little free-and-easy dances, really more enjoyable than the big winter balls, perhaps! Everyone feels so-clably inclined and ready for frolic; the big country houses are filled with people ready to frivol and rest after the very prolonged London season. Hose tesses—who are all the time per-fecting themselves in the execution of their duties, it seems to me-are thoughtully plotting for their guests wellare and amasement, while appearing outwardy to be leaving them to do as they like and feel perfectly at home. That to me is true hospitality, not to worry or "chivy" your visitors, not to legislate for their every hour, nor map out each ent, but to provide a

Variety of Pleasant Occupation amongst which they may choose, or arrange descious little menus for hungry country priates, to see that the tables are laten with heaps of books and papers, that there are flowers everywhere, and, lastly, to see that in one room at least, a big. old hall for choice, there is a cozy fire every afternoon to comfort one over ones cup of tea, especially if airy teagowns, lovely to behold but "draughty" to the wearer, are don-ned at this witching hour. And the "grand-chic" is to have several of these lovely garments, which in country houses are being worn right through the evening, if there are no

outside" guests.

The muslins, flowered or painted, which have such joys for our summer teagowns, are now being made over taffetas to do duty for the winter, in lieu of heavier materials. They are a froth of frills and furbelows, with softly hanging fichus or berthes, the sleeves finished at the elbow with graceful "sabots" of lace. A more dressy style is in white net

worked with a large pattern in mother of pearl sequins, big flowers and vinc-like leaves, the embroidery which has a most exquisite effect by whight light has a tiny black baby velvet outlining it everywhere, there is a graceful berthe of embroidered net and the tiny sleeves are a lattice work of mother of pearl. It is mount-ed on a deep rose pink taffeta slip which shows up the silvery shimmer of the mother of pearl. Yet another charming tea-gown which I saw the other night was entirely black. Finely pleated mousseline de soie, with a quaint little bolero formed of two strings of cut jet beads, the only note of color the choux of mandarine yellow velvet fastening them, back

Lovely Empire Teagowns

are made of "crepe meteore" which is even finer, softer, more transparent than crepe de chine. Some of the beautiful Indian embroideries worked by order of Lady Curzon for were done on similar material. It is marvellous how fin-gers so delicate could be found to do the fairy stitches, especially in gold and silver thread, which is none too easy of manipulation, and the crep looks as if a breath would blow away. There has been a regular epidemic of garden parties in the country-side in which I find my-self, and with the help of a motorpuff-puff it is not such a business now-a-days to go long distances to play "golf-croquet"—the only en-durable form of that "boresome" game-listen to madrigals under shady trees while eating ices and macedoine! The dresses are too enchanting this summer, and of such delicate stuffs and complicated make dresses end and evening gowns be

gin.
The Bishop of Truro's lovely little daughter-in-law, who was a Miss Beauclerk, always appears in transparent, and generally open-necked bodices, with a foamy tulie or mara-bout bon sliding off her shoulders, but ready for such an emergency as drive home in the cool eventide; if she were not so "like unto a flower' and her clothes were not so charm-lugly dainty, one would feel perhaps inclined to criticize a style which certainly does not appeal to the much is forgiven, especially if pretty manners are an accompanying grace!

I have had pleasure in renewing my acquaintance with an old friend, Sir Walter Parratt, "the Master of the King's Musick," who is recruiting after really arduous and responsible coronation duties. He is one of the sensible mortals who toroughly understands the way to

Take a Real Holiday and change when Fortune gives him the chance, and manages to enjoy the simplest, most rural of pleasures and occupations. He is one of the most popular persons at Windson reality, great fayorite with the old Queen, who appreciated his tact and as well as his musical talent, his place is equally established under the new regime, Princess Christian is perhaps his staunchest ally, music being a real bond be-tween them. At Oxford, though one

London, Eng.—Again we find ourselves grumbling at the clerk of the weather, not only in England, where the seasons are ever variable and irresponsible, but on the continent also you hear the one theme, growls and moans over expeditions and visits spoiled, journeys and fetes postponed, clothes done for, all on account of the wicked weather! September ought to be a charming month, the dread of winter is yet afar off, in reason we may expect bright, sunny days with blue skies over our heads and all nature clothed in lovely variegated tints. It is the "moon" of sports, too, so there is any amount going on, hunting, shooting, regattas, or quet and tennis tournaments, lots of vacation crick t engagements, and little free-and-easy dances, really more and tennis tournaments, lots of vacation crick the engagements, and little free-and-easy dances, really more and tennis tournaments, lots of vacation crick the engagements, and little free-and-easy dances, really more and tennis tournaments, lots of vacation crick the engagements, and little free-and-easy dances, really more and tennis tournaments, lots of vacation crick the engagements, and less elsevated sphere she would probably be treated with far less consideration. London, Eng.—Again we find our-always knew he had an selves grumbling at the clerk of the d'elite," his somewhat modes sideration.

Another Interesting visitor on the Battenberg's yacht has been the Empress Eugenie, now physically frail and worn, but bright and upto-date in her ideas. She is fond of young society and is devoted to her God-daughter, Princess Ena, whose nninne personality and whose unique personality and clever speeches delight the old lady.

This is the long-looked-for day for the Boer trio to meet the Colonial Secretary and Lord Kitchener, and great is the speculation afloat regarding the results. With their characteristic obstinacy, or, to, call it by a less harsh term,

Tenacity of Purpose they wished to commence operations by a discussion of the terms of surrender, but as they are now signed and sealed, Mr. Chamberlain "did not see it," It is the future, not the past, that is the crux.

A clever army surgeon belonging to this neighborhood has been tellling us his experiences. He has been out over three years, having promised his wife to be back in six months. He reckoned without his host, the Boer! He has never been one day off duty in all that time, and has seen as hard service as anyone, perhaps. Speaking about the country as a future home for British and colonial men, who will soon flock out to seek their fortures, he said there was the greatest need of skilled artisans. Carpenters were on strike lately, because they were not getting more than \$7 a day! But no laborers need go, for they could not work with the Kaffirs. It is a mainst caste and they would not be allowed to. ing us his experiences. He has been

and they would not be allowed to The Curse of South Africa. —and for once he says he agrees with Mr. Kruger! is the drink. If the British out there could only give up that, South Africa would be the bulwark of the Empire. It is a grand country, and should be a very healthy one, as well as lucrative. crative.

To Turn to Matters Feminine I have been seeing some of the new autumn materials, for, early new autumn materials, for, early though it be, we are preparing for the chilly weather. Even furs are being shown and discussed; but of them, later on. Some rough-faced serges will be well worn for short useful toilettes, They look very pretty, worked with the new, rather coarse and loose-looking embroidery done in wools, and worn with a kid or patent leather belt in one of the shades used; the little Russian blouse and a skirt two inches off the ground made the stage are rarely well dress up. Sarah Bernhardt wears any old thing, so long as it is loose, save when it is necessary for her to different and carries her contempt indifferent and carries her contempt indifferent and carries her contempt to do the same reason the women of the stage are rarely well dress-ed. Clothes are to them mere tools of trade. the little Russian blouse and a skirt, two inches off the ground, made with flat pleats fitted into a tight plain hip-yoke is a good model. At the back a few pleats go right up to the waist, that is, the yoke stops at each side of the back. Then for making calls and afternoon wear there are the sikicst of zibelines and string calls and afternoon wear there are the sikicst of zibelines and string calls and afternoon wear there are the sikicst of zibelines and string calls and afternoon wear there are the sikicst of zibelines and string calls and afternoon wear there are the sikicst of zibelines and cross is required, is most indifferent and carries her contempt hor dress even to the stage. When she arrived with such a lot of rags that her managers had more gowns made for her here.

"Maude Adams, who dresses well the great Parlsian modistes are using silk braid in five widths upon one cloth gown, varying from the private life soon shows her that true love really exists, and, to her amaze-ment, a fresh, new joy ereps into her soul. She herself has learned to love!

A Braid Period.

The great Parlsian modistes are using silk braid in five widths upon one cloth gown, varying from the private life. at each side of the back. Then for making calls and afternoon wear there are the sikicst of zibelines and satin cloths in lovely soft shades, "beige," "modore," and "bark-brown," and a true novelty is the cloth powdered with tiny spots in another color, say heliotrope on scal or chestnut brown, white on helio-trope, pale blue on dark green. The pots are showered about irregularly. and the trimming consists of some of and the trimming consists of some of the lovely new passementeries, either in one shade or the two mixed to-gether. These garnitures are very rich and effective and quite unlike any we have had. There are lovely and motives done in silky braid and galons, with a shower of little balls or tassels falling in chains from them. These are used to go across the front panel perhaps

of the crocheted and netted buttons we used to see. Flat velvet buttons will also be very much "en evidence" in every size. There is a good deal of

Bulgarian Embroidery about, and the Shah has left his trail in the shape of Persian trimto criticize a style which trail in the shape of Persian trimy does not appeal to the
"monde"; but to the fair their soft came of this, especially for forgiven, especially if pretty evening coats, or tea jackets. There is a great fancy for these bizarre and often welrd looking trimmings this demi-saison. English women are going the larged for wearing a hig chou on in largely for wearing a big chou on their bodices instead of a bouquet. It may be in china silk, mousseline de sole or panne. As a rule, the belt accords with it, also the ribbon on the hat and parasol. The flat hats the hat and parasol. The flat hats we saw so much in the early summer days have somewhat changed their aspect, and are now much turned up at the back or the side, with the trimming massed on that part and falling low on the hair. The frills of lace are still much used hanging over the back in waterfall fashion, with a bright colored panne rosette or an antique jeweled ornament catching them together at each side. Little tricorne hats in black and white tulle, with black velvet and tricorne hats in black and white tulle, with black velvet and feathers, are much worn with the smart black and white costumes, just now so modish. Some of the new hats

are huge, but all the same it is hardly safe to regard them as models for next season, though their component parts of felt and velvet savor of win-ter. It is too early to say to what Dame Fashion's vagaries may lead us; uncertain, coy as she is.

As for Rurs. we are told, in the liner circle, that ermine will have a large vogue, so will Monsieur Reynard and his kin.

will Monsieur Reynard and his kis. silver, black and white. The stoles, flat, double, and about eight inches wide, will be worn, and for between seasons there are some ruches of velvet, made flat and frilly like our tulle boas, with the daintiest of muff-pockets to match, slung round the neck with a "nouveau art-chain."

At Paris in London-Earls' Court—there are marvels of loveliness being given away! All the fascinating frocks and frills which have been shown during the season in glass cases are being sold off with light-ning rapidity, as the proprietors do not, of course, wish to cart them back to their native place when the show closes, as soon it must. It is a good chance for the country cousins who are now "doing" Westminster Abbey in shoals, for in some of England's rural districts such Parisian garments will be in fashion for long ages to come, unless indeed they are considered too daring and in advance of the times to be worn with safety! Isy sidered too daring and in advance of the times to be worn with safety! My next letter will, I expect, go to you from the Forest of Fontainbleau, the district loved to distraction by Millet, Corot, Daubigny, and so man painters of note. Alas! it has change its aspect a good deal of late years, thanks to "Cook's Tours," electric trams, etc. But the lovely Palace, with its host of art treasures and beautiful grounds, is there, and the growing trees and sealth the standard of the standard sealth and the standard sealth and the standard sealth and the standard sealth seal glorious trees and well-kept roads and hostelries. The fall of the year is and hostelries. The fall of the year is its best season, too, and it should be full of beauty, natural and otherwise! So many smart Parisians run up and down to it on their motors and coaches at this time, and its hotels are so full of visitors from all parts, that I shall be disappointed if I do not glean for you many items of in-terest and amusement. So—Au revolr, mes Amies! mos Amies!

WOMEN WHO TIRE OF DRESS.

"Surprising as it may seem, said a woman who has just return ed from Newport, "the women who are best dressed are not the women who are most conspicuous in society. One finds better dressing in places that are not so very smart socially than at Newport, and the reason is not difficult to discover. Women at Newport are too much occupied with other things to devote to the question of dress, the amount of time necessary to excel

in it.
"I might as well say right here
that the real leaders of society who one constantly in the eyes of the public are not by any means the best dressed women. Others with not so much money to spend, but with more time to devote to dress, may be much more than the many may be much more distributed. may be much more in accord with the standards of dressing in the

best sense.

"One need only to go to the races to realize that. The best-dressed women there will not be the richest or the most conspicuous socially.

"Women whose time is taken up by society to the exclusion of near-ly everything else come to acquire a contempt for ciothes. The gowns must be changed so many times a day that women acquire a contempt for them.

private life. Annie Russell is almost the best dressed of any of the ser-

ious actresses of the stage.
"Anna Held in life looks almost the same so far as the conspicuous-ness of her dress goes, and Lillian Russel, who dresses with great care off the stage, is reraely quite strik-ingly arrayed. She affects quiet shades in her clothes and relies for shades in her cothes and relies for contrasts on her hair and complexion. But, as a rule, the women of the stage come to look upon dress as nothing more than a part of their trade.

"So it is with the women of so-

little balls or tassels falling in chains from them. These are used to go across the front panel perhaps (see sketch), and are repeated on the corsage and sleeves.

Coats will likewise be trimmed with these new passementeries, which will also appear on the handsome buttons, somewhat in the stille of the crocheted and netted buttons we used to see. Flat velvet buttons we used to see. Flat velvet buttons will be the stilled by the stilled

******** BOER ANCESTORY MUSTERED ON REVOLT.

* ********* The Boer nation was brought forth in disorder, and suckled on revolt. Government was its first enemy, as the air is the human infant's, and, like the latter, it fought it sturdily from the very moment of emergence from the womb of time, as ignorant as the babe that time, as ignorant as the babe that the new and detestable medium was the very essence of life. Its earliest stratum was ill soil for constitutionalism. The first Boers were sailors and soldlers, even the most ungovernable of men as they are the most governed; sailors, "beggars of the sea," with other flotsam and jetsam of the Dutch East India Company, thrown overboard from the pany, thrown overboard from the great, rich, corrupt gallot, to sink or swim as they might. These wastrels, who must have been the sturdlest vagrants who ever lived, fought the Kaffirs wrestled with the soil

and climate, and picked their wives from cargoes of Dutch beggar girls, sent over by the unspeakable Council of Seveateen from Ameterdam for purpose. Nothing more curious than this transaction has ever occurred in the history of maukind. It is a thousand pities that no old Flemish artist has preserved the scene of the Amsterdam Council Chamber for us—the seventeen eftizens, fitting rigid and fish-eyed around the board, their stiff and formal habiliments bursting with purity and the loot of the world, debating gutturally upon a scheme whereby their fellow men, shock-haired and half savage on the distant African sea-board, might be induced to breed for the advantage of the directorate. What in the female line could be best spared from stock? They bore many and tall sons. But men who have fought with most of those of Nature, as had these weedings of Europe's crimp-shops, the earliest Cape colonists, do not beget docility, however meek-eyed the motherhood. The second generation of Boers looked out upon the world with the same fierce and mutinous gaze as The second generation of Boers looked out upon the world with the same fierce and mutinous gaze as their sires, dissatisfied with everything, even with the rich land they tilled and planted assiduously. The reinforcements of wastrels who drifted yearly from Holland found Table Bay a haven of somewhat familiar unrest, and any philosopher amongst them must have had many thoughts anent the experiment of emptying the sediment of a civilized continent on to a corner of an uncivilized. But one day a cargo of something better than sediment arrived, in the shape of 800 French Protestants fleeling for the sake of God from the devil who occupied the throne of Europe. No king and no kept woman ever consigned a more unconsidered or more portentous shipment sidered or more portentous shipment to futurity than did Louis XIV. and sidered or more portentous shipment to futurity than did Lonis XIV. and de Maintenon when they chased these 300 aboard ship. These Frenchmen, many of them highborn, nearly all skilfut in some art or craft, were welcomed by the amorphious little community farming and fuming under the Van der Stells, intermarried with it, gave it stability and respectability, and finally, apparently, disappeared into its birth, language and all, like a glass of French wine poured into a vat of Flemish ale. But never was liquor more surely and irretrievably "doctored" than the heavy stuff within the vat. To-day few Boers but have French nlood in their veins, and men with French names commanding them in action, Botha was Bota, Grobelaar was Colbert, Viljoen was Villions, Boshof was Beau Cerf, Plemaar was Pinards Joubert, Fouche, de Villiers, celliers, as purely French in name as they were in courage and energy in battle.—Blackwood.

THE MAIDEN OF THE MARBLE HEART

one cloth gown, varying from the half inch to the three-inch widths These silk braids are thinner and more pliable than the mohair braids, producing a more delicate effect than the latter, and their pliability ena-bles them to be formed into all sorts of fancy ornaments—fouragiers olives, macaroons, both with an without pendants, and long loop and ends, finished with acorns. Ar and ends, finished with acorns. An enormous number of patterns will be seen, and these fancy braids will be universally used for waist trimmings. Crochet rings and stars will be much used, being already seen upon new neckwear where chic little ties are run through. a crochetad ring in front. A natty black taf-fcta stock and tie is stitched with rows of white, and the ends of the tie are brought through a white crocheted ring, instead of being tied in a bow.-Tribune.

Choosing Their Ankles. There is no end to the foibles of femininity. Some of the latest ideas for the entertainment of capricious beauty certainly possess the merit-of novelty; others, it must be con-fessed, are calculated to induce a smile of cynicism on the part of "the superior person"—who is gen-erally unromantic and unimagina-

tive man.

Even he, however, is taking kindly to the latest "Importation" in dances. According to the "Queen" it is called the "Dolly Varden." A it is called the "Dolly Varden." A screen is placed at one end of the ball-room with an aperture at the base, the ladies at one side and the gentlemen on the other. The ladies walk in procession behind the screen, displaying just a trifle of their pretty ankles. The gentlemen kneeling on the other at the screen of the scre pretty ankles. The gentlemen kneeling on the other side choose the particular pair of ankles they wish to dance with, then the screen is removed, the band strikes up, and the gentlemen claim their partners.
-London Mail.

Agent-I refer especially to the Family Register. Besides a page each for the births, deaths and marriages, we give three pages for divorces.

Sunday

OCTOBER 5, 1902.

cates a close connection with what precedes. It is quite probable that the book of Joshua originally began with the last chapter of Deuteronomy, After the death — After the thirty days' mourning were over. The servant of the Lord—This was the official title of Moses, as invested with a special mission to make known the will of God, and conferred great honor and authority.—J., F. & B. The Lord spake—The Lord did not speak with Joshua face to face, as he did with Moses, but probably through the high priest.—Aum. xxvii. 13. Joshua—"His name was originally Hoshea, Salvation, or Help. Son of Nun—Nothing is known of Nun only that he was of the tribe of Ephraim. Moses' minister—It was customary for great prophets to be thus attended by ministers or servants. Thus had Joshua been trained in the best possible school.

2. This Jordan—Called the "descender" because of its rapid descent of a the last chapter of Deuteronomy,

z. This Jordan—Called the "descender" because of its rapid descent of a thousand feet between the Sea of Gallies and the Dead Sea. It is one of the most peculiar rivers in the world. All this people—According to the second census (Num. xxvl, 51) the warriors, men over twenty years of age numbered 601.

xxvl, 51) the warriors, men over twenty years of age, numbered 601, 730, besides 23,000 Levites. This justifies an estimate of not less than 2,000,000 persons altogether.

3. Your foot shall tread—The entire land was before them, and it depended upon their courage and faith how much of it they possessed. It has been supposed that the words in this verse were intended to express the ease with which they were to conquer the whole land, an instance of which occurs in the taking of Jericho.

which they were stance of which occurs in the takali policy of Jericho.

4. From the wilderness — The boundaries of the land are here defined. The "wilderness," or desert of Arbidary. This Lebanon—A double range of mountains which formed the northern boundary. Euphrates — The eastern boundary. This was the largest, the longest, and the most important of the tivers of Asia. It is 1,400 miles in iength.

5. Not any man, etc.—What a misse is this.

han the To-day lood in S. Not any man, etc.—What a prolood in French action, was collook action, was col-

6. Be strong, etc.—Better, "be strong and firm." It denotes strength of band and arm to lay hold of and retain anything within one's grasp; and firmness in the knees and ability to maintain one's position against the attack of foes. The expression occurs with increasing emphasis Course with increasing emphasis four times in this chapter, and is rather a command than an exhortatively positively can't fall in iove with anyone. And the strange thing is that, notwithstanding this fact, men fall in love with them. But, alas, when the enamored swain falls at her feet and avows his adoration, she has to confess that she has no responsive feeling for him.

How it is nobody can explain. The girl certainly is not to tlame. Spitcful folk may say that the only person she loves is herself, but that is really not true.

She is not selfish—only quite indifferent. So indifferent is she, indeed, that she often consents to marry her lover if he is very persistent in his plea, although she hardly ever pretends to have any deep affection for him.

In fact, she marries him to put an end to the increasing emphasis four times in this chapter, and is rather a command than an exhortation.—Terry. Shalt thou divide—See R. V. The Lord shows Joshua that "he is the last link in the chain which unites prophecy and fulfilment," A. All the girls of his nation hinge upon his own personal valor and fidelity."

And the strange thing is own personal valor and fidelity."

And the last link in the chain which unites prophecy and fulfilment," All the moral, "C. All the law"—All the moral, or more in the last link in the chain which unites prophecy and fulfilment," The is the last link in the chain which unites prophecy and fulfilment," All the moral, "C. All the law"—All the moral, or more in the last link in the chain which unites prophecy and fulfilment," All the ment," that "in the last link in the chain which unites prophecy and fulfilment," All the law"—All the moral, or ment," Hat the last link in the chain which unites prophecy and fulfilment," All the ment," that "in the last link in the chain which unites prophecy and fulfilment," All the ment," that "in the last link in the chain which unites prophecy and fulfilment," All the ment," that "in the last link in the chain which unites prophecy and fulfilment," All the occurs with increasing emphasis four times in this chapter, and is

tends to have any deep affection for him.

In fact, she marries him to put an end to the incessant bother of his courtship.

Sometimes the wedding is the first step in the cure of this aliment, for married ille soon shows her that true love really exists, and, to her amazement, a fresh, new joy ereeps into

to be governed according to its precepts.

9. Thy God is with thee—"As the 9. Thy God is with thee—"As the soddier's valor is stimulated by the eye of his captain, so a vivid realization of the presence of God is a safeguard against fearfulness and discouragement.

10. Officers of the people—These were the leaders of the army whose officers embraced various duties. It seems to have been a part of their

seems to have been a part of their work to act as heralds, and to pre-pare the tribes for action.

11. Prepare your victuals — The word dehotes food obtained in huntword denotes lood obtained in nutring.—Cam. Bib. Although the manna did not cease until several days after this, yet the supernatural supply probably began to decrease as the natural supply increased.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Moses was dead. From Nebo in the land of Moab God had revealed to his longing eyes the land of prom-ise towards which in weary strug-gles He had led his disobedient and

gles He had led his disobedient and rebellious people.

Thirty days they mourned him in that strange land. Their mourning was a pitful mixture of customs, grief and remorse. He had never been fully appreciated, had been frequently neglected, and sometimes abused and insulted. His

times abused and insulted. His greatness, however, towered above it all.

A new leader. Now that this mighty man was dead, to whom shall they look to be their leader? The time did not seem propitious for a change. The wilderness behind, the river before, the forward move the new and resultly veril. move, the new and possibly peril-ous country, the certain wars with untried enemies, all constituted a crisis in their affairs which seemed to demand a Moses for their leader. But God's ways are higher than man's ways, and for each great emergency in man's affairs, God has His man ready and fully prepared for just that occasion.

Of the conditions which were the basis of this courage, there may be mentioned: I. Preparation. He had for some time been intimately associated with Moses in all his relations chated with Moses in all his relations to God, to the people and to their enemies. He had been trusted by Moses, as an independent general, to lead the warriors in their battles, and had defeated the enemy. Joshua xvii. 13. He was chosen to be with (or at least near by) Moses when he went on the mount to receive the tables of stone. Joshua was in the regular succession for the leader-

ship. He was also specially commissioned by Moses in a solemn, public service. Num. xxvii. 22-23. The people also gave him more than their endorsement—they gave him as good a commission as ever was made in writing and by repeated and formal endorsement encouraged his heart for God's great work lying just before him. Josh, I, xvi. 18. 3. Anointing—Whether Joshua was actuointed with holy oii (Ex. xxx. 22-25) or not, we do not know. He certainly had the Spirit of God with him on him and in him, to a remarkable degree. This was the culmination as well as the logical result of the other parts of his preparation.

Courage of itself is a mighty weapon in any warfare, but when it is given by God, the man to whom it is so given becomes irresistible. With such backing as that mentioned in this lesson, Joshua was himself the mighty power of God. There was, as there always is, one condition—there must be absolute integrity and obed-lence. Commentary-1. Now-This indi-

Sopt. 29.—Receipts of grain on the street to-day amounted to 4,600 a,200 bushels at 33 to 34%; he 25 loads at \$12 to \$17 for timot! \$7 to \$9 for mixed; straw, 12 loads at \$11: dressed hogs are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9 Following is the range of quota-

\$1; eggs, per dozen, 16	to 1	9c.		
Teronto Live Stock	Mark	et.		
Export cattle, choice, per cwt.	\$5 00	to	\$5	
do medium	4 25		5	00
do cows	3 25	to	4	00
Butchers' export	4 80	03	5	25
Butchers' cattle, picked	4 25	to	4	65
Butchers' cattle, choice	3 75	to	4	25
Butchers' cattle, fair	3 25	to	3	75
do common	2 75		3	25
Bulls, export, heavy,	4 25	to	4	75
do light	3 50	to	4	25
Feeders, short-keep	4 25	to	4	75
do medium	4 00	to		25
do light	3 50	to		
Stockers choice	3 00	to		50
Stockers, common	2 75	to		00
Stock bulls light	2 00	to	2	50
Feeding bulls	2 75	to	3	00
Milch cows, each	32 00		58	
Sheep, ewes, per cwt	3 10	to	3	60
Sheep, bucks, per cwt	2 50	50	2	75
Sheep, butchers', each	2 50	to	2	75
Lambs, per cwt	3 00	to	3	40
Calves, per hand	3 00	10	10	UD
Hoge choice, per cwt	7 00	to	0	09
Hogs, light, per cwt	6 75	to	0	00
Hogs.fat, per cwt	6 75	to	0	00
do stores, per cwt	6 50	80	0	00
do sows, per cwt	4.50	to		00
do stags, per cws	3 00	to	0	00

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quota-ions at important wheat centres

New York ... Toledo 69 3-8
Toledo 72 1-4 72 1-4
Duluth, No. 1 north... 70 1-4 65 7-8 Toronto Seed Market.

The inquiry for alsike light and prices are unchanged at \$5.00 to \$6.25 per bushel f.o.b. out-side. Fancy lots bring a trifle more. Small lots of red clover are being offered and prices range from \$5.50 to \$5.75 per bushele Timothy, is dull and unchanged at \$1.75 to \$2 per bushel for machine-threshed seed.

The receipts at the local market to-day were about 16,000 packages, and trade was better than it has been for some days. Apples, per barrel \$1 to \$1.50, per basket 10 to 29c; peaches, 20 to 60c; pears, 20 to 35c, per barrel \$2.50 to \$3; plums 30 to 35c; cauliflowers, per dozen, 75 to 90c; caucumbers, 10 to 20c; Lawton berries, 5 to 7c; grapes, per lb., Moore's early 25 to 3c, Champion 1 1-4 to 11-2c; per small basket, Moore's early 25 to 20c, Champions 15 to 20c; early 25 to 20c, Champions 15 to 20c; Delawares, per large basket, 36 to 60c; Niagaras, per large basket, 35 to 40c; muskmelons, per basket, 20 to 35c; tomatoes, per basket, 20 to 20c; watermelons, 15 to 30c; bananas, \$1.25 to \$2 a bunch; oranges, Jamaica, per barrel, \$8.50 to \$7, per box, \$2.50 to \$3; green corn, per dozen, 7 to 8c; egg plant, 25 to 40c; sweet potatoes, per barrel, Jersey, \$2.50 to \$4; Maryland, \$2.50 to \$3.

Bradstreets' on frade.

Owing to the large increase in he demand for Canadian staple woollens and cottons this season the mills and factories at Montreal and in the east generally are very busy on orders for the winter and next spring. While in former years, with present capacity, it was an easy matter to supply the hoose demand and ship some goods to the far east, the manufacturers are now taxed to their utmost to supply the home markets, and British imports have been increased to provide an ad-

equate supply in some lines.
At Hamilton as reported for Bradstreet's, there has been some revival of activity in jobbing cir-Bradstreet's, there has been some revival of activity in jobbing cir-cles. The country retailers are now

cles. The country retailers are now giving many sorting orders for the fall trade and buying quite largely for the winter. The demands from the west are very satisfactory.

In London this week there has been a good demand for the fall, sorting orders being numerous and well distributed. Business in Manitoba has been retarded lately by unforce. been retarded lately by unfavorable harvest weather. The demand for fall and winter goods is more active and the biggest povement in the history of the Province is looked for the next three mouths. Business activity, however, will be delayed to some extent till the crap movement begins. Labor is scarce in almost every department.