



FASHION

London, Jan., 1903.—Memory is apt to prove a fickle, treacherous friend in this busy, rushing age of ours, but for once it is to be trusted, I think that my last letter to you contained little or nothing of a sartorial nature, so—"place aux Dames!"

gowns trimmed with deep chenille netted fringe, which looks extremely chic, but strikes one as more suitable for a reception costume than a street dress. I met a very smart and original skating frock at Prince's, built in soft, dark brown satin cloth, the short bell skirt, edged with brown fur, two bands, at intervals. The dainty little Russian blouse was of brown plush, and it was turned back with wide revers of ermine satin cloth, with strapping in white, laid on in battlements, the deep wide cuffs carrying out the same idea. The coloring was exceedingly successful, especially as the crowning glory was a pretty toque of course, with brown tulle falling over one side. The muff was in keeping, and had a sprig of mistletoe pinned to it. This cherry color is exceedingly modish just now, and we feel grateful for its obsequy note in the midst of the



THE CANADIAN FOOTBALLERS

Hardly appreciated their climatic welcome, though otherwise their reception in sporting circles has been of the heartiest and most generous. We all hope they will return, having had a real good time, and laden with laurels to mix with their maple leaves. But, to return to our mountains. At some of the recent evening entertainments shoes have been a tremendous feature and have received marked attention. Somehow, in spite of the long skirts with their "trillies" shoes seem to be much "en evidence," especially at dances, where the "pas de quatre" and "Washington Post" bring out "the little make."

There are some very little shoes made of lace over white satin, or over a color to match the dress, with just a paste "hole" to finish the toe; others are bedecked with the most delicate and intricate designs, as they catch on everything. The prettiest yet are those in gold or silver tissue on the slender May Fair or Grock shape.

There is a great furor at present for the lace or net "fourreau" or overdress, a loose, ethereal affair, very useful to slip on over a somewhat fatiguing costume, as it gives it an entirely new note and is very becoming to a slender figure especially. The back is much biased so that it is narrow between the shoulders, and much wider down below where it floats independently and gracefully over the underdress, the décolletage is edged with small flowers, or cognus of velvet or satin in some soft shade, or else a wide gold or silver ribbon is brought from under the arms and tied in a huge butterfly bow in front. It black chantly over a jaded black or white satin, the effect is very chic and new, and would suit one of the pretty young Hamilton matrons. I saw a lovely "fourreau," for example, in tony Alencon net over pink satin, in a delicate Fragonard tint, which was quite lovely, with a long trail of the Queen of Flowers plumed at one side of the deep, square neck, and floating down over the front of the skirt. Then a black lace overdress had the short little bodice formed of two huge jet butterflies, at back and front, resting transparently on folds of cream mousseline de soie. Ivory satin composed the gown underneath. The only substantial (?) touch to these over-gowns is the frothy mass of pleated chiffon or net frills which sets out their hem all round.

To leave the flowery meads of dress for a brief interval, I am going to tell my musical readers of some charming little songs in their mother tongue, for it is rather a treat to come across such in these days, when every other language but English goes towards the construction of a concert programme. "Contrasts," by Reginald Sullivan (Enoch & Co.), a charming pair of songs, as different from each other as light and shade; "The Birds Go North," by Willby (John

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A well-known hostess in Paris—she is not French, however, who is renowned for her charming dinner-parties, has just hit on an ingenious method for insuring punctuality on the part of her men guests—the un-mattered ones, for the women are reminded of the hour! In these days of afternoon bridge, skating, etc., the young "Parisian" is apt to

which is an annoyance to a hostess who likes her diners cooked "à point" and not kept back for an hour. Well, after due warning, my dame started a money-box "pour les pauvres," and he who arrived not on time was requested to drop the golden Louvre slot! You would expect that my dame's charities would substantially benefit by her clever scheme. Not a bit of it! She now finds her manly guests really and truly a stroke of time. So much for the vaunted Parisian politesse, the consideration that was not thought due to their hostess was bestowed on the "little make." What will it be when the cake walk is established dance at the Beau Monde's entertainments? and we are told that it is looming on the social horizon.

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TROUBLES OF AN EX-BEEVE

Were Easily Disposed of by Dodd's Kidney Pills

W. G. Cragg, of Dresden, had inflammatory Rheumatism, and was Cured Slick and Clean.

Dresden, Ont., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me slick and clean of the rheumatism," says W. G. Cragg, ex-Beeve of this town. "It was the Inflammatory Rheumatism I had, and I think Dodd's Kidney Pills are as fine a remedy for that as I want. I am as sound as a bell now as far as Rheumatism is concerned."

This is Mr. Cragg's experience, and it is the same as many others. People generally here are learning that Rheumatism is simply a result of Kidney Disease—that if the kidneys are not kept clean, they take the uric acid from the blood, it crystallizes at the muscles and joints and causes those tortures too many people know too well.

I had been troubled with Inflammatory Rheumatism for eight years," continues the ex-Beeve. "I could scarcely get around to do my duties in my store. I tried doctors and medicine, but nothing helped me. I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and I tried them. Six boxes cured me completely."

Cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and your Rheumatism will cure itself.

Church Co., "Melisande in the Wood," and "You and I." You may have come across them; if so, forgive me and forget! Then if you have not read "The Oyster Scare" and "The Cult of Chiffons," my advice is—do!

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"Processions of elephants, such as the fashion. And to be in the vogue is my lady's pet passion. So altho' a complete invitation she 'franks' me, in processions of trunks."

I expect at the next Picture Show you shall see a good many Durbar reminiscences, so many artists having gone out for a process. By the way, I hear that the King was Anything but Pleased.

By the portrait done of him by Luke Fildes, and that this may have partly accounted for the fact that no New Year's honors came his way! When inspecting the said portrait an artist who was there heard the King remark, "Why, Mr. Fildes seems to think I am a fat man!" I have not seen the picture, so cannot say if it is uncomplimentary. Luke Fildes would have done better, perhaps, to liken Sir William to the Duke of Devonshire, and to say, "give us the truth, lovingly told," it does not do to be too literal, perhaps, if a portrait can be pleasing without losing its character.

The folk on the Riviera are growing do not do their duty, and the King's off-postponed visit, though they are somewhat rueful at hearing that he is to live on his yacht, and they must therefore forego offering him sumptuous suites of rooms, and flowers, and feasts, as of yore. No one seems quite so certain whether the white wings will fly or settle, but in truth the King is a favorite everywhere in spite of jabbering riff-raff and gutter press, of which too much notice has been taken. We find him well and admirably spoken of wherever we go in France, i. e., among the educated and "pretty behaved" communities! "They are the best," says a Frenchman, and his French is so pretty without a trace of accent. But—time is up, so I must say adieu, and as this is the first letter I have written you in 1903 will you let me and it with wishing you, though late, a happy New Year!

Chantclair.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON. NO. VI. FEBRUARY 8, 1903.

The Church at Corinth Founded.—Acts 18: 1-11. Study Verses 1-17.

Commentary.—I. Paul's arrival at Corinth (vs. 1, 2). 1. After these things Paul departed from Athens, and came to Corinth. A man of learning and high character. His conversion took him out of office in the Jewish Church. All his house—The first recorded instance of the conversion of an entire Jewish family. Many, etc.—The power of the gospel was able to reach the idolatrous and licentious Corinthians.

2. Then spake the Lord—It is likely that Paul was at this time much distressed by the violent opposition of the Jews, and probably his life was in danger; and he might have been entertaining serious thoughts of ceasing to preach or of leaving Corinth. To prevent this and comfort him God was pleased to give him this vision.—Clarke. Be not afraid—Isolation from his own people, physical weakness, and the sneering of the people to believe, besides, the danger of sudden persecution or death, made Paul question the wisdom of further effort in Corinth, since in other places he had withdrawn when opposition came.

3. With thee—To sustain thee in trial, to give utterance in the Spirit, to give point and edge to thy words, to give thee strength against thy enemies, and to make thee victor in every conflict. Though men oppose and leave thee, I will not. Thus the assurance comes in the hour of need: "No man shall hurt thee—No man shall oppose or condemn thee to destroy thee."

4. Paul's method of work (vs. 3, 4). 3. Same trade—Paul's first concern when he entered Corinth was to find a home for himself and then to seek employment. "Who could dream that this travel-stained man, go-

A WONDERFUL RECORD

Many so-called "specifics" have already been brought before the public; but when Rheumatism, Neuralgia and kindred diseases have become chronic and threaten serious results, you may rest assured that they will help but very little if any. Although not recommended as "infallible," the peculiar qualities of St. Jacobs Oil especially adapt it to those cases which may be termed "chronic," and which have previously withstood all known "specifics" as well as the prescriptions of the best physicians.

We would mention, as an example, the case of Mr. A. Heilmann, of Pittsburg, who suffered with Rheumatism for four years. After vainly using all the best recommended remedies, and exhausting the skill of the most experienced physicians, without even temporary relief, it required only two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil to effect a permanent cure. Mr. C. Hann, a well-known merchant of Youngstown, Ohio, secured for his wife, who for twelve years had been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia in the head, the services of the ablest physicians of the land, but they were unable to do anything for her; half a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured her. Mr. Wm. Reinhart, Elmore, Wis., reports the case of a neighbor who for twenty years had suffered so terribly with Rheumatism that, at times, he could hardly move; a few bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured him. "To cap the climax," however, Mr. A. Neiger, Taylorville, Pa., writes his mother, who had been a continual sufferer with Rheumatism for the past 30 years, used one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and was immediately relieved. All parts of the body were which truly deserve to be brought to public notice; but they are not exceptions, as will be seen by the numerous other certificates from all parts of the United States. It should be the duty of everyone to call the attention of his suffering friends and neighbors to this wonderfully efficacious preparation, especially as the low price of 25 and 50 cents per bottle places it within reach of all persons, rich and poor.

How terrible the straits when, after throwing ourselves into the work with all our soul, and after knowing

that the Lord has assisted us, and after being burdened almost to the limit of our endurance, and after laboring with all the power of which we were capable, then to be met by obstinate resistance, and instead of seeing immediate fruit as the result of our toil, to see the bitterest hatred manifested toward ourselves and the Gospel! But such is the history of Paul's labors for the conversion of the Jews at Corinth. Having fully discharged his duty to his Jewish brethren, he solemnly declares his innocence of their blood.

"Jesus was Christ"; this is the pith and marrow of the Gospel. "But further this is a fact or not a fact. We must either accept it as true or reject it as false. When believed it has made the kind of men that Paul was. It has made men pure, holy, upright, patient, self-denying, meek, kind, unselfish, conciliatory, faithful, and trustworthy, and full of love to mankind.

How often the Lord comes to the weary, buffeted, and almost discouraged toiler, cheering and encouraging him to fight on, and accompanying his consolations with promises of victory and success. "Be not afraid, for I am with thee." The battle is the Lord's. It is the duty of the laborer to continue faithful to his calling, whether he sees little or much accomplished; the reward is to the faithful. Lanson H. Mulholland.

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The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Markets. Toronto, Feb. 2.—Grain receipts, small, owing to a condition of country roads. Wheat is steady, 200 bushels of white selling at 72 to 72 1/2c, and 200 bushels of red at 71 to 72c. Barley, dull, one load selling at 47c. Oats are higher, 200 bushels selling at 36 1/2c.

Poultry, in good demand, at firmer prices. Eggs are weaker, and butter firm. Hay remains dull, with offerings in only seven loads. Timothy sold at \$12 to \$14.50 a ton, and mixed at \$8 to \$9. Straw, nominal, about \$10 a ton.

Dressed hogs, steady, \$7.75 to \$8.25, the latter for choice light weights. Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white, bushel, 72 to 72 1/2c; red, 71 to 72c; spring, 68c; gooms, 68 to 67c; timothy, 36 to 36 1/2c; 78 1/2c; barley, 47 to 50c; buckwheat, 55 1/2c; rye, 52c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$13 to \$15.50; do, mixed, \$8 to \$9; straw, \$9 to \$10.50; seeds, per bushel—Alfalfa, \$1.50 to \$1.75; do, No. 2, \$6 to \$6.50; red clover, \$6.50 to \$7.25; timothy, \$1.85 to \$2.25.

Apples, per bushel, \$1 to \$2; dressed hogs, \$7.75 to \$8.25; eggs, new laid, 23 to 25c; eggs, held stock, 14 to 16c; butter, dairy, 18 to 24c; do, creamery, 22 to 26c; chickens, per pair, 75c to \$1.25; ducks, per pair, 75c to \$1.35; turkeys, per pound, 17c to 17c; geese, per pound, 9 to 11c; potatoes, per bag, \$1.20 to \$1.25.

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day: Jan. May. New York . . . . . 81 Chicago . . . . . 77 1/2-2 Toledo . . . . . 77 Duluth, No. 1 north . . . . . 75 77

Toronto Live-Stock Market. Export cattle, choice, per cwt. \$4.40 to \$5.00; do medium . . . . . 3.80 to 4.40; do poor . . . . . 3.10 to 3.80; Butcher's cattle, picked . . . . . 4.10 to 4.60; Butcher's cattle, culls . . . . . 3.00 to 3.45; Hogs, per cwt. . . . . 5.00 to 5.25; do common . . . . . 4.00 to 4.25; Bulls, per cwt. . . . . 3.75 to 4.10; do light . . . . . 3.75 to 4.10; do stock . . . . . 1.75 to 2.00; Feeders, per cwt. . . . . 4.15 to 4.75; do medium . . . . . 3.75 to 4.10; do light . . . . . 2.75 to 3.25; Stockers, common . . . . . 2.25 to 2.75; do choice . . . . . 3.00 to 3.75; Sheep, ewes, per cwt. . . . . 3.50 to 3.75; Hogs, per cwt. . . . . 5.00 to 5.25; 2 hogs, per cwt. . . . . 6.00 to 6.50; Lamb, per cwt. . . . . 4.00 to 4.75; Calves, per head . . . . . 6.00 to 6.50; Hogs, light, per cwt. . . . . 5.50 to 5.85; Hogs, per cwt. . . . . 5.50 to 6.00; do stores, per cwt. . . . . 4.50 to 5.75; do sows, per cwt. . . . . 5.15 to 5.75; do stags, per cwt. . . . . 5.15 to 5.75.

Bradstreet's Trade. There has been a fair development in spring trade at Montreal the past week. Orders have been large and well distributed among the various departments of business and represent a very fair volume of buying throughout the country trade centres. Wholesale trade at Toronto has been moderately active this week. Orders for the spring are coming forward freely. Values of staple cottons and woollens are very firmly held by the domestic mills and old country sellers are asking higher prices. More activity is noticed in trade circles in Quebec during the past week, there being a demand for spring goods. Business at the Pacific Coast has been moderately active this week. There has been a moderate amount of activity in Winnipeg wholesale circles the past week. Retailers who experienced such a large expansion in trade last year are buying freely now. Shipments of staple goods by Hamilton firms this week have been heavy. Orders for the spring continue to arrive freely and the prospects are that the present activity will continue for some weeks. Travellers in various districts through the country the past month have met with great success and the outlook is for a big turnover the coming season. Values of staple goods are firmly held. In London there has been a good demand for reasonable goods and the orders for spring goods have been large and well distributed. Ottawa wholesale trade is fairly active. The placing orders for the spring have been very good so far and it is expected that the sales the next month will be heavy.

Debtful Jokes. It is related of the late Shirley Brooks that he had at one time a very favorite pig, who, alas, went the way of all pigs, and was converted into bacon. Brooks sent some of the delicacy to a friend, with a note as follows: "His end was peace, and I send you a piece of his end." The joke was related to a Scotchman, who laughed very heartily, and shortly afterwards, having occasion to kill a pig of his own, sent some to a relative with the remark "His end was peace, and I send you a piece of the pig." Another Scotchman, who was asked why nobody saw the joke.

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