

Intricate Language.

pieces of the English lan- well illustrated in the de- vion of a sleeper:

is one who sleeps. A that in which the sleeper a sleeper is that on which r runs while the sleeper therefore, while the sleeper the sleeper, the sleeper car- per over the sleeper under r, until the sleeper which r sleeper jumps the sleeper the sleeper in the sleeper, is no longer any sleeper the sleeper on the sleeper.

and Soap makes copper like silver, crockery like marble, like crystal.

Not Open to All.

and land in South Africa permit, and no one but permanent employees and gaged in a service of a are will be permitted to to the Transvaal.

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od will tell

is all run down, a coat and a tight hie that his blood is cut keep an animal econo- is in good health.

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where the best results would be obtained. The system, rids the socks, worms and other a tick the life blood

Dick's powder for horse. is a package.

WING OR MONEY

by mail ever devised.

AND EGGS

FACTORY HONEY

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in Bay County, both good farming commu- nity Christian Co., Ltd.

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MAPLE SYRUP.

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Agents, Montreal.

For The Lady of Creation

SOMETHING ABOUT NEW STYLES IN SLEEVES—NEW COATS AND WRAPS—THE FASCINATING WIDOW—WEDDING GOOD FORM—GENERAL GOSSIPY NOTES FOR THE HOME

Sleeves for Fall. (By Augusta Prescott.) Your old sleeves must be taken out and cast to the rag bag and new ones put in. That is the only way you can rejuvenate an old gown.

But isn't this easier than remaking it entirely? And isn't it better than putting in a new vest and a new collar? The sleeve material need not exactly match the waist, for it can be a lace or a chiffon of a net. Or it can be silk, if the gown be silk, combined with something else that goes well with the gown.

The sleeves of the new gowns are of the color of the gowns, but they are not necessarily of the same stuff, and all sleeves have two materials in them. This makes it simple for the home dressmaker who is going to make an old gown look like a newly imported French creation.

The hint which was given early in the summer that by fall there would be a return to the balloon shoulder has not been realized. Shoulders are trimmed and very much trimmed, but the trimmings are put on flat and in a way that has been called the cap trimming.

Princess Margaret of Connaught, who is the dressiest of the royal girls, wears a pongee colored satin dress, hot at all expensive, but very lively. It is a dinner gown and the skirt descends to the clinging Grecian cut, with straight tucks on the breadth and straight side breadths.

The statement that no sleeve can be set off by itself, or that it has some- where, is not far out of the way. Yet there is a place for the sleeve to bag and a place for it to be tight, and the woman who is making her new sleeves had best study the distinction between them.

The sleeve was laid in knife plaits at the shoulder, and the plaits were continued to the very elbow, where they were suddenly released. This left a very wide flowing sleeve, which hung full around the lower arm, below the elbow.

WIFE TRIED THE DOCTOR'S CURE.

Dr. Gifford is the typical Kentuckian of the old school, and can "spin yarns" with the best of them. His buggy is a veritable "one-horse chariot" and almost as ancient. The two are familiar figures in the tract of land which Dr. Gifford calls his neighborhood. He is "Doc" to the older inhabitants and "Uncle Doc" to the younger.

Not long ago there moved into the neighborhood a young couple of wealth. The wife had known Dr. Gifford in her girlhood, and their friendship had been renewed. He had just returned from his office one evening when a note came from the young wife asking him to come at once to her home.

"Doctor, I have the dearest, best husband in the world." "Of course," said the doctor. "There are no end of them in this world."

"Yes, but I really have, only he will drink. Sometimes he drinks too much, and then he isn't kind to me. It is only when he isn't himself that he is unkind, and I want to know if you can't give me something to give him without his knowing it, you know—that will cure him of the habit?"

"The doctor stopped and studied. "There are three chances," said the doctor. "I cannot give you anything, but you may choose one of the three chances."

"Well," said the wife. "You might send him off to a sanitarium, couldn't think of that, even if he'd go," she said mournfully.

"Or you might try extreme kindness—"

"She smiled a smile which said: "As if I hadn't!"

"Or," he said, "you might try making him fear something more than liquor."

The little woman said nothing. The doctor went away.

Things went along in the usual way for a fortnight and then one night a hurried call came from the residence of wealth. This time it

the point reaches quite to the wrist, with its long point coming down to the fingers. If you have a touch of lace cuffs you can give them a touch of great elegance by embroidering the lace in the Russian fashion. Take the most brilliant silks you can find, with green dominating, and work regardless of the pattern. Be sure you have a tree or two in the embroidery and a wolf, for the wolf embroidery is to be very smart this year.

PRETTY COATS AND WRAPS.

Coats and wraps show almost endless variety and offer a range of choice scarcely to be equalled even by the gowns themselves; yet, while this fact is absolutely true, and is instantly struck with the opportunity afforded to suit each and every style, certain tendencies are apparent in all, certain features mark the season for its own.

As to the husband, he doesn't know of the doctor's scheme to this day; he only knows that other visit kept away. He promised to do what he could and left.

The doctor would have been also had comforted the other visit kept away. He promised to do what he could and left.

GOOD FORM AT WEDDINGS.

These rules of etiquette are prescribed in England: A bride should either thank personally or write notes to all people who send wedding presents.

It is considered good taste now to drop the collar, instead of the bride's carriage, instead of gray ones.

The custom of having groomsmen in equal numbers with the bridesmaids has been revived of late.

If there are any pages the bride usually gives them presents, while the bridegroom presents each bridesmaid with a present and bouquet and also gives a bouquet to the bridesmaids.

Bridesmaids pay for their own dresses, unless the bride's mother offers to do so. This is not usual, however, and there is not the least necessity for her to do so.

The bridegroom provides house and table linen as well as furniture. Years ago the linen was the bride's care, but all this is changed.

A bridegroom usually wears a very dark blue or black frock coat, light trousers, generally gray, a light or white tie, patent leather boots or shoes and a high hat.

LADIES' FURS TO COST MORE

(Chicago Chronicle.) Women who are fond of furs will find it more expensive to gratify their yearning this fall owing to the almost general advance of one-third in the price of fur skins.

It is already hard to get good sealskin at the top market price, he said, "and the country is being flooded with imitation seal to supply the demand for a cheap article."

The swapper style in furs will be a small jacket, although capes and cloaks will be worn. White seal will be popular it will not allure the rich fashionables, who want something that is out of the reach of the low fortune. This something is a frizzly white jacket of Persian lambskin.

Next in value is the ordinary Persian lamb jacket. The wool is longer because taken from lambs that have skipped and frolicked. Seal follows next at a price to place the genuine fur out of the reach of those of meagre means and other, marten and sable follow close after.

A novelty this year will be modish jackets made of the skins of Siberian squirrels. This gray fur is usually used as lining for garments. The jackets of squirrel skins now in the stock are the first of the kind ever placed on sale in Chicago.

Dealers deny that the steady advance in the price of fur garments is due to a fur trust. They say all of the large dealers are forced to scramble for the scant supply of material placed on the market by the rapidly diminishing number of

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 11. OCTOBER 12, 1902. Crossing the Jordan.—Job, 3:9 to 4:1. Commentary.—Connecting Links.

Before they crossed the river Joshua sent out two spies to investigate. They reported that terror had fallen on all the inhabitants of the land, and their hearts were faint. They had heard how God had delivered the Israelites from Pharaoh and how the kings Sihon and Og had already been defeated. They then moved their camps to the borders of the river. Here Joshua called upon them to sanctify themselves (v.5) for the living God was coming among them to do wonders before their eyes.

9. Hear the words—it seems that the Israelites had no intimation how they were to cross the river till shortly before the event. The address of Joshua, taken in connection with the miraculous result exactly as he had described it, would tend to increase and confirm their faith in God.

10. The living God—"This full assurance of the presence of the only true God among them would encourage them against fear at sight of what might appear to be danger. In the land where they were going, they were about to meet with idolaters, whose gods were only wood and stone, but they were to have a living God, who could give life or take it, and he would show, by the wonderful miracle, that he would defend his people."

11. The ark of the covenant.—This was the sacred chest which contained the tables of the law, a pot of manna and Aaron's rod that budded. Heb. ix. 4. It was the symbol of Jehovah's presence. Passeth over before you.—The ark was carried on the shoulders of the priests nearly three quarters of a mile in advance of the people.

12. Twelve men.—These men were to take memorial stones from the river as described later on. The priests that bear the ark On ordinary occasions the Levites of the house of Kohath, by special command, bore the ark.

13. When the people removed.—This was on the 10th day of Abib or Nisan, the same month in which they departed from Egypt.

14. The priests preceded first with the ark and entered into the bed of the river, the course of which was immediately arrested, the waters collecting above the place where the priests stood, while the stream fell off toward the Dead Sea, so that the whole channel below where the priests stood immediately became dry.

15. Feet—were dipped, etc.—The priests proceeded first with the ark and entered into the bed of the river, the course of which was immediately arrested, the waters collecting above the place where the priests stood, while the stream fell off toward the Dead Sea, so that the whole channel below where the priests stood immediately became dry.

16. Adam.—Zaretan—See R. Y. Which of the cities were in not known, but they must have been up the river. Adam has been placed by different writers all the way from 15 to 50 miles above the place where the Israelites crossed the Jordan. There are many opinions as to the manner in which this stupendous miracle was performed.

Some think the water was heaped up many miles away and that the river bed was dry as far as the eye could see. Others think that the Lord gave a contrary direction to the current and that the waters were distributed over the adjacent country towards the Sea of Galilee.

17. Dry ground.—Not hard and dusty ground, but dry only in the sense of being drained of water.— Steele. See chap. iv. 18. Clean over the Jordan.—The 40 years of struggle and trial are over, and the people stand for the first time on their own possessions.

19. All the people.—All the people of the nine and a half tribes that were to locate on the west of Jordan, and 40,000 picked soldiers of the two and a half tribes that had located on the east of Jordan.

20. Twelve stones.—These men were to set before the crossing. See ill. 12. 21. Twelve stones, etc.—The twelve chosen men each took a stone from the river-bottom where the priests had stood, and carried it to Gilgal, where their first encampment in Canaan was located.

22. A sign, etc.—This accomplished two purposes: The preservation of national history and religious knowledge. The religious education of the young.

23. These stones.—a memorial—The erection of huge piles of stones as monuments of remarkable incidents has been common among all people. They are the means of perpetuating in the memory of important transactions. These twelve stones were to be a standing record of the miraculous passage of the Jordan.

24. Moes, who under God had led Israel out of bondage, was dead. For forty years he had led them in the wilderness. In two instances he had fallen to honor God before them, and was not permitted to lead them into the promised land.

25. Faith tested. Before the priests who bore the ark of the Lord moved toward the river the whole camp was broken up and every man was ready to march. Then the priests went forward, the people following, and then their feet were "dipped in the brim of the water, the waters which came down from above stood and rose up on an heap."

26. Faith demonstrated.—Genuine faith shines more brightly and clearly when tempets rage without.

27. God's servants.—Joshua had been appointed to succeed Moses. Word of God honored. Joshua had seen that his leadership would inspire

faith and courage in Israel? At the crossing of the Jordan God honored Joshua and he was gladly received and honored by Israel as their leader.

God's power demonstrated. The Jordan was usually a small stream, but at this season, on account of the melting snows on the mountains, it "overflowed its banks." God's power is made manifest in deliver- ing His people when human power could find no deliverance, or by means which human wisdom would never choose.

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THE MARKETS

Toronto Farmers' Market. Oct. 6.—The receipts of grain on street to-day were small, with prices steady. Wheat is unchanged. 200 bushels of white, selling at 88c; 50 bushels of red winter at 68c, and 300 bushels of winter at 62 to 64c.

Hay in small supply, and prices steady; 10 loads sold at \$12 to \$15 a ton for timothy, and at \$7.50 to \$9 for clover. Straw sold at \$11 a ton for one dressed hogs steady at \$8.50 to \$9.

Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white, bushel, 68c; do. red, new, 68c; do. spring, 64 to 65c; do. good, 62 to 64c; oats, bushel, 31c to 32c; barley, bushel, 42 to 45c; rye, bushel, 50c; hay (timothy), ton, \$12 to \$15; do. (mixed), ton, \$7.50 to \$9; straw, per ton, \$10 to \$11; 80c; 1st bushel—Alsike, choice, No. 1, \$6.75 to \$7.00; do. No. 2, \$6.50 to \$6.75; red clover, \$6.25 to \$6.75; timothy, \$1.50 to \$2.00; apples, per barrel, 75c to \$1.50; dressed hogs, 88.50 to \$9.00; butter, dairy, 14 to 18c; do. creamery, 18 to 21c; chickens, per pair, 55 to 75c; ducks, per pair, 40 to 50c; eggs, per dozen, 17 to 20c.

Toronto Fruit Market. The market was in better shape to-day, and all lines sold fairly well. The receipts were lighter, amounting to about 10,000 packages in all. Apples, per barrel \$1 to \$1.50, per basket 10 to 20c; peaches, 20 to 30c; plums, 30 to 35c; per barrel \$2.50 to \$3; pears, 30 to 50c; cauliflowers, per dozen, 75 to 90c; cabbages, 10 to 20c; Lawton berries, 5 to 7c; grapes, Moore's early, per small basket, 10 to 12c; do. late, per large basket, 30 to 35c; Concord, per large basket, 30 to 35c; Delaware, per large basket, 40 to 50c; Niagara, per large basket, 40 to 50c; musk melons, per basket, 20 to 35c; watermelons, basket, 20 to 30c; watermelons, 15 to 20c; bananas, \$1.25 to \$2 a bunch; oranges, Jamaica, per barrel, \$6.50 to \$7, per box, \$2.50 to \$3; green corn, per dozen, 7 to 8c; egg plant, 25 to 30c; sweet potatoes, per barrel, Jersey, \$2.50 to \$4; Maryland, \$2.50 to \$3.

Toronto Live Stock Market. Export cattle, choice, per cwt., \$1.75 to \$2; do. medium, 1.50 to 1.75; do. poor, 1.25 to 1.50; hogs, choice, 4.50 to 4.75; do. medium, 4.25 to 4.50; do. poor, 3.75 to 4.25; sheep, choice, 2.25 to 2.50; do. medium, 2.00 to 2.25; do. poor, 1.75 to 2.00; calves, choice, 3.00 to 3.25; do. medium, 2.75 to 3.00; do. poor, 2.50 to 2.75; horses, choice, 80 to 100; do. medium, 60 to 80; do. poor, 40 to 60; mules, choice, 25 to 30; do. medium, 20 to 25; do. poor, 15 to 20; ponies, choice, 20 to 25; do. medium, 15 to 20; do. poor, 10 to 15.

The local market was more active and rather easy, with declines in peaches and grapes. Peaches are selling now at 15 to 40c per basket, and the offerings are more than sufficient for the market. Niagara and Concord grapes are selling at 25 to 65c per large basket. Other fruits are steady and unchanged. The total receipts were about 15,000 packages, and prices were only fair. We quote: Apples, per barrel, \$1 to \$1.50, per basket, 10 to 20c; peaches, 10 to 50c; pears, 20 to 35c, per barrel, \$2.50 to \$3; plums, 30 to 50c; cauliflowers, per dozen, 75 to 90c; cabbages, 10 to 20c; Lawton berries, 5 to 7c; grapes, Moore's early, per small basket, 10 to 12c; do. late, per large basket, 30 to 35c; Concord, per large basket, 30 to 35c; Delaware, per large basket, 40 to 50c; musk melons, per basket, 20 to 35c; watermelons, basket, 20 to 30c; watermelons, 15 to 20c; bananas, \$1.25 to \$2 a bunch; oranges, Jamaica, per barrel, \$6.50 to \$7, per box, \$2.50 to \$3; green corn, per dozen, 7 to 8c; egg plant, 25 to 30c; sweet potatoes, per barrel, Jersey, \$2.50 to \$4; Maryland, \$2.50 to \$3.

Trade at Montreal is showing a good healthy expansion in seasonable lines. Shipments on fall orders are large and sorting purchases are increasing in volume.

The volume of trade at Toronto has been quite large this week. Orders in all departments of wholesale trade have been numerous, and the prospect is for a steady demand till the end of the year.

At the Pacific Coast trade, as shown by Bradstreet's reports, is very fair.

More favorable weather has been experienced in Manitoba lately for the harvest, and the deliveries of wheat have increased. This has put more money into circulation and thereby general trade has been benefited.

Bradstreet's reports of the condition of trade at Hamilton are generally satisfactory. The jobbers are busy booking orders and shipping goods for the fall, which retailers desire for the current requirements of trade. There is a steady development going on in fall business, and at present prospects point to increased activity the next six or eight weeks. Prices of staple goods are firm and well maintained.

In London there is a good inquiry for parcels of goods for sorting fall stocks in country retail trade centres.

Reports of the condition of trade at Ottawa are encouraging.