The Kingdom of the Fair Sex

The Latest in Fashion News—Beauty and How to Attain and Retain it—Kitchen Philosophy—Gossip and Humor

(By Augusta Prescott.)

Skirts are to be a great deal longer than ever and you must not cut off an inch. Instead of cutting off you must add and you can begin by putting a flounce on your longest skirt to make it long enough.

Skirts will be so long that it will be difficult to walk in them and they will require practice preliminary to a promenade.

Dinner and evening gowns are particularly to be mentioned in this regard, for they actually train in front, while in the back they approach a yard in length. The court train is not "in," but there is a close approach to it in the gowns that are making their appearance.

For the house these trains can be managed, for it is possible with high heels and practice to get around in them. But for the street they are attended with a great deal of difficulty, and the woman who walks will have a season of worn-out binding and backaches ahead of her.

If the skirt is held up properly it will not be so very hard on the woman who wears it, for the fashionable lift is very high and the skirt can be raised eight to ten inches and held up in both hands. This lift requires practice also, but once learned it is very pretty. The drop skirt, which is prettily trimmed, falls below it and looks like a dress skirt.

Mme. Patti, whose recent gowns have been admired in Paris and London, wears a dinner dress with deep flounces on the bottom and with each flounce bordered with thick double ruchings of mousseline. A similar ruche is at the head of the flounce and is put on in curves.

Pretty Street Gown.

For the street madame has a gown in sea blue, which is a dark color, something like ultramarine. It is lined with coral red taffeta and the foot is flounced with sea blue, piped with coral red. Madame's boa repeats these colors, blue and coral, in the shape of pretty little ruffles, set in the middle of box pleatings of white mousseline.

Her hat is a wide autumn hat in wire covered with white taffeta and trimmed with autumn flowers and blue, with a dash of sumach.

It is said that the fashionable world abroad was compelled to abandon its season of joy, and both sides of the water were affected by the event. Black and dark grey are the colors of the late summer, and black lace has taken a great impetus from popular taste.

In their general outlines gowns remain the same, but trimmings are undergoing changes and even the skirts are affected by them, though skirts are usually the last to change.

The straight back effect is one for which all are striving, and to obtain it trimmings are worn upon the front, not upon the back.

The severe unbroken line, coming from the belt right out to the end of the train, is called the season's line of beauty, and you must seek it if you would have your new gown a decided success.

Princess Skirt Not Becoming.

The princess skirt is much worn, but is unfortunately not becoming to all. This skirt, as you know, is the one that, instead of being in the orthodox place, has no belt at all, but is continued upward and bustward and is stopped abruptly just about at the bust line, perhaps a little below.

It is all very well to look at a slender woman in a princess, but it is the juggernaut of the fat woman, absolutely destroying her every line of grace.

Is It Brown or Green?

Is brown to be the color of fall or will it be green? Just as you have settled upon one or the other you see sum e unfurled before you and a swish gown made of sumac colored etamine over a deep red foundation is shown you.

Of etamine as a fall goods one might say a great deal, for the new etamine is very brilliant and almost satiny in lustre, and novelties are promised in this line.

The autumn hat will have a made tendency. It will be constructed of cloth or silk or will have its crown at least covered with a piece of the dress material. The straw hat has partially disappeared under its weight of flowers and lace, and under its covering of silk and feathers, and the felt hat bids fair to follow suit. In the autumn you will hardly see a hat of felt, for the prevailing style will be a "made" hat, covered with velvet or with silk or in some manner covered with dress goods.

The exception to this will be the white felt hat, which will be made up in the sailor styles, square-crowned and worn with uprolling sides.

The fancy for making hats, like gowns, so that they can be worn every month in the year is one that is borrowed from England, but, once having tried it, you will become an Anglomaniac to this extent at least. Your hats will be good every month in the year. The advantage of this fashion can be seen without discussion, for to have a dozen hats that can be put on winter or summer gives one a wide range of choice.

The white felt hat, trimmed with feathers or with ribbon or with a Roman scarf, is one of these. The little jetted toque is another: the wide hat of velvet and ostrich plumes is a third, and the hat that is made of alternate layers of straw and chiffon—a fold of each—is another of these all-the-year-round hats.

1840 Styles.

In the street the picture vogues run more toward the 1840 styles, which are rather long and very much trimmed. There is no chance of a return to the hoop, but the skirts are certainly very profusely decorated, and one thinks of the bouffant styles, for they are full, and the trimming shows a tendency to rise upward towards the waist line. It is not altogether confined to the flounce, as it once was.

The long coat with sweeping tails, the wide lace collar and outstanding revers, the flaring deep cuffs, with the puffed sleeves below them, all these things look like the pictures in the picture book, yet they are made conventional by the application of modern dressmaking methods to them.

Silks and Laces.

Silks and laces travel together by a natural affinity; one shows off the other. If you want to bring out your lace to advantage, put silk back of it, and if you want to display your best piece of silk lay a little lace over it. It is paradoxically true that one is seen better through the other, and as they partly conceal each other they, at the same time show off the good points to the greatest advantage.

The laces that will be worn this fall are Bruges, filet and Irish lace. The last is a crocheted lace which is used for whole waists and for transparent yokes. It is heavy and very durable. Imitation point D'Alencon and Flemish lace will be worn a great deal, and Valenciennes will ever be in vogue, although Val. has gone out a little. As an edging, though, it is second to nothing, and the little Valenciennes lace ruffle occupies a place in dress which no other lace has ever been able to usurp.

Buttoning in the Back.

Popularity is an excellent thing to cultivate in these days of waists that button down the back, for a woman who does not keep a maid must depend upon her friends, but there is the consoling thought that there are always kind-hearted people in the world, and no woman need go out with her back unbuttoned, though many do.

A fashion that grows is the one that calls for a touch of gold, in jewelry or in tinsel.

It is coming to a pass when we must have a little gold on everything. If you cannot get it in any other way you must take a little gold thread and make French knots here and there. If you will take the time you can get very good gold results by chasing a thread of gold all over your gown so as to make a very intricate scroll. If you do this you can work ahead with apparent disregard of a pattern, but there must be method in your madness or the scroll will look too irregular.

A modiste who makes a specialty of scrolling cloth gowns with gold and who employs a number of apprentices on the work says that her only rule is that the threads shall be an equal distance apart. If this rule is observed the scroll will look regular and you can meander thither and yon, without fear of spoiling your thread and your gown.

The Right Kind of Wife.

Wanted—A wife who can handle a broom,
To brush down the cobwebs and sweep up the room;
To make decent bread that a fellow can eat—
Not the horrible compound you everywhere meet;
Who knows how to broil, to fry and to roast—
Make a good cup of tea and a platter of toast;
And make her own garments—an item which is
So horrid expensive, as everyone knows;
A common-sense creature, and still with a mind
To teach and to guide—exalted, refined;
A sort of an angel and housemaid combined. —Chicago News.

PRESERVE WEDDING GOWN.

Most Women Desire Some Memento of the Event.

A woman's wedding gown is seldom worn, except on anniversary occasions after the day upon which the nuptials are celebrated. Most women regard this garment as especially sacred and take extraordinary means to preserve it in all its pristine purity. The wedding gown box is a recent fad for the well-to-do bride to adopt, and it bids fair to have quite a vogue. That every bride possessed of any sentiment wishes to keep her wedding gown in a state of preservation is a foregone conclusion, and this elegant receptacle is admirably suited to the purpose for which it was designed. It is made of light wood enameled white and having the bride's initials in silver letters on the outside. A lining of tufted white satin is revealed on opening the box, and locks of silver and white leather straps fasten it. A photograph of the wedding gown is often taken by the modiste before sending it home and making a collection of the photographs of wedding gowns or any other distinctive costumes is one of the present fads, the idea being to preserve the pictures as mementoes for future generations and also as illustrations of present day fashions.

PROPER CARE OF THE HAIR.

The coolest summer shampoo is made with water that has stood over night, and is just the temperature of the room.

This is also an excellent method of taking a tepid body bath. Draw the water the night before, and in the morning it will be just right for the body. Dip out a gallon and set it aside for the shampoo.

Take this water, and into it drop three drops of ammonia. Three drops to a gallon of water will not be noticed, yet it will act upon the hair to the extent of cutting the grease and will make it easy to wash.

Now take a bran bag that holds a tablespoon of bran and throw it into the water. Churn it until it is a milky-looking mass. Set this aside, for it is the shampoo water.

Take of pure, clear soap about a quarter of a cake shaved fine. Make a lather of it, and into this lather throw a little powdered orris root. This is the washing mixture.

Rub this into the hair well and saturate each hair with it. Let the scalp be very moist, and after you have got it well wet, you can take the sponge and squeeze it upon the scalp again and again, letting the water run down the hair. Do this until there is no doubt that the head is well soaped.

Do not rub the cake of soap upon the hair, for it will be impossible to remove the soap from the separate hairs. Once rubbed on, and the result will be a sticky head of hair for weeks.

When the head has been soaped until it is white with lather and rubbed well, use the bran water for rinsing. Rinse again and again, using a little sprinkler with rubber pipe which can be attached to the faucet. In the absence of this a small watering pot will do.

You will need someone to help you for the rinsing. Water should be heated and poured upon the head, first hot and then cold, and the assistant should not stop until she has used up her gallon of water and more.

The little gas stoves and appliances for putting upon the gas are very useful in a case like this, for they heat the water and keep it at the right temperature, and in shampooing the hair a great deal depends upon this.

Finally in the ideal shampoo the hair should be rinsed with rain water. If you cannot get this take water out of the hot water faucet, let it cool a little and soften it with a teaspoonful of borax to a quart of water.

Use this with the spray and get the hair as clean as possible until it feels light and soft and ready to fly. The tendency to fly can be checked by rubbing on the hairbrush just a little glycerine, cut with rose water, and brushing the hair quickly with it. Do not moisten the brush, but pour a little of the mixture in the palm of the hand and run the brush over your palm. Just touch the hair lightly with this.

FROM BOUDOIR TO BOULEVARD.

The Art of Robing and Disrobing

When you see a radiantly lovely woman, beautifully gowned and with every hair and line of her frock carefully and artistically arranged, did it ever occur to you to wonder how long it required to frame the charming picture? Your guess would be far above the actual length of time, and it would astonish you if you should compare the number of minutes now consumed in the average gowning process with the hours at one time considered necessary to secure the same results.

And yet these fair creatures who have brought about such an immense saving of their own time, as well as that of others, are not receiving all the credit and praise due them for this admirable improvement.

As a matter of fact, the different stages of robing have been so well arranged and timed, so dovetailed as it were, that in a surprisingly few minutes the fetching neglige may be shed and elaborate street raiment assumed.

Due in part to the limited time allowed the woman of fashion for keeping her many social engagements, it has become necessary for her to manage the artistic touches to her plumage in as few minutes as possible.

Where a few years ago it was quite the ordinary thing to spend two hours or more in dressing, one hour, or even less, is now considered a vast amount in which to accomplish the same results.

No woman is to be censured for worthy efforts devoted to personal beautifying, but at the same time it's rather foolish and vain of her to unnecessarily prolong the operation.

Do you ever consider how quickly some of the women of the stage remove the badge of their profession and emerge from their tiny heaped up dressing-rooms as spick and span, well groomed and lovely to look upon, as though they had really given hours to the arrangement of hair and frock?

After all, dressing is an art, and they seem to have learned it along with their early lessons in making up.

Rapid Robing and Disrobing.

Many actresses are social favorites, and their rapid methods of robing and disrobing, having been carried beyond the stage door, have set an excellent example to those inclined to dawdle.

The consequence is women have found it absolutely necessary to spend such a lot of time in their dressing rooms, and the minutes, almost hours, one might say, may be put to much better advantage.

Take a French woman, for example. She dresses herself as completely and deftly as any one, and though she, too, may have a maid the method of procedure is exactly the same.

As for the undergarments, few women wear theirs in the same fashion.

A stout person will endeavor to get as much under her stays as possible, and may in the end be rather uncomfortable in body on account of ridges and wrinkles, though her mind is happy in the knowledge that she has made her hips at least two inches smaller by this device.

Of course, the silken singlet is drawn on first, or where this is dispensed with a sheer chemise may be assumed.

Smoothy Around the Waist.

Then the pretty little drawers are brought up smoothly around the waist and tied so that there are no hard knots to press against the flesh.

Short petticoats have lost their charm for the feminine heart since dainty little ruffled chemises have become fashionable, so she does not need to bother herself with them.

To put on her stockings and shoes requires only a few minutes, and of course, are let out as far as possible, for no woman thinks of putting them on without adjusting them each time.

In a twinkling the ribbon hose supporters are snapped into place, a long, loose negligee is donned, and then milady is ready for the artistic touches that make or mar her appearance.

This is where time is needed and is spent with satisfactory results, but by no means should the coiffure proclaim the minutes taken in the accomplishment. Carelessness and an unstudied effect, if becoming, is pretty, while frowsiness is to be abhorred.

Never less than ten minutes should be devoted to the hair, for it is woman's greatest charm.

With each curl and wave arranged, the next consideration is the face. A well-gowned woman no more thinks of neglecting to brush and shape her eyebrows than she would of forgetting to care for her teeth.

After these features are attended to, this systematic woman is ready to don the skirt of her frock. Never does she attempt the waist until after her hat is properly adjusted, and upon this latter adjunct she lavishes more time than it is generally supposed to require.

The effect must be carefully studied from all points and not until each long pin is thrust in securely and comfortably can the robing process continue.

The waist follows, and a great deal of attention is given to the details of collar and belt.

It is curious, but a fact, nevertheless, that no woman before leaving her pretty reflection in the long mirror neglects that little parting dab at her nose with her powder puff.

It's as much a sign of approval as anything else, but the ruling passion is strong in the death of youth which the dowager enjoys.

This fact was strongly shown by Du Barry, who insisted upon carrying her powder puff with her and dabbing her nose as she made her sad journey to the guillotine.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII AUGUST 24, 1902.

Report of the Spies.—Num 13: 1-3; and 13: 25 to 14: 4.

Commentary. — Explanatory. "Everything was now ready for taking possession of Canaan, provided the people had the necessary faith and courage. Accordingly, Moses commanded them in the name of Jehovah (Deut. 1. 20, 21) to go up and take possession of the land. They only needed to trust in God and go forward, and in less than two years from leaving Egypt the land would have been theirs. The God who had delivered them with a mighty hand, who had made a path through the sea, who had rained bread from heaven, and brought water from a rock, and spoken from Sinai and entered into covenant with them, and was leading them with His visible presence—this God bade them go up and take possession of the land of promise. They should have trusted and obeyed."

2. Send thou men—The people were afraid to go forward and had asked Moses to send spies to search out the land. Deut. 1. 22. Although it would have been better for them to have had faith in God and to have at once entered upon their promised possessions, yet in order to satisfy the people the Lord ordered Moses to send the spies. Of every tribe.... a man—Moses selected twelve leading men, "everyone a prince," in order that the best possible results might be realized.—Peloubet.

4-24—In verses 4-15 we have the names of the spies. In verses 17-20 Moses gives them special directions.

25. Returned.....after forty days—Forty days were sufficient for a journey of 250 miles and the return. The spies could rest six Sabbaths and travel 500 miles, going at the rate of less than fifteen miles a day. It is not probable that they went in a body, but singly or by twos.—Steele.

26. To Kadesh—Kadesh means holy. Showed them the fruit—They had brought back grapes, pomegranates and figs. The bunch of grapes was very large. By careful culture bunches weighing nearly twenty pounds have been produced.—Steele.

27. Floweth with milk and honey—This is a poetical description of a country rich in pasturage and produce. Thus far the reports of the spies agree. They all commend the richness and fruitfulness of the soil.

28. Nevertheless—The report was given publicly and it was artfully arranged to begin with commendations, in order that their subsequent slanders might receive credit.—J. F. & B. This word introduces the godless majority report; there is in it no reference to Jehovah. It is an infidel document.—Steele. Strong—Large and trained to war—Cities are walled—Well fortified. The Israelites had no means of warfare by which they could be taken. Children of Anak—"Long-necked, famous giants, descendants from Arba, founder of the city of Hebron. The spies were terrified at sight of them."

29. The Amalekites, etc.—These people had already attacked the Israelites once. Ex. xvii. 8-16. The Hittites were a strong, warlike people. The Jebusites held the region about Jerusalem. The Amorites were mountaineers.

30. Caleb—The spy from the tribe of Judah. He begins the minority report with an unwavering trust in God. Joshua also joined with him. xiv. 6, 30. Stilled the people—A bitter wail of despair was going up from the vast throng of people. Let us go up at once—Genuine faith grasps a present God and an instantaneous salvation. There is no better cure for fear than action.

31. We be not able—This had not been asserted before. The ten spies are increasing in their opposition.

32. Evil report.....eateth up—How unbelief grows. At first it was only a suggestion (vs. 28, 29), then it became an assertion (v. 31), then it assumed the form of an "evil report."

33. Sons of Anak—Anak literally signified long necked. The sons of Anak were a race of giants in strength. It seems to be a fact that in primitive times there were men of great stature. As grasshoppers, etc.—"The fears of the unbelieving spies magnified their foes."

1. All the congregation — There were a few noble exceptions, however. Wept that night—These loud wailings, resounding by night from tent to tent and from tribe to tribe, spread the contagious despondency through the whole camp.—

2. 3. Better.....to return — They murmured against Moses and Aaron and wished to return to their former life of servitude. "In their dread of the evils before them they overlooked the greater evils behind them."

4. Make a captain—They repudiated Moses and Aaron and Jehovah. According to Nehemiah 9, 17 they actually appointed a captain to lead them back to the taskmaster's lash in Egypt.

TEACHINGS. — We should be very careful about following the advice of those who do not have faith in God. It is possible for God's people to enter the Canaan of perfect soul rest at once.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

The incident of sending out the spies to view the promised land, although the disastrous outcome was known to God, is only another striking illustration of the kindly dealings of our merciful heavenly Father with his wayward and ungrateful children.

Explicit instructions were given the spies as to the facts they were to learn, namely, "See the land, what it is, and the people that dwelleth therein, whether they be strong or weak, few or many; and what the land is that they land in, whether it be good or bad.

The report was not unanimous in all particulars. There were, in fact, two reports; a majority report and a minority report.

The majority report, as might naturally be expected, was accepted by the people. With their eyes closed to all that God had done for them in the recent past and with their hearts full of unbelief, no wonder "the people wept that night." The more they considered the matter the worse did their condition appear.

God's fearful punishment upon them, although He declared "All the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord," gives us an idea of how hateful to Him is the sin of unbelief. "All from twenty years old and upward," except Caleb and Joshua, perished in the wilderness.

Three practical lessons. God helps those who help themselves. He brought his people out of Egypt, "with a strong hand," yet everything depended on their acquiescing in the divine leading. They were ordered to "go forward" before the way was open through the Red Sea. The priests' feet were wet in Jordan before the waters rolled back. Canaan was theirs by promise, but they must "possess it." God fought their battles, but they must set the battle in array. The Christian who expects added grace without effort will always be disappointed.

KITCHEN PHILOSOPHY

If uncooked mutton fat is soaked in cold water twenty-four hours, then cooked in water, putting a scant quarter teaspoonful soda to a quart of water, it loses its strong taste and can be used for pastry. Do the same with mutton drippings. All bacon and ham fat should be clarified and kept to fry eggs in.

It is claimed that lavender and alcohol, mixed in a proportion of 10 cents' worth of oil of lavender to 15 cents' worth of alcohol, will drive away flies. One or more sponges should be wet with the mixture and placed in the room, and a refreshing odor will remain long after the liquid has evaporated.

The following polish improves leather chairs wonderfully: Boil half a pint of linseed oil. Let stand till nearly cold and then stir in half a pint of vinegar. Stir till thoroughly mixed and bottle for use. When needed, shake the bottle well, pour a very little on a soft flannel, rub thoroughly into the leather, turning the flannel as it gets dirty, and rub with soft dusters till the polish of the leather is restored.

Panade, or "poor man's dish," is a French device for using stale rolls to advantage. Cut three or four hard rolls into small pieces, put them into a kettle, pour over them a quart of boiling water, and season with pepper, salt, butter and a little garlic. When the rolls are thoroughly softened the panade is ready to serve.

"Since we have adopted the casserole," comments a housekeeper, "stews previously endured but always detested by the family have disappeared from the table. Even Irish stew becomes palatable if cooked in this covered earthen dish. All flavors are held and absorbed by the meat and vegetables, so that a most savory whole is the result. The second day's serving of a roast of lamb, the meat sliced and cooked in the casserole with rice or macaroni, is preferred to the first cooking by every member of the family.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Am I the only girl you ever loved?" she asked, doubtfully.

"Am I the only man you ever encouraged?" he inquired.

They looked long and soulfully into each other's eyes, and out of this gaze there seemed to come a tacit understanding that it would be just as well to drop the subject.—Chicago Post.

THE MARKETS

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Aug. 25.—There were only 300 bushels of grain received on the street market this morning. Prices were steady for wheat and firmer for oats.

Wheat—Was steady, two loads of new goose selling at 65 to 68 1-2c per bushel.

Oats—Were firmer, one load of new selling at 34c per bushel.

Hay—Was steady, one load of old selling at $18, and ten loads of new at $10 to $13 per ton.

Straw—Was steady, two loads selling at $11 per ton.

Beef—Was easier, hindquarters selling at 7 to 9c per lb.

Wheat, white, new, 70 to 75c; red, 72 1-2 to 73c; goose, 71 1-2c; goose, new, 65 to 68 1-2c; oats, old, 46 to 46 1-2c; oats, new, 34c; rye, 43c; hay, timothy, old, $17 to $18; new, $10 to $13; straw, $11; butter pound rolls, 16 to 18c; crocks, 14 to 16c; eggs, new laid, 14 to 16c.

Toronto Fruit Markets.

Receipts on the local market today were large and prices were fairly well maintained. Apples, 15 to 20c basket. Bananas, per bunch, $1.60 to $2. Lemons, $2.25 to $3.50 per box. Oranges, $4 to $4.50 per box. California peaches, $1 to $1.30 per case. Watermelons, 20 to 30c each. Black currants, per basket, 90c to $1. Muskmelons, per crate, $1.75 to $2.25. Canadian tomatoes, 25 to 35c per basket. Cucumbers, per basket, 20 to 30c. Peas, per basket, 20 to 25c. Beans, per basket, 10c. Thimbleberries, 7 to 8c per box. Canadian peaches, 20 to 30c per basket. Huckleberries, per basket, $1 to $1.10. Muskmelons, 40 to 50c per basket. Pears, 30 to 50c per basket. Potatoes, new, Canadian, 40c per bushel. Green corn, 9 to 10c per dozen. Huckleberries, per case, $1.70 to $1.90.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

	Cash.	Dec.
New York	—	74 5-8
Chicago	72	69 3-4
Toledo	72 3-4	73
Duluth, No. 1 Nor.	72 1-2	—

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt.	$5 50 to $6 12½
do medium	5 00 to 5 50
do cows	3 50 to 4 00
Butchers' cattle, picked	5 00 to 5 70
Butchers' cattle, choice	4 50 to 5 00
Butchers' cattle, fair	3 75 to 4 50
do common	3 65 to 4 00
do bulls	2 50 to 3 25
Feeders, short-keep	4 75 to 5 25
do medium	4 50 to 4 50
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs	3 00 to 3 65
Bulls, export	4 00 to 5 50
Milch cows, each	32 00 to 54 00
Sheep, ewes, per cwt	3 40 to 3 60
Sheep, bucks, per cwt	2 50 to 2 75
Sheep, butchers', each	2 00 to 3 00
Lambs, each	3 75 to 4 30
Hogs choice, per cwt	7 37½ to 0 00
Hogs, light, per cwt	7 12½ to 0 00
Hogs, fat, per cwt	7 12½ to 0 00

British Live Stock Markets.

London, Aug. 23.—Cattle are quoted to-day at from 12 to 13c per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is 11 to 12c per lb.

Cheese Markets.

Cowansville, Que., Aug. 23.—At the weekly meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange here today 33 factories offered 1,403 boxes cheese; 17 creameries offered 1,990 boxes butter. Cheese, 9 1-4 to 9 1-2c; butter, 18 3-4 to 19c.

Belleville, Aug. 23.—At the meeting of the Cheese Board held here today there were offered 2,375 white and 330 colored. Following were the sales: Magrath 950, Hodgson 535, Watkin 585, Alexander 475; all sold at 9 3-8c.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 23.—On the cheese board to-day 7,000 boxes of cheese sold at 9 1-2c for large and 9 5-8 to 9 7-8c for small.

Cornwall, Aug. 23.—At the Cornwall cheese board to-day 1,998 cheese were boarded, 1,143 white, 808 colored and 47 United States. All sold but 172 boxes. The bulk of the colored brought 9 1-2c; the balance sold at 9 7-16c; about half of the white sold for 9 3-4c and the rest for 9 7-16c; United States at 9 1-4c.

Bradstreets' on Trade.

Wholesale trade at Montreal has been very fair this week for the August holiday season. Values of staple goods are firm. In Toronto this week wholesale business has been fair for this season, but the general markets have been quiet, as they always are in August. At Quebec rates are much about the same as the preceding week. In the country inquiries for seasonable goods have been better. Trade at Hamilton has been moderately good for this season. The tone of the trade here, as reported to Bradstreet's, is buoyant, and a good fall business in most departments is looked for. Payments are fair. In London this week there has been the usual midsummer dullness experienced in some departments of trade. There has been some improvement in trade conditions at Winnipeg, as a result of the better weather. There is some improvement in trade at Vancouver, Victoria and other Pacific Coast points. Payments are improving. Mining on the coast is reviving. Ottawa wholesale trade circles, as reported to Bradstreet's, are fairly active.

August Failures.

R. G. Dun & Co. report liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for August $4,584,089, against $6,050,473 a year ago. Failures this week in the United States are 207 against 196 last week, 196 the preceding week and 205 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 30, against 21 last week, 14 the preceding week and 35 last year. Of failures this week in the United States 77 were in the east, 65 south, 46 west and 19 in the Pacific States, and 55 report liabilities of $5,000 or more.

The sign painter is one man who can always make a name for himself.

No, Maude, dear; lumber vessels are not the only ones that carry logbooks.

DEMILL LADIES' COLLEGE
28th YEAR.
OPENS SEPT. 2nd, 1902
A thorough course, efficient staff, special rates. Write for new calendar to
REV. A. B. DEMILL,
President, St. Catharines, Ont.
Mention this Paper.

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION