

NO. 31, 1902.

...Soothing Syrup should be used for Children Teething.

Ladies' College,
...THOMAS, ONT.

...FOR SALE—ONE OF THE...
...from Hamilton on two...
...Will be sold in one parcel...
...of 25 to 35 acres to suit...
...a decided bargain. Write...
...P. O. box 60, Windsor.

RED—Agents
...to sell our

COAL IRON
...for hot weather.

BOND & CO.
...ELPH, ONT.

MAPLE SYRUP.
...standard from Osean to...
...back from satisfactory.

Marshall & Co.
...East, Hamilton, Ont.

IS THE ONLY
...ABSOLUTE

MO
...CURE FOR

TO
...PURE

OR MADE
...HING

TAILORING
...PANY

THIS
...shows

LIFE
...COMPANY

BS
...RIALS by the

A PAGE FOR THE FAIR SEX:

Summer Fashion Hints From U. S. Centres
—A Melange of Matters of Interest for Women.

(BY AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.)
The Sandow girl is in style. The new shirt waists are built so that a woman looks twice as wide as she is. In her skirt she looks narrower. Skirts are very clinging and they are fitted as far down as the knees. But with the waist it is different. Here the figure must be broad and apparently muscular, so that the summer woman comes very near being top-heavy.

The new waists are made with the shoulder plait. This is a fold of cloth which is put on in such a manner that it projects over the shoulders. In certain shape it is called the "Gibsonian," and its immediate effect is to make the shoulders look very wide. It is really more becoming to a slender woman than to a plump one, but both styles are wearing it, and you are gradually getting used to the woman who looks twice as broad as she did in the spring. Sleeves display the same peculiarity. They are tucked in

around the arm and they are trimmed with bands of lace going round and round, all of which tend to make the sleeve large and the arm big.

Waists as a rule show the trimming put on, not from the neck to the belt, but around the figure, and lace is used in a great variety of other ways, always running around. There is one kind of lace trimming which is very nice and dainty upon the summer shirtwaist and which fortunately is of a sort that can be put on at home. It consists of a wide band of lace inserted, sometimes six inches wide, and is put around the waist directly under the arms, fastening in the back.

There is another way of using lace upon the waist, and for this, if it be a nice waist, the lace is used. It is first seen in the form of a yoke, rather deep; then there is a band of it around the bottom of the shirtwaist so as to come in under the belt. A third way is to use it to tie the belt. The waist that buttons down the back is quite the fad. It is buttoned in various ways, the most popular of which just for the moment is under an invisible flap, making it impossible to see where the waist closes. A fad runs down the back of the waist on either side of the flap looking exactly like it.

The front of such a waist as this does not resemble whatever to the back. It is plain, as far as buttons are concerned, though it may be profusely trimmed with lace or embroidery or with ribbon or whatever may be the chosen style of the garment.

Black Velvet Finish.
The waist that buttons a little at one side of the front is very artistic and in the new ones it is seen with small bows of ribbon fastening it, each of the bows being tied around a button. But these buttons are only a bluff; the real work is done by small pearl ones set underneath and buttoned invisibly.

The waist that buttons at one side is not of the double-breasted variety. One side is cut wider than the other and the waist is buttoned where the edges meet, making it quite cool and different from the very heavy double-breasted style.

Skirts are now fastened to defy observation, and waists are fast following the lead. Some of the new London styles are really very cleverly contrived, and the buttoning down the back is managed by means of curious little hooks, greatly resembling these days must be done in a washable manner. Garments that cannot be tubbed are not popular during the summer months, and in the case of every woman who dresses smartly to wear clothes that can be put in the tub and rubbed.

The summer shirtwaist, when not trimmed with lace and embroidered. A little hand embroidery, no matter how little of it there may be, gives a certain distinction to a waist not to be gained in any other way.

The blouse front still prevails, and is even more popular than it was. The entire waist does not blouse, but is quite on the tight-fitting order except right in the middle of the front where it pouches over the belt.

In Paris they are pointing this pouch to give the waist a long look, but the London shirtwaists have a square blouse front which shortens the waist a little, but is more becoming to the figure.

Shirtwaists are bought every month in the year, and from month to month the materials change almost imperceptibly, and you will notice that you yourself buy different materials as the season goes on and from one goods you progress to another.

Just now there are two extremes in shirtwaists, one being the very thin fine afternoon waist, and the other the heavier one for utility. Madras in white and in colors is deservedly popular and can be seen in white, pale blue and pink.

The neck.

The English cravat is very fashionable at this moment, though it is not specially new. It consists of a long strip of silk ribbon which is tied directly under the chin in such a manner that the bows are such short almost butterfly loops, while the ends hang right to the belt. They gradually widen and are finished with a sharp pointed end.

The four-in-hand is now made out of figured ribbon, and the bands for the ribbon the better.

Ascots are made of white satin ribbon embroidered with green clovers and, in a study of the fashionable stocks, one certainly does see a great deal of hand embroidery, so that it looks as if every woman would have to turn embroiderer whether she wants to or not.

The new stock you notice a tendency toward the long ends in front. These are tied not so much under the chin as lower down. Take a ribbon which is carried twice around the neck and knotted under the chin in a tied double knot.

The ends are now allowed to fall and they should nearly come to the knees. But there is another bow to be tied, and this is directly over the bust. It should be a bow with two wide loops, and if one is skilful enough there should be four loops, so that the whole thing when done is only a little longer than the belt.

It is a good plan, unless you are skilful at bow tying, to tie the thing before it is put on, and then fasten it in any clever way so that it looks as though it were freshly tied.

This matter of tying a ribbon every time you pull it on is one of which you will soon tire, for ribbon ties only once before it looks mussed and after that it is not pleasant to gaze upon.

ABOUT THE SASH AND THE FICHU.

With many of her dainty evening gowns the summer girl will wear a sash this year. The sashes are all of the softest ribbons, and those scattered with flowers are the favorites.

An effective and new way of arranging a sash is to have it encircle the waist in the form of a finely plaited belt, drawn down just a



THE SANDOW WAIST, WHICH MAKES A GIRL LOOK BROAD.

trifle in front and caught with a pretty buckle—one set with a semi-precious jewel matching the color of the sash in tint, or one formed of an enamel flower. Either would be attractive. At the back the sash is tied in a four-in-hand.

Long batiste or linen sashes will form part of most summer toilets; these also will be white, cream, yellow, tied at the back or side in a loose bow with falling loops, some forming but a narrow draped waist-band.

Somewhat Pointed in Front
others arranged in a broad corselet, broad in front and at the sides, but drawn down quite narrow at the back where the tie is placed. Those tied at the side will also slope down at that point, the want of uniformity of width at the sides adding rather than not to the graceful effect of the ensemble.

The fichu plays an important part in the decoration of the summer blouse and fetching effects are produced by having the frills of the fichu piped with velvet. A pretty gown is of cream-white mousseline-de-sole scattered with a design of wee pink rose-buds. The clinging skirt has two flaring flounces of plain cream-white mousseline-de-sole piped with the rose-link velvet. The bodice, which is of the flowered mousseline, is crossed with narrow bands of pink velvet and draped with a cream-white fichu.

Edged With Two Frills
piped with the pink velvet. The fichu is fastened at the waist-line with two choux of pink baby ribbon, its frilled ends reach to the flounce of the skirt.

Sashes made of two kinds of ribbon knotted a little below the waist at the back are one of the features of the thin gowns with a corsege color, or two different colors are sometimes used in the sash, and in white two kinds of ribbon are used,

for example white moire and Lousine.

Chameleon silks in pale shades of blue, pink, green and yellow shading into grey are the latest novelty for foundation dresses underneath the sheer mousseline, inset with lace in elaborate designs.

The Durable Kind.

While Irish dimity is always good and linen sephyr has a certain quality which makes it in demand at all times. Both of these wear very well, and now that the golf season is here, this is no small consideration. In the heavier waists there is butcher's linen, which lends itself nicely to the embroidery needle and white pique, while heavy can also be embroidered if the patterns too coarse.

Duck really adapts itself better to the polka dot, or, as the French say, the rain drop, and to the French knot, and really beautiful effects are produced in this every-day material by judicious arrangement of the polka dot.

Dotted Swiss is something that is very well known, and this year they are taking the dots and scattering French knots through them. The Swiss is bought with as large dots as possible, then, upon these French knots are made. If industry holds out the French knots are scattered over the goods between the polka dots, and the whole has a very neat look and is quite distinctive, because it is something that cannot be bought ready made.

Frills About the Feet.

The laces and mousselines are the most charming of the summer gowns, but voile holds its own, tafetas will not down, and foulard has, figuratively speaking, risen from its ashes. The new foulards are in inconspicuous patterns, and the smartest of the foulard gowns have skirts, sun pleated and without trains, excessively long in front and on the sides, and merely rounded at the back.

WHY WOMEN HAVE NERVES.

"It is not at all strange that women have nerves, said a physician the other day. "You will notice that they belong particularly to those women who are leading what we might call a strenuous life, and not so much among those for whom existence is a mere humdrum affair."

"Especially do we find nerves among women who are employed in a business capacity. To begin with, the majority are criminally careless. I have known women to not only attempt but to accomplish a hard day's work in an office on a cup of coffee and a roll for breakfast, and tea and toast, or a chocolate eclaire and a bowl of milk for luncheon."

"Frequently I have seen a party of girls making their midday meal of an ice cream soda. They probably save their extra lunch money for lace stockings or neck ribbons, but they expend ten times their value in vitality."

"If a man tried living on that plan he would soon collapse, but, as men are constituted, there is no need of apprehension along that line, for a man thinks more of his meals than a woman does (unless it happens to be a tete-a-tete affair after the theatre)."

"Another reason for a woman's prominent nervous characteristics is that she never shields her nerves. They are allowed to become too sensitive. If she misses a ferry she does not sit calmly and wait for the next one. She sits on the edge of the seat, taps her foot upon the floor and is continually on the alert

for the first sounds of its approach. "Then she will worry for fear she will not be able to secure a seat. She will contract her eyebrows, bite her fingers, all the time using up nervous energy instead of storing it away for a time when it may be needed."

"How few women we see who have that sweet placidity of countenance that we see pictured in their grandmothers' portraits? This manner of living has stamped itself upon women's faces just as irrevocably as upon their constitutions."

The letters R. S. V. P. are so common that those who do not know their meaning are the exception. But when they first began to come into use on this side of the water, they created a lot of discussion and inquiry. In the nation's capital a hostess startled her proposed guests a quarter of a century ago by an invitation carrying these letters. Not one of the recipients knew the meaning, but Robert G. Ingersoll, who received one of the cards, firmly announced that they stood for "Right smart victuals provided."

The Ladies Smile Here.
"You had some trouble, I believe," remarked the neighbor. "Niver a bit," retorted Mrs. Clancy, who had proved victor in a disagreement with her husband. "Twas Clancy had all th' trouble."—Chicago Post.

"She married him to reform him." "And what was the result?" "She wishes she had reformed him to marry him."—Chicago Post.

Guelling City Girl—She pinkly sweet and deliciously delectable, fragrant those apple blows are. They enchant one awfully! Honest Farmer—You ought to get a snuff of 'em after they've been stilled into juice.—New York Evening Journal.

He—Here's a new receipt for French dressing. She—What is it? Where did you get it? He—Paid for it. It's your Parliament drafter's bill.—Philadelphia Press.

"Is your wife one of these women who look at their husbands and say, 'I made a man of you?' asked the impertinent friend. "No," answered Mr. Meekton. "Her throat is very unassuming. She merely says she has done her best."—Washington Star.

He—I wonder why it is no man has ever succeeded in capturing the wealthy Miss Bullion? She—She has always been rich enough to buy her own ice-cream.—New York Weekly.

"Ah! Professor, if I could adequately express our admiration for you," said the old man. "I am satisfied you my admirers do so best yet can."—Puck.

"Do you know anything about hypnotism?" asked the girl in the pink waist. "Well," replied the fluffy haired maid, as she held up her left hand to display a sparkling solitaire. "No," answered Mr. Meekton. "Her throat is very unassuming. She merely says she has done her best."—Chicago Daily News.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. V.
AUGUST 3, 1902.

The Tabernacle—Ex. 40:1-38. Commentary—Explanatory. The tabernacle consisted of three apartments, the outer court, the sanctuary, and the holy of holies. The entire enclosure was 100 cubits by 50, allowing 15 inches to a cubit, 150 feet by 75. It was surrounded by fine twisted linen screens, hung by silver hooks upon pillars of brass.

2. First day—The 1st day of Abh (or Nisan) nearly a year from time they had left Egypt, and more than eight months since the worship of the golden calf.

3. Ark of the testimony—This was an oblong chest made of acacia wood, overlaid with pure gold, and without with gold. It was 8 1/2 feet in length and 2 1/4 feet in width and depth. Its lid was called the mercy seat, and was overlaid with gold, with a golden rim around it. There were two cherubim above the mercy seat, one at each end. Cover the ark—"Screen the ark."—R. V. This veil or curtain hung between the ark and the holy place, suspended from four pillars. The most holy place was completely dark, and no one was allowed to enter except the high priest, once a year, on the annual day of atonement, the 10th of Tishri (October).

4. The table—This occupied a place on the north side of the sanctuary. It was made of acacia wood, overlaid with pure gold, and had a rim of gold around it. It was 3 feet in length, 1 1/2 in breadth and 2 1/4 in height. The lamps—The lamps were placed on top of these arched supports from the candlestick and were supplied with pure olive oil, xxvii. 20, from oil vessels. They were lighted and trimmed daily by the priests who kept them burning continually.

5. The golden altar (R. V.)—This was set in the sanctuary just before the "screen" which separated it from the ark of the covenant. It was square, being 1 1/2 feet in length, 1 1/2 in breadth, and 3 feet in height. It was made of acacia wood covered with brass, was without steps, and had four horns, one at each corner.

7. The laver—This was put between the tabernacle and the altar. It was a basin of brass, with a pedestal of brass and was filled with water. Here the priests washed their hands and feet before preparing themselves to enter upon their holy work, xxxv. 15. It was also used for washing certain parts of the victims. Lev. 1, 9.

8. Set up the court—The hangings, or screens, which were to serve as a fence about the court were attached by silver hooks to pillars of brass, resting in sockets of brass. There were to be twenty of these pillars on the north and south sides and ten on the east and west sides.

9. The anointing oil—This was a peculiar oil compounded for the purposes here stated and for no other. The Lord had given Moses careful directions both as to the oil and the manner in which it was to be used, xxxi. 22-35. It was not to be used upon foreigners, or for the purpose of anointing the flesh, but it was to be holy. And anoint the tabernacle, etc.—The ceremony of anointing with oil denoted the setting apart and consecration of an object to a holy use.

12. Wash them with water—They were to be clean before they ministered before the Lord. This washing symbolized the putting away the "filthiness of the flesh and spirit" which is urged upon us by the apostle in 11. Cor. vii. 1.

13. The holy garments—The attire of the priests, and especially of the high priest, was very elaborate, and is minutely described in chapter xxvii. The sacred dress of the priest consisted of fine linen reaching to the feet, a linen girdle, a linen bonnet or turban, and also a linen ephod. The priests did not wear their sacred dresses outside of the temple. Ancient times. The anointing of sacred persons signified that they were set apart to the service of God. The holy anointing oil is an emblem of the Holy Spirit. Sacredly item—The work of consecration was not complete until a ram had been slain and some of its blood had been put upon Aaron's right ear, hand and foot, and sprinkled upon his garments, xxv. 20, 21. The everlasting priesthood—to be perpetual "throughout their generations" until superseded by the office and work of the priest "after the order of Melchizedek."—Whedon, xvi.

15. Set up the boards—The tabernacle proper was 45 feet in length, 15 in width and 15 in height. The two sides on the north and south were each composed of twenty boards of acacia wood overlaid with gold, each board being 15 feet long and 2 1/4 feet wide. These boards were placed on end side by side. Eight such boards were used in the construction of the ark, each with two corner boards, xxvi. 15-29.

19. Spread—the tent—The tent here refers to the curtains of goats' hair, which, in chap. xxvii. 14-16, are a covering upon the tabernacle. They were probably thrown over the board structure and fastened on the outside. Put the covering—above upon it—This was an additional covering made of ram's skins, dyed red, and seal skins, and spread on the top of the goats' hair canvas for a further protection from the weather.

20. Put the testimony into the ark—The two tables of stone of which God had written the ten commandments. Those written first were broken, but afterwards they were again written.

27. Burnt sweet incense—This was made according to specific directions from the Lord, xx. 34-38. 28. Hanging at the door—See xxvi. 36-37.

27. Burnt offering—The whole burnt offering was wholly burnt. Meat offering—Meal offering.—R. V.

22. This washed—This was an emblematical washing, and as the hands and feet are particularly mentioned, it must refer to the purity of their whole conduct.—Clarke.

23. Cloud covered, etc.—Thus did God approve of the work and the divine glory filled the place so that Moses was not able to enter. Tent distinguished from the tabernacle, and to be understood as the outer covering of curtains, while the tabernacle proper was the dwelling within consisting of the board structure.

PRACTICAL REVIEW.
The tabernacle ordered at Mount Sinai after the Lord had given Moses the law, the ten commandments, he instructed him to prepare a place which should be God's visible abode among His people.

So minute were the directions which the Lord gave as to the size, form, material and workmanship of the tabernacle that there was no uncertainty as to what was intended, and as really were the people with their free will offerings that there was no lack, but rather a surplus, and so provident with Jehovah an endowing man with skill that those were readily found who with willing hearts did their part in this holy service.

The connection between obedience and approval was very close. We are told that Moses finished the work. Then a cloud covered the tent of the congregation, and the glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle. A completed work for God on man's part, endorsed by the Spirit. There was no tedious delay. The record says "then." God was pleased with the work of Moses and his people, and they were all assured that their hearts and faith were accepted.

An expression of faith in God. The Israelites believed that Jehovah existed, and that He was with them, therefore they were ready to make Him a dwelling place. They believed that the sacrifices stood for something to them spiritually. They knew that God had in a marvellous manner delivered them from Pharaoh's bondage and the Red Sea, and every glance at the Tabernacle reminded them that they were in a peculiar sense God's people.

THE MARKETS

Toronto Farmers' Market.
July 28.—The receipts of grain on the street market were light; prices were generally steady.

Wheat—Steady, one load of goose selling at 77c.
Oats—Were firm, one load selling at 51c.

Potatoes—The receipts were large, there was only a fair demand, and the market was steady at 60c.
Fourteen—The offerings were fair, the demand was small, owing to the hot weather, and the market was steady.

Eggs—The offerings were not very large, there was a moderate inquiry, and the prices were steady.
Butter—The offerings were fair, there was a good demand for choice dairies, and the market was steady. Hay and straw—The receipts were small, there was only a fair demand, and the market was steady, two loads of old hay selling at \$16 to \$17, and eight of new at \$10 to \$12; one load of straw sold at \$10.

Dressed Hogs—The receipts were light, there was a fair demand from the local butchers, and the market was steady at \$9.50 to \$10.
Wheat, white, 72 to 82c; red, 72 to 80c; goose, 77c; spring, 67 to 80c; rye, 59 to 62c; barley, malt, 55c to 60c; feed, 53 to 54c; oats, 51c; peas, 74c; hay, timothy, old, \$16 to \$17; new, \$10 to \$12; straw, \$10; butter, pound rolls, 15 to 17c; crocks, 12c to 14c; eggs, new laid, 16 to 18c.

General Cheese Markets.
Cowanville, Q. July 26.—At the weekly meeting of the Eastern T. W. shipper buyers' exchange here today sixteen creameries offered 1,600 boxes of butter, and 20 factories offered 970 boxes of cheese. D. A. McPherson bought 317 boxes of cheese at 9 1/2-16c and 97 boxes at 9 7/8-8c; F. Duckett bought 397 boxes at 9 1/2-16c; Miller & Riley 50 boxes at 9 1/2-16c; and A. L. Hubbard 109 boxes at 9 7/8-8c; all sold. James Dalrymple bought 40 boxes butter at 19 5/8-6c; A. A. Ayer & Co., 35 boxes at 19 3/4-4c; 147 boxes at 19 7/8-8c; 210 boxes at 20c, and J. H. Kelly bought 30 boxes at 20c and 50 boxes at 19 3/4-4c, all sold.

Belleville, July 26.—At the Cheese Board here today 2,220 white and 260 colored cheeses were boarded; 440 sold at 10c, 1,015 at 9 7/8c; remainder refused at 9 7/8c.
Cornwall, July 26.—Today 2,082 boxes of cheese were boarded at the Cornwall Cheese Board. 1,091 were white, 992 colored and 49 American. All but 120 boxes were sold at 9 7/8c, the American at 9 3/4-4c. Last year at this date 1,850 were sold at 9 1/2-16c to 9 3/4-4c.

Leading Wheat Markets.
Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres today:
New York Cash. Sept. 76 1-8
Chicago 71 1-4
Toronto 72 5-8 72 1-2
Duluth, No. 1 hard 73
Duluth, No. 1 hard 71 1-2

Toronto Live Stock Market.
Expert cattle, choice, per lb. \$4.00 to \$9.00
do medium 4.25 to 5.00
do cow 3.50 to 4.00
Butcher's cattle, picked 5.00 to 5.50
Butcher's cattle, choice 4.25 to 4.50
Butcher's cattle, fair 3.75 to 4.25
do bullock 2.50 to 3.25
Feeders 2.50 to 4.75
do medium 3.00 to 3.50
Sheep, 150 to 180 lbs. 2.00 to 4.00
Milk cows, each 2.00 to 4.00
Stock, ewes, per ewe 3.50 to 4.00
Lamb, spring, each 7.25 to 10.00
Hog, choice, per cwt. 7.00 to 8.00
Hog, fat, per cwt. 6.00 to 6.50

Wheat Failures.
R. G. Dun & Co. report liabilities of commercial failures for three weeks of July, \$4,419,928 against \$5,074,557 last year. Failures in the United States are 308 against 213 last week, 193 the preceding week and 198 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 17 against 26 last week, 19 the preceding week and 28 last year. Of failures this week in the United States 81 were in the East, 59 south, 52 west and 16 in the Pacific States, and 65 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more.

Wholesale Trade on Trade.
Toronto wholesale trade has been moderately active this week. Reports from the country retailers are encouraging and the turnover in the coming season should, if present indications hold good, be considerably larger than last year. A Montreal correspondent writes that the past week trade has benefited somewhat by finer weather conditions. Although wholesale trade cannot be said to be very active, there is still a fair movement for the summer season. Quebec activity still prevails in some circles.

In Hamilton there has been a fair movement for this period of the season. Retail sales have expanded and there is discussion among retailers to order liberally for the fall season. The volume of fall orders taken so far this season is probably, on the whole, considerably larger than at the same time last year, and the prospects for that by September 1, the increase will be very marked. Values of staple goods are firmly held.

In London this week trade has been of fair volume for this season. The retailers are selling more light summer stuff and they are generally well satisfied with the outlook. At Pacific Coast Cities this week there has been a further improvement in wholesale trade. At Winnipeg this week the holding of the Exhibition gave considerable stimulus to wholesale trade. Ottawa wholesale trade has been fair this season.

One on Bergen.
A member of Parliament is said to be circulating about the London clubs a typewritten copy of an epitaph which he solemnly declares is intended for John Pierpont Morgan and should be taken by him as a warning not to push his work-grabbing enterprises too far. The epitaph is as follows: "Here lies his head at last upon this earth. He now belongs to what he made his own: He bought the world for what he thought it worth, And God once more is running things again."