reproduced, and Betsy's lovely melting eyes would soften the stoniest heart. The Linleys' house was a great rendezvous for the Bath "set," and many a romance of love and passion has been woven in the Pierpont street homestead. But the society was not confined to the frivolous spirits who made the health-seeking springs an excuse for assembling in crowds for mad, merry frolics, and oft times on mischief-laden! In this eighteenth century society was so full of distinguished men, and there was a continual

**Clever Interesting People**

of both sexes. I suppose Dr. Johnson should head the list, for he was the "dog" as it were, and managed to draw round him a circle of people worth knowing. In his own estimation, I dare say, Beau Nash would come first, for as master of ceremonies—self-created bien entendu—he was a most important personage in the pomp, parade and assembly saloons. He thought himself a public benefactor, indeed, but he must have been an odious automaton, with a finger in everyone's pie. He it was who settled (?) the disputes of the beaux, the bachelors and jostling of the belles. He ordered men to give up wearing swords, saying they provoked quarrels; ladies were ordered to doff their aprons, with which they had been wont to protect their gowns. We bachelors were tried to rebel against his august decree, for he snubbed the folk right and left. There is a portrait of him in the pump room, which does not excite admiration, except for his rich brocaded suit, buckles and lace ruffles, which might cause a woman to-day to

**Sigh With Envy.**

He, as master of ceremonies, saw to the etiquette of the water-drinking, kept a watchful eye on "les contredances," and organized the country dancing on the bowling green, to the sound of the lant-boys and fiddle. There is something fascinating to me in reviewing the old scenes, with their picturesque entourage; being at this moment in the identical precincts, I seem to see the sedan or "cot" chairs, all lacquered and gilded with gilt nails, depositing the lovely burdens, "en grande tenue" of powder, patches, and stiff brocades, at the doors of "the Bath." After taking the waters to dispel the vapors and other mardians in moments, they were wont to promenade in the Orange Grove, the fashionable rendezvous for everyone who was anyone! Don't imagine it planted with orange trees and sweet blossom, I did, because it was between stiff rows of sycamores that they walked up and down. The name was a delicate attention to the deformed Prince of Orange, who put up for some time at Nassau House, and was cured,

**Delicate Shades of Pale Rose.**

sky or pale yellow. The wave-about brims have a light border of Alencon lace, and the trimming may consist of the white doves nesting in a little rose wreath in ancient Valentinian fashion—or else the top and under brim have sprays of berries, for the latter, I may tell you, have a furor in Paris; ivy, elder, even holly and mistletoe! Then ruffles come in, curly rante, ripe and unripe chestnuts in opening prickly pods, or little wild strawberries in trails, and grapes with velvet leaves. The straw hats all descend at the back, to cover or enframe the coiffure in some way. Little curls of straw, trimmed at each side with knots and ends of

ribbon, is never than floating ends of lace or velvet.

**Flowers and Fruit**

are here, there and everywhere. Made in velvet, panne or taffetas, cherries, currants or grapes are applied to lace for adorning frocks, and Neapolitan violets in mousseline being used similarly. I saw a lime-green silk, with clusters of cherries made of panne all over the top; the leaves were of taffeta, the stalks of chenille, and all round the edge was a frothy, peeling of green chiffon, the color of baby tree shoots, matching the taffeta and forming a lovely shade to the face.

For trimming the fashionable taffetas there is a novel garniture of black straw and chenille, the collar and undersleeves being of black net with motifs over it in chenille and straw. It has such a rich effect on dainty crepe, and is absolutely le

**Hannah More**

and her four sisters lived here. When asked to visit them Dr. Johnson exclaimed, "What! five women living happily together in one house! Yes! certainly, I will come and see you. God forever bless you, you shame the 'duelists!' Then there was Lady Mary Wortley Montague, Mrs. Piozzi, Miss Burney, and last but not least, Jane Austen, whose "Northanger Abbey" gives a very good picture of life in Bath.

**For This Material**

there is a tendency in Paris to have a little more dash at the top of the skirts, caused by hems cut by the garters, or pleats well pressed and sewn. There is nothing floppy or low-cut about the skirts; they still follow the "lines," that wonderful stress, but they are not so sheer as last summer. For thicker materials the rule is still close-fitting over the hips and plenty of fullness down below.

**Truth Was Stranger Than Fiction,**

But I must not weary you with reminiscences of "dear dead days," but come back to realities. I was sorry that my visit to Bath prevented my assisting at the wedding of a Canadian "Tommy," John Usher, of Toronto, who was married on May 6th at Winesham, near Ipswich. He was supported by his countrymen, Mr. Z. Ash and Mr. McMurich, and at this moment he and his bride are on their homeward voyage. We must all join in wishing them "bon voyage" through life.

**Fair Woman's Neckwear.**

One of the most fascinating subjects is that of the summer stock, you can stand them.

To fulfill the requirements the stock should be washable.

It should be as tall as the neck, but no taller.

It should be stiff enough to present a trim look.

It should be cut so that it comes down to the throat in front, by one device or another, so that it will be in some way correspond to the gown.

If you go out to buy a stock there is really no limit to what you can pay. You might as well get the lovely lace neck pieces with fronts attached come at fabulous prices. Then there are pretty stocks of chiffon with long bows to match that form a sort of set, and a very becoming set, at that.

The plain washable silk is still soaring high. The piques come at the most reasonable prices of all and you can buy a pique band for a very little, stitched around the top and supplied with holes for the collar button. This plain straight band is finished with a narrow ribbon.

The pique stock with the brass buckle is the next best of all things. Then there is the pique four-in-hand, and the acet, and the stock with ends that cross in the back and come around and tie in a bat wing bow. These styles, while simple, are approved by the smartest dressers, and stocks modeled on precisely these lines are worn every day on Fifth Avenue by the finest women dressed in the most highly looked suits.

Bands of ribbon, very narrow, are also used for form stocks, with rows of lace between, the whole a mass of handwork.

While the stiffening of the stock was a distinct feature in summers past, by this season its rigid severity is somewhat abated. One sees the stock which is little more than a neckband of lace finished with a narrow lace ruffle and fastened around the neck in the simplest of ways.

A style that is finding much favor

is the Newport stock, which is made by joining two bands of insertion with a row of white silk stitching. At the top there is a very narrow ruffle of lace which stands out, lower part of the stock is finished by a little ruffle of lace, which lies upon the shoulders and forms a lace collar. This stock is nicely joined at the neck line and there is no danger that the diplomatic relations of stock and waist will be severed at the neck.

**Finishing the Neck.**

The fancy for making the neck of the gown plain and unfinished by a collar band grows. The very simplest bit of insertion forms the only finish.

With this plain neck there can be worn any kind of a variety of treatment not otherwise possible. This is certainly one of the improvements of the year.

It is in the ascendency. There are necks made of white lawn and others made of white net. These are very long and are tucked in the middle. The tucked portions form the neck piece. Such a scarf crosses in the back of the neck and comes forward to be tied under the chin in that sort of a bow which is characterized as "flashing."

The style of bow of the season shows two short neck looking loops that set out in an aggressive way and two very long ends that hang as low as possible. These ends are them affairs, and the making of them affords another opportunity for the summer woman's opportunity to tulle tie with open mesh gives a chance for elaborate hand work and intricate d'igns, looking very trim the streamer, which is called in English "cassment linen," which is capital stuff, for it is not so crushable as ordinary linen, and washes well, comes in lovely shades, but in the latter it will be used for morning-coats, decorated with big, important buttons, and it makes inexpensive smart garments for race meetings.

**Moderation in Scotland.**

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram drinking, a vice very prevalent in his parish, and from which report said, "he did not himself wholly exempt."

**Useful Hints.**

Everyone knows what a long tedious job it is to take the "eyes" out of a pineapple. I have found the process easier if the pineapple is first sliced, then the edges of the slices can readily be trimmed.

A good cook says her test of when bread is ready to go in the oven is to try it with her finger. If the dough springs right up and leaves no dent of the finger, it ought to be baked immediately.

If tissue or printing paper is the best thing for polishing glass or tinware.

To tell good eggs, put them in water; if the large end turns up they are not fresh.

If making any sauce put the flour and butter in together, and your sauce will not be lumpy.

Salt sprinkled over anything that is burning on the stove will prevent any disagreeable odor.

A nightly gargle of salt and water will strengthen the throat and keep off bronchial attacks.

Egg shells crushed and shaken in glass bottles have filled with water will clean them quickly.

If powdered cloves are scattered where red ants are it will be found effectual in driving them away.

By dipping fish for an instant in boiling water much of the difficulty in removing the scales will be overcome.

Lard for pastry should be used as hard as it can be cut with a knife. It should be cut through the knife, not rubbed.

**Things Dangerous.**

The London Lancet, the great medical authority, says:

"Too much bathing is harmful, as it tends to maceration of the superficial part of the epidermis, which is too frequently removed, and occasions probably too rapid a proliferation of the cells of the malpighian layer."

Let people who are in the habit of giving themselves up to the pleasures of the bath pause and consider. It is doubtless a serious thing to bring on a maceration of the superficial parts of the epidermis, and we are free to confess that we should shrink in dread from one who carelessly went about with a proliferation of the cells of the malpighian layer.

# Sunday School.

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XI. JUNE 15, 1902.

Paul Crosses to Europe.—Acts 16: 6-13.

Commentary. Connecting Links. After the delegates sent to Antioch had returned to Jerusalem they again visit the churches which they had founded in Asia Minor. "These churches so far separated from others, having received but a small portion of the truths of the gospel, exposed to temptations, to errors, and to dangers, needed apostolic care and training." Paul's journey may be divided into three sections, as follows: 1. The station in Asia, seven in number. 2. The stations in Europe, eight in number. 3. The stations on the return, four in number. Those in Asia are mostly the names of provinces in Asia Minor.

6. Phrygia—This is an undefined region round about Antioch of Pisidia. Hurbit thinks the reference here is to "two" among the churches at Iconium and Antioch. There is nothing to show that he preached in any new churches in this district. Galatia—The great central table-land, north and east of Phrygia. This is the only visit to this province. "Either by some special providence, or by direct communication of the Spirit, in order to take them into a wider and more important field, the very heart of civilized heathendom." Asia—Not the continent, nor Asia Minor, but the Roman province, bordering on the Aegean Sea, of which Ephesus was the capital.—Abbott.

7. Mysia—A province on the Aegean Sea. Assayé—Were intending to go Bithynia—North-east of Mysia, on the southwest shore of the Black Sea. Sufferers—Them not.—The Spirit by irresistible intimations restrained Paul so that no other route remained open except the one on the seacoast, and then to Europe.—Lange.

8. Passing by—They were obliged to pass through Mysia in order to reach Troas, but "they omitted it as a preceding place." Came to Troas—A good seaport, where travellers from the upper coast of Asia commonly took ship to pass into Europe. 9. A vision—This was the third supernatural revelation; not a dream, but a waking vision. A man—Not an actual Macedonian, nor a Jewish representative, stood before Paul, but probably an angel in the form of a man.

10. Immediately—"The vision, the voice and the color were all God-sent, and Paul was ready the moment the way was made plain." Endeavored—By seeking for a ship in which to cross the Aegean Sea. Condemned to remain in Asia, were not permitted to remain in Asia, were not permitted to receive direct leadings from the Lord as to their field of labor.

11. Samothracia—A rocky island in the Aegean Sea, near the coast of Thrace, halfway between Troas and Neapolis.—The same as Naples. The seaport of Philipp, sixty-five miles from Troas.

12. Philipp—They did not remain at the seaport, but pressed inland about ten miles to the larger city. This was an ancient town, enlarged by Philip of Macedonia, the father of Alexander the Great, who named it after himself. A colony—Founded by Augustus. The civil magistrate and military authorities were Roman.

13. We went—"Paul, with his fervent soul and strong intellect; Silas, with his zeal and prophetic gifts; Luke, with his scholarly culture and professional attainments; and Timothy, with his youthful earnestness." These were the gospel workers in that heathen land, a river of life, with the promise of no synagogue in the city. A place of prayer (R. V.)—The Jews had such "places of prayer" sometimes in buildings, sometimes in the open air, as was the case in this instance. The posture of Jewish teachers. Unto the women—Claudius had banished from Rome and her colonies all men known to be Jews, and so there were only women in attendance at this Hebrew service.—Lindsay.

14. Lydia—A woman of wealth and force. She had come from the very province where Paul had been, and the Spirit, forbidden to speak there, turned to her. The women were celebrated for the art of purple dyes and fabrics, the traffic in which was profitable, they being worn chiefly by the princes and the kings. Luke xii. 36; Luke xvi. 19.

15. Household—God—as a proselyte in the Jewish faith. Lydia and her household, worshipping God according to their light, were enlightened, impressed by His Spirit, and so prepared to receive the truth.—Hackett. To give heed (R. V.)—She received and obeyed the truths of the gospel.

16. Household—The household included in this term joined with Lydia in her new faith. Faithful—If you have confidence in my profession, then do honor to me by coming into my house. Abide—We have here the first example of Christian hospitality which was so lovingly practiced in the apostolic church.

17. Teachings.—The Lord has promised to guide His people in this rich world, and we should follow His directions even in the ordinary affairs of life. It is our duty to promptly accept God's will even when it interferes with our plans.

**PRACTICAL SURVEY.**

"The gospel is for everybody, and must go everywhere." God by the mouth of His prophet has bidden "all the ends of the earth" to "look unto Me." To Christ has been given "the heathen for His inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession."

The call. True visions reveal facts. God's providences are often twined, and the plans of men are often thwarted, and that great purpose may be carried out and more effectual doors opened. "I am He that openeth, and no man shutteth, and no man openeth."

Authority recognized. "Assuredly gathering that the Lord had called me to preach the gospel unto them." The narration is daily repeated. Christ still holds His divinity in lowly guise,

and still waits and weeps over those who, blind to opportunity and deaf to appeal, turn aside from His purposes of mercy either as agents or recipients. It is He who speaks in every appeal, and to Him is that service rendered which lifts up our fellow men.

The ready response. "Immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia." Both men and men are within reach of the radiant triumph of reform and the gospel conquest of the world. Too frequently we begin to "make excuse" when responsibility appears, and the open door remains unentered, and the upward path of duty untrodden, while waving harvests remain ungathered only "to waste upon the plain."

The effort successful. God goes before His people. Whenever He sends His messengers there are those who will receive the word. A call to Ananias means a Saul somewhere waiting for the Heavenly sent messenger. The vision of Paul implied and fulfilled, who waited for the word. Earnest, wisely directed effort is never wholly in vain.

# THE MARKETS.

**Toronto Farmers' Market.**

June 9.—Receipts of grain on the street market this morning were only 400 bushels. Prices were steady. Wheat—Was priced, 100 bushels of goose selling at 50¢ per bushel. Oats—Were steady, 300 bushels selling at 50¢ to 51¢ per bushel. Hay and Straw—Receipts were nil. Wheat, white, 72 to 82¢ red, 72 to 80¢; goose, 65¢ to 70¢; spring, 67 to 80¢; rye, 60¢ to 65¢; oats, 50 to 51¢; peas, 74¢ hay, timothy, 81 to 82.50; clover, 87 to 88; straw, 16¢; crock, 12½ to 14¢; eggs, new laid, 13 to 14¢.

**Wheat Markets.**

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

Chicago, Cash, Sept. 71-18  
New York, " " " " 72-12-20  
London, " " " " 81-4-74  
Duluth, No. 1 Hard, " 73-8-11-20  
Dul., No. 1 Hard, " 76-1-8-10

**General Cattle Markets.**

Belleisle, June 7.—To-day there were offered 2,120 white and 250 colored. Sales: Wainkin 555 at 911-100; Hoaginson, 633 at 95-80; Ayer, 570 at 95-80.

**London, June 7.—To-day 600 boxes offered. Sales: 200 at 97-16; 100 at 97-16; balance sold on korb at 95-80.**

Ogdenburg, N. Y., June 7.—To-day 949 boxes cheese registered; highest bid, 9-8-8; one lot sold; balance will probably be sold on korb at 9-3-4.

**Waterbury, N. Y., June 7.—To-day 7,899 boxes sold at 9 to 9-12-10; large, and 9-14 to 9-3-4 for small; market active.**

Corwall, June 7.—To-day 2,102 cheese were loaded, 1,374 being Canadian white; 679 colored, and 49 Canadian; all bid, 18-8-0; the Canadian bringing 9-3-4, and the American 9-5-8.

**South Finch, June 7.—Last evening the number of cheese boarded was 2,500, 400 colored, balance white; price offered 95-80.**

**Quebec Live Stock Markets.**

London, June 7.—Cattle are unchanged at 14 to 14-1-4 per lb. dressed weight; refrigerator beef is 11¢ per lb.

**Toronto Live Stock Market.**

Export cattle, choice, per cwt. 85 00 to 85 50  
do medium " " " " 80 00 to 80 50  
do cows " " " " 75 00 to 75 50  
Butcher's cattle, picked, 5 00 to 5 50  
Butcher's calves, choice, 4 00 to 4 50  
Butcher's cattle, fair, 4 00 to 4 50  
do common " " " " 3 50 to 4 00  
do cows " " " " 4 00 to 4 50  
do bulls " " " " 2 50 to 3 00  
do medium " " " " 4 00 to 4 50  
do small " " " " 3 50 to 4 00  
Stockers, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs., 3 75 to 4 00  
Much cows, each, A, 25 to 30  
Sheep, ewes, per cwt. 3 75 to 4 00  
Lamb, spring, each, 2 25 to 4 00  
Hog, choice, per cwt. 6 50 to 7 00  
Hog, light, per cwt. 6 25 to 6 50  
Hogs fat, per cwt. 6 25 to 6 50

**Bradstreet's on Trade.**

There has been increased inquiry for sorting parcels for the summer season at Montreal this week. The mail order business has been good, and that is always a sign of renewed activity in a country retail trade circle making inroads on stocks.

Business at Toronto has been better this week. The fine, bright, hot summer weather has increased the demand for parcels to sort stocks for the summer trade. The movement in fall goods is improving daily.

At Hamilton this week the movement in wholesale trade has been very satisfactory. Trade for this month has opened up well. Shipments of goods to sort stocks for the summer are large, and the fall business being looked now is encouraging.

Business at Winnipeg is showing some improvement.

There has been some improvement in trade at Pacific coast centres. The past week, as reported to Bradstreet, and the outlook seems to be improving. There is a fair inquiry for goods from inland provincial points.

**How to Roll an Umbrella.**

"Why is it?" asked an inquisitive customer in a downtown umbrella store, "that you can never roll up an umbrella as compactly and neatly as it is rolled when he buys it?"

"You can if you only know how," said the salesman, "but if everybody knew how it would mean less business for us. The umbrella would last longer and there would be a lot less work for the repairers."

"Perhaps I ought not to tell you how," the clerk continued, "but if you have noticed, nearly everybody who rolls up an umbrella takes hold of it by the handle and keeps twisting the stick with one hand while the other hand rolls the stick, and next comes in, instead of twisting with handle he should take hold of it just above the points of the cover ribs. These points naturally lie evenly around the stick. Keep hold of these, pressing them tight against the stick, and then roll up the cover. Holding the ribs prevents them from getting twisted out of place or bending out of shape. Then the silk is bound to fold evenly and roll smooth and tight."

"Roll your umbrella this way and until it is old enough to get rusty looking it will look as if it had just come from the shop."—Kansas Star.