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# Paris and London Gossip

### FASHION GLEANINGS OF TWO GREAT CITIES—PARIS AND ENGLISH WORDS AND MANNERS—GERMAN EXODUS TO BRITAIN—THE QUEEN'S COMPLEXION

Paris. — The Paris "fitting" is in full swing. Everyone who is anyone has rushed off to the resorts, or is waiting with trunks half packed to go, and rather enjoying the quiet unobtrusiveness of the last week or two. People go about in short skirts and sailor hats, which they, perhaps, change in the evening for a merry little dinner in one of the pet restaurants on the Bois, where, besides all sorts of dainty viands, you are regaled with new-fangled drinks and ices. This year you have a hen made of ice cream set before you, and your ice is in the form of a new laid egg; or the ice takes the form of a rugged rock, with delicious little strawberries or other fruits imbedded in it. A new drink is sorer, of lead champagne, with whole raspberries and strawberries in it, and slices of peaches, with a few drops of vanilla cream to soften it. Another is somewhat pink, made with a young drink, a spoonful each of curacao, cognac, marischino and noyau cream. The names of

**Some of the lead Drinks** are supposed to be a delicate complement to the American visitors, and I have seen with cherry goblet, and nightcap (bought de nuit) set forth on it. Some of the lead drinks are most refreshing for a warm evening, such as iced ham, the thin slices rolled into little cornucopias and filled with foie gras, then decorated all over with flowers in colored butter, etc. till they look like little bouquets arranged on a salad of vegetables. A most decorative dish. This soup is served to you in a quaint silver bowl, with a truffled poached egg floating round in it. The members of some of the smart clubs have been giving charming entertainments at Lutetia, the small tables are placed about in shady nooks, with climbing roses and trellises to screen them. It reminds one of Laceret's pictures or Fragonard's, the pretty, shining barge creeping along the still mirror of the lake, depositing its freight of daintily clad women, or the Parisienne of all others understands the art of "Dressing for the Piece" and on these occasions appears in simple muslin, airy and lace, bedecked with flowery capeline hat shading her expressive face, and the daintiest of shoes and stockings, parasol and gloves. She does not forget, either, her sac-a-croix to hold her kerchief and fan, and the latest notion is a very large and long bag of flexible silver, fringed with silver tassels, with a long slender chain to hang from the finger, and a fastening also with many colored stones. This year those who can afford it are going far afield for their summer jaunts, and to be

**in the Height of Fashion** you must check your trunks for South Africa, India, or some cinnamon isle where the dainty foot of a Parisian madame has never before, perhaps, left its impress. Of course the pet places on the French coast will still give their faithful agents of visitors, Trouville, Deauville, Cabourg, Dieppe, will never be left to mourn, with empty hotels and deserted Casinos, but if you cannot manage the out-of-human-ken places—it is more chic to go to neighboring countries. The shores of the Mediterranean are in great request, and French people are divided between the joys of yachting and motoring. The latter vehicles are now made most luxurious mediums of travel, with those of room for luggage and impediments, and even a "cuisine" if needful. There is no manner of doubt that the fashionable world is growing all the time more fond of sport and travel, and a good thing, for surely all this going about must enlarge the twentieth century mind and invigorate the body. We see the truth of this, I think, in the fact that nowadays so many of our "literary and landed gentry" are going in seriously and honestly for literature and art. They are no longer simply amateurs and dabblers; you see their names in books that are deservedly read, or in the catalogues of the most elaborate picture collections. This is perhaps particularly noticeable in Paris, where there is much "bon camaraderie" between these new-fangled professionals and those of olden time, and they take up similar work for the sake of bread and butter as well as of fame. We may justly expect good results from this; the world will be enriched by better books and pictures, and in the catalogue of the most elaborate picture collections. This is perhaps particularly noticeable in Paris, where there is much "bon camaraderie" between these new-fangled professionals and those of olden time, and they take up similar work for the sake of bread and butter as well as of fame. We may justly expect good results from this; the world will be enriched by better books and pictures, and in the catalogue of the most elaborate picture collections.

**Charming Costumes.** There are all manner of charming costumes for wearing at the Casino, or for the special little dinner parties followed by the "valets bostonnes," as the French say. As a rule the frocks are just a little décolleté, and worn with large hats, a most becoming conjunction. In the afternoon people wear a very light capuchon of gathered mousseline de soie, a more apology for a cape, or a big Pierrot ruche; these they slip off when evening comes. The long "sablés" are again much worn with the vaporous dresses—of wide striped ribbons with Louis XVI. bouquets and wreaths woven on them. These are occasionally brought over the shoulders in "bretelles," are attached by a paste necktie at the waist, and hang quite to the hem of the skirt. Hats are bigger than ever, and those with fruit are more in vogue than even flowers. Such exquisitely tempting pastries, too! None of the old blue-glass affairs, such as one associates with black grapes and currants on old dance crepe bonnets and caps! These are true to life, to Nature, rather, and

**Might Deceive a Fruit-farmer.** The Paris papers have had many jokes at the expense of the ladies who carry about these baskets of dainties on their heads. One had a picture of a worthy peasant gazing into the windows of one of our smartest modistes, his attention fixed on a plateau hat laden with ripe, juicy-looking plums. "What fine fruit," he ejaculated, "of course, the fruit is overdone, that is the pity of it. A really pretty burnt straw chapeau had trails of black and green wild grapes, and foliage, with a pale blue velvet wrap through them, and a knot over the hair, and the basket. Tiny little oranges or currants look well also, mingled with green tulle, natural and fast, better than flowers, which so quickly lose their color tints. Leghorn hats in their original flop shapes are quite a revival of past days; the trimming for them is a simply arranged spray of roses or forget-me-nots, thrown over the brim, and tied with knots of rose or blue velvet, making a sort of Watteau shepherdess effect. Some of the large cream and white Italian straw shapes have long scarves of pale blue or pink tulle coming from the back and pinned loosely on the dress front. They are very airy and becoming, and a very few veils are seen over the face, except in the finest, most cobwebby, nets which scarcely show. For motoring and travelling, however,

**Veils are an Important Feature** and many loose ones in cream application are worn flapping over the hat brim or caught in around the throat, and there is much variety and novelty in the way of coloring and spots. Perhaps the prettiest of all are scarves of white of pale grey chiffon, whose ends are wound round the throat and tied in a big bow—a twice-told tale you may say, but too pretty a fashion to forget! As hats are growing larger, sleeves keep pace with them and are very important. The fullness with which they are fashioned hangs softly and droops gracefully, many being finished with the transparent lace or net mitten-cuff.

**The Newest Petticoats** are in ecru muslin or grass lawn, the shaped flounces of which are inserted with white lace, an underflounce of pale colored silk or batiste showing through their transparency; a ruchelette with pinked out edges finishes the silk flounce and keeps out the light dress very prettily. A new fad is the silk bordered whorl which are used on muslin frocks to edge the flounce, outline the yoke, and so forth. On a hay-colored muslin you find white silk wheels, on a white frock, colored ones. Sometimes the wheels are connected by ribbon passing through a button-holed link at the edges. Irish crochet and black chantilly—a sharp black and white contrast—appear together on

worst of it, too," he added ruefully. "they don't come back when they make money to spend it at home and benefit the Vaterland as your Englishmen do; they stop on and get British."

**Enormous Influx of Foreigners.** Our guests have been so well treated and the royalties and deputies describe many of them seem unable to tear themselves away. Speaking of Germans, they do not seem so respectful to their rulers as they might be, in spite of the autocratic influence of William the Sudden, and Anthony Hope calls it. It seems that before the final separation of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, the couple grew worse and worse, and the lady was in the habit of slaying—of throwing cups and saucers at her liege lord's head; well, at the Darmstadt Fair, there were cups and saucers offered for sale with the inscription, "this is the pattern of the cup the Grand Duchess threw at the Grand Duke." Some friends of mine bought one for fun, very coarse white china, probably quite changed the real thing; they say in spite of all, the Grand Duke is fond of her, and keeps her portrait and bust close to him. They evidently are both fiery tempered. The Grand Duchess had a Pet Monkey, which she had to sit beside her always at meals in high chair, talking to her in the habit—she always answering the Grand Duke; at last one day he could stand it no longer, and the poor monkey left the room by the window. You will never like the Grand Duke again, but he had provoked. They say he is devoted to little Elizabeth, who is bright and picturesque, but not pretty. She cannot succeed, it is probable that both her parents will marry ere long. The Grand Duchess has not set her affections very high, this time, and will probably go a good deal into private life. The Duke has a very sensible and goes about with some friends of mine at the Embassy, being very fond of playing ping pong and tennis with them. He plays magnificently, with either his right or left hand, and wears a fisherman's blue jersey instead of flannels as the Germans now do, but till quite lately the German officers had to play tennis in uniform, spurs and all; as they were the high court painter, and the game into a penance one would imagine. No wonder they like life in the British colonies! This finger facie Grand Duke is a fact, at least, and he works a chalice for a church in Darmstadt, and he and his sisters worked a carpet for one in Jerusalem. They are very busy, and the Grand Duke's corner because it was not so clean. Just like sisters! Some friends of mine who saw the Czarina lately say she is losing all her good looks because she has grown so stout, with such a high crown. Her sister, the Grand Duchess Serge is still the beauty of the family, with a complexion like white velvet. Talking of which it is an absolute fabrication of a Russian at least, and I saw in one paper lately the remark that she cannot smile because she is so enamored! It is well known that the Danish royal family has the happy

**Gift of a Beautiful Complexion.** King Christian, old as he is, has a soft, clear skin, and so had Queen Louise, and all their children inherit it. I have been told by those who see Queen Alexandra constantly that she never uses paints, etc. when she is in a Russian at least, and I saw in one paper lately the remark that she cannot smile because she is so enamored! It is well known that the Danish royal family has the happy

**War on Brindled Language.** It is rather amusing just now for the English who mingle much in French society to notice the war of words (literally words) which is going on amongst the French writers, the "purists," as they are styled, who want to strip all foreign words and expressions from their vocabulary, and those others who enjoy using our English terms, and find them very telling and useful, as some of us do. There are a few who throw them. M. Jolivet objects particularly to "turf," "raid," "five o'clock" and "garden party," it appears. M. Sarcey used to write columns in the evening papers, but they were so full of English words and expressions that he was obliged to stop. I think it is partly that these conservatives are afraid of the thin edge of the wedge proving dangerous. They go on to say "the next things we shall

**Borrow are English Manners** and that is a heresy we cannot tolerate. Anglomania has a certain charm, but may easily be carried to shops are taking English names and descriptions. Our men are beginning to shave, and sacrifice their moustaches (leurs "moustaches conquérantes"). It is to resemble Chamberlain that the English do it, of course. Our men do it to look like actors. They beseech their countrymen, in fine, to remain a little French, a little Latin, and not to let this Anglo-Saxon wave carry them off their feet, as it were, which would be "trop fort de café," to use studio slang. It is not only the French, however, who are "all of a tremble" about this insidious Anglo-Saxon quake over its dangers, and a young German assured me the other day that it is becoming a serious problem for the Vaterland, and ever how to stop the alarming and ever increasing exodus of its young sons to England and her colonies. "The

**Fan for the Girls.** "What a comparison! I don't see why you say Sallie's and her beau's lips make you think of a kind of religious service." "You don't. Well, maybe you never heard of a protracted meeting?" "If I get sick, my dear, send me to the hospital." "What! Among all those pretty nurses I guess not." "There's an act of affection," said young Jimmy as he imprinted a kiss upon the cheek of his sister. "The really best plays have three acts, George," said the fair young woman, looking up at him without blinking.

**Blank.**—That Mr. Shallowpate is at the door. Shall I tell him you are engaged? "I don't know," said Miss Pinkie. "Show him into the parlor, Jane." "And, Jane, after he lays his box of candy on the mantelpiece, tell him I am out."—New York Weekly.

caused confusion and dismay among their enemies. Enlarged, Moses would have Hobab share in their blessings. Those who see the fulness there is in God and who are enraptured by receiving of the same are anxious to have others sharers with them. They could be blessings to each other. It is by blessing others that we are blest. Departure from Sinai. Here there had been wonderful outward manifestations of God's presence, and Moses had received the law on two tables of stone. It was a very noted place along their journey. Here God had manifested His first indignation against them and showed wonderful pity and compassion through the intercession of Moses. It was natural that they should be inclined to tarry there, but this was not God's will. Without care. They were just to follow where His presence went. They need have no anxious care about journeying or resting. All of their needs had been anticipated and provided for: "In His love and in His pity He redeemed and carried them." How safe they were when under the cloud and in the glory of His presence.

**Acknowledge God's presence.** "Rise up, Lord, and let Thine enemies be scattered. Return, O Lord, unto the many thousands of Israel." These words were reminders to the children of Israel of God's presence. We need to see back of the outward and visible manifestations which are connected with the discipline of our lives, as we journey toward their close. We need to see the Father who is ordering all things for our good and His glory. The acknowledgment of Him as in all, and through all, prepares the way for greater manifestations of His saving power and glory unto His people. Benjamin Winget.

**WHAT A MAN LIKES** "A man likes his wife to be cheerful. He does not always concern himself very particularly about the means to make and keep her so, but he disapproves utterly of a sad or pensive face. "He may have cut her to the quick with some bitter word before he leaves home in the morning, if he be extremely annoyed if he perceives on returning any signs of the wound he has inflicted. "A man hates hard, but he never expects to see a bruise. He has forgiven himself for administering the blow. Why should not the recipient be equally quick about forgetting it? "A man likes his wife to be intelligent, quite sufficiently so to be able to conduct the concerns of life and to appreciate his own intellectual parts and enjoy stray ebullitions of his wit and humor. "She must applaud these with discrimination and in that delicate manner which infers no surprise at his possessing brilliancy. "Be he is exasperated should she be too intelligent. His depths are to be inviolate, but he likes to sound her shallow, and so well does she know this that she often ascribes a shallowness when she has it not."

**WHAT A WOMAN LIKES** Marriage is often a failure because men and women do not understand each other. Here are some things which please a woman: "To be called sensible. "To be complimented or being well dressed. "To be told that she is fascinating. "To be told that she improves a man by her companionship. "To depend on some man and pretend she is ruling him. "To be treated sensibly and honestly, and not as a butterfly with no head or heart. "To be loved and admired by a man who is strong enough to rule and subdue her and make his way her way. "To have happiness in being ruled by an intellect that she can look up to admiringly and one to whom her own mind bows in reverence. "A man is pleased— "To have a woman love him. "To have a soft, gentle, magnetic hand alleviate the pain of an aching head. "To have a woman's hand smooth away the careworn expression and wrinkles from his brow. "To have a woman's strength to help him over the weak places in life. "To have a woman lead him the way he wants to go. "To have a woman sometimes treat him as a big baby, to be cared for and caressed. Memo—Mix well before trying.

**OBSERVATIONS.** It is the duty of woman to look as well as she can; but transplanted lilies and roses (when put on with a puff) always make her look very ill. Never marry a rich fool, for if his riches take wings, he hasn't the wit to earn your bread and salt. Women are often mere "bundles of nerves," because the bundles are almost cut in two by a cord in the middle. She who goes about "loudly protesting indifference to men" is the one whom men have never noticed. The unostentatious homes of the people often fill the ignorant with surprised contempt. To such a critic an antique, with a hundred and one associated ideas, is "old rubbish." The practical difference between roguery and piety is, that one must collect its dividends the other side of Dark River. Malice is most bitter when it does the kicking and the spitting. Vice after all is only "habit gone to seed." To coach your servants to lie to callers, then chide them for practicing on you is most foolish.

**PRACTICAL SURVEY.** The Israelites were on their way to the "promised land." It was to be a land of liberty in contrast to the land of bondage from whence they had come. God's presence was to be with them, and this was the crowning glory of the land. A free gift—No equivalent was given for such a wonderful inheritance. From a most humiliating and grievous state of bondage they were to come into possession of this glorious land. Divine guidance—God's guidance was definitely given, in a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night. When the cloud was taken up from off the tabernacle they journeyed, and in the place where it abode there they pitched their tents. Moses was to them, in part, in the place of God. Assurance and protection. The outward and visible signs of God's presence filled them with confidence, and

**THE MARKETS** Toronto Farmers' Market. The receipts of grain on the street market here to-day were light. The offerings of butter, poultry, eggs and garden stuff were liberal. Oats were steady, 400 bushels of old selling at 48c to 50c, and one load of new at 45c. The receipts of hay and straw were light, there was a good demand and the market was steady, 15 loads of new hay selling at \$11 to \$13, and three loads of old at \$17 to \$18. One load of straw sold at \$11. The receipts of dressed hogs were light, there was a fair demand and the market was steady, \$8.50 to \$10. Wheat, old, 83c; new, 75c. Oats, old, 48c to 50c; new, 41c to 43c. Straw, \$11. Butter, pound rolls, 18c to 20c; crocks, 16c to 18c. Eggs, new laid, 18c.

# Sunday School

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII AUGUST 17, 1902.

#### Journeying Toward Canaan—Num.—16: 11-13 and 29-36.

Commentary.—11. Twentieth day, etc.—The children of Israel probably reached Sinai on the first day of the third month (Ex. xii. 1), and left it on the twentieth day of the second month, thus making their stay eleven months and twenty days. The cloud—the pillar, or column, which appeared as a cloud by day and a fire by night, was the symbol of the divine presence. It was the Shekinah, or divine dwelling-place, and was a constant sign of the presence and protection of God.

12. Out of Sinai—The reason for the long delay of Sinai is apparent. The people left Egypt, they had become an organized people, with laws, a constitution or covenant, a priesthood, a religious ritual and house of worship, and with a political and military organization. 28. In these verses we have an account of the order in which the Israelites marched, together with a statement regarding the taking down and putting up of the tabernacle. 29. Moses said—Although this invitation is placed between the setting out and the march itself, yet it must have preceded the departure. Hobab—There are several opinions regarding this person. It is likely that Hobab was the same as Jethro. Compare Ex. iii. 1 and Judges iv. 11. Raguel—The same as Reuel. I will give it you—This promise was made to the wife of the widower. By the good—Evan Hobab, the Arab, according to the opinion of Moses, might receive the same blessings which God had promised to Israel, provided he accompanied them in the same way. —Clarke. Good concerning Israel. The name Israel is taken in a general sense to signify the followers of God. God has spoken good of and good to them. They were to be temporarily and spiritually blessed. 30. I will not go—This refusal must be imputed to affection to his native air and soil, which was not overpowered, as it ought to have been, by a blessing regarding the promise of God, and a value for covenant blessings.

31. Leave us not—It is likely that Hobab changed his mind, even if he had not. He returned again to Israel, as scriptures show that his posterity dwelt among the Israelites in Canaan. Judges i. 16; iv. 11, and I. Sam. xv. 6. The earnest importunity of Moses to secure the attendance of this man when he enjoyed the benefit of the directing cloud, has surprised many. Instead of eyes—What a man cannot do for himself, God will do in the cases of the weak. He could have directed them to the fountains and to the places of fuel, but Hobab could do that, therefore let him be employed. Let Hobab know for his encouragement that, while he is serving others in the way of God's providence, he is securing his own best interests. On these grounds Hobab should be invited and for this reason he should go.

32. The same will we do—"Those who share with God's Israel in their labors and hardships, shall share with them in their comforts and honors." 33. Mount of the Lord—Sinai: called the mount of the Lord because here the Lord had displayed his power, and given the people the law. Three days' journey—By this we are not to understand an unbroken march of the entire people during seventy-two hours with no halt, but that the ark was borne steadily on during this period before it came to a permanent stopping place—Steble. Ark of the covenant—So called because it contained the covenant of the law—the two tables of stone on which God had written the ten commandments. Went before them—The ark was carried separately from the rear of the sacred furniture, in advance of the column, wrapped in its peculiar blue covering, at once an object of veneration and a symbol of Jehovah's presence, and his separation from sinners.

34. Cloud—was upon them—"Was over them."—R. V. See comment on verse 11. 35. Moses said, Rise up, Lord—"Moses as the leader of the people, uttered an appropriate prayer, both at the commencement and end of each journey. Thus all the journeys were sanctified by devotion. They were in a desolate country, but marching toward an enemy's country, and their dependence was upon God for success and victory, as well as for direction and succor. 36. Return, O Lord—These were the words spoken by Moses at the moment the divisions halted to pitch the tents. Unless the ark rested with them, and the cloud of glory about it, they could neither have rest nor comfort. Moses prayed for success abroad and peace at home.

**THE STENOGRAPHER'S REVENGE.** The shorthand reporters of Sydney, N. S. W., having been found fault with for their method of reporting the speeches in the Legislative Council, retaliated by giving the speech of one of the Councilors exactly as it was spoken, as follows:—"The reporters ought not to be the ones to judge of what is important—not to say what should be left out—but the member can only judge of what is important. As I—my speeches—as the reports—as what I say is reported sometimes, and nobody can understand from the reports—what it is—what I mean. So—At strikes me—it has struck me certain matters—things that appear of importance—are sometimes left out—omitted. The reporters—city reporters—points are reported—I mean—to make a brief statement—what the paper thinks of interest—is reported."—Japan Weekly Mail.

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# THE MARKETS

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### Toronto Country Produce.

Butter—The receipts are large, the demand for choice goods is fair and the market is steady. Some dairy pound rolls are coming forward and they bring 15 to 16c per pound. Creamery print 19 1/2 to 20 1/2c; solids 18 1/2 to 19c. Dried tubs at 8c; choice, 15 to 16c; medium, 13 to 14c; culls, 12 to 12 1/2c. Eggs—The receipts are very fair and there is a good demand for this time of the rising price. The market is steady at 15c for the ordinary run of good, fresh gathered stock. Occasionally a trifle more is obtained for selected small lots, but the above is the ruling price. Seconds are quoted at 12 1/2 to 13c. Poultry—The receipts are fair. The demand is not good for this season. Chickens are quoted at 50 to 75c, hens at 40c to 50c, ducks at 60 to 80 and turkeys at 80 to 100c. Potatoes—The offerings are fair. Prices are steady at 40 to 50c a bushel, according to quality. Baled hay—The market is steady at \$8.50 to \$10 a ton for new hay on track here and \$11 for tubs at 80 to 85c. Hired straw is steady. Car lots on track here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50.

### Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt. \$5 15 to \$6 35 do medium " " 5 00 to 5 75 do cow " " 4 50 to 4 75 Butcher cattle, choice, 4 20 to 4 30 Butcher cattle, fair, 3 75 to 4 25 do common " " 3 50 to 4 00 do bull " " 2 50 to 3 25 Feeders, 40 to 50 lbs., 3 00 to 3 25 do medium " " 3 00 to 3 25 Stockers, 40 to 50 lbs., 3 00 to 3 25 Bull, 40 to 50 lbs., 2 50 to 3 25 Mich cow, each, 25 00 to 30 00 Sheep, ewe, per cwt., 2 00 to 2 25 sheep, buck, per cwt., 2 00 to 2 25 Sheep, butchers, each, 2 00 to 2 25 Lambs, spring, each, 2 00 to 2 25 calves, per cwt., 2 50 to 3 00 Hog choice, per cwt., 2 75 to 3 00 Hogs, per cwt., 2 25 to 2 50 Hog fat, per cwt., 1 75 to 2 00

### Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres today: Cash. Dec. New York 72 1/4 72 1/4 Chicago 70 66 3/4 Toledo 71 1/8 70 1/2 Duluth, Aug. 1 Nov. 71 3/8 65 3/8

### General Cheese Markets.

Belleville, Aug. 16.—There were offered to-day 2,475 white and 390 colored; all sold at 9 5-8 to 9 11-16c. Cowansville, Que., Aug. 16.—Thirty-four factories offered 1,471 boxes of cheese; 17 creameries offered 1,323 boxes butter. Butter sold at 9 1-2 and 19c; cheese at 9 1-2 to 9 11-16c. Canton, N. Y., Aug. 16.—There were offered to-day 2,114 twins, 11,083 tubs butter. Cheese sold at 9 1-4c, and butter at 22 3/8c. Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 16.—On the cheese board to-day 3,332 boxes of cheese sold at 9 3-8 to 9 7-16c for large and 9 5-8 to 9 13-16c for small.

### British Cattle Market.

London, Aug. 16.—Live cattle, casier, at 13 to 14c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 12 to 12 1/2c per pound. Bradstreet's on Trade. M-dummer dullness is more or less making itself felt in wholesale trade circles at Montreal. Many merchants are away holidaying as they usually are during the dogdays, and at country trade centres the holiday season is affecting trade in very much the same way. Business in Toronto this week has shown the effect of the general holidaying which is prevalent now among city and country merchants. Travellers, too, have been taking holidays, and the result is a steady demand for down orders. Trade conditions at Quebec continue to show up favorably and the outlook is encouraging. In Hamilton there has been a good trade for the summer months. The wholesalers are busy making shipments to the West and other parts of the country and look for a continued good demand the next couple of months. Values of staple goods continue firm. Payments are very fair for August.

At Winnipeg there has been a steady expansion in the demand from provincial trade centres. In Leno a there has been a steady demand for staple goods and travellers have been busy taking orders till this week when the holiday season is making itself felt. At Pacific Coast points, O. R. has a steady demand for fall goods and the outlook for business is generally considered brighter. Ottawa wholesale trade is moderately active.

### The Stenographer's Revenge.

The shorthand reporters of Sydney, N. S. W., having been found fault with for their method of reporting the speeches in the Legislative Council, retaliated by giving the speech of one of the Councilors exactly as it was spoken, as follows:—"The reporters ought not to be the ones to judge of what is important—not to say what should be left out—but the member can only judge of what is important. As I—my speeches—as the reports—as what I say is reported sometimes, and nobody can understand from the reports—what it is—what I mean. So—At strikes me—it has struck me certain matters—things that appear of importance—are sometimes left out—omitted. The reporters—city reporters—points are reported—I mean—to make a brief statement—what the paper thinks of interest—is reported."—Japan Weekly Mail.

At Winnipeg there has been a steady expansion in the demand from provincial trade centres. In Leno a there has been a steady demand for staple goods and travellers have been busy taking orders till this week when the holiday season is making itself felt. At Pacific Coast points, O. R. has a steady demand for fall goods and the outlook for business is generally considered brighter. Ottawa wholesale trade is moderately active.