Bath, Eng., May 29.—Of a truth, they say, by the bath waters. The ribbon, is newer than floating ends he "Merry Month of May" is apt place is fairly the "Merry Month of May" is apt to be a month of moods in Old England, and this year it has taken on a very disagreeable mood, and tried to outdo March itself in rudeness and boisterousness. Such a pity! when it can be so lovely and riant, almost as smiling as June. Well, the consequence of its delinquencies is that, though loath to leave London as a rule at this time of year, when there is so much to beguile one, I was for once not averse to obeying the call of duty and running down to Bath for a short sojourn, and, as I predicted in my last, my letter to you is disnatched from that historic old city. Nowadays, even, it is bright and gay, in spite of the presence of the invalids and semi-invalids, who come to take the waters. The streets are wide and well kept, the hotels extremely comfortable, the shops charming. There are plenty of concerts and entertainments going on in the ancient pump-room, with its adjoining

Roman Promenades

and the public gardens and parks are full of leaf and blossom. neighborhood is most interesting, and splendid coaching trips enable one to get capital bird's-eye views of the surroundings. Still there is no doubt that the interest of ao doubt that the interest of the place lies with the past, with the fascinating times, when Bath was at its zenith of prosperity as a resort of the Beau Monde. To anyone of a sentimental turn of mind, there is plenty to set one a-dreaming in the old town, which seems the wear, even now. wear, even now,

"A strange and reminiscent air, The witchery of past romance." Every inch of the ground, every old grey stone, seems alive with souvenirs of past ages, of the 18th century above all, when the place was brimming over with interest-ing personalities. Why, in the street in which I find myself nearly every house was inhabited by people much better known, far more picturesque than the worthies who now sleep under the old roofs, Just opposite to me as I write, is No. 5 Pierrepont street, the home of

From it "Dick" Sheridan Eloped with his charming inamorata, Elizabeth Linley, the "Fair Maid of Bath," who was sweet and lovely, and a perfect songbird withal. There is, as you probably all know, an exquisite painting by Gainsborough of her and her iandgame woung better her and her handsome young brother, Tom Linley, the violinist. It has often been reproduced, and Betsy's lovely melting eyes would soften the stoni-est heart. The Linleys' house was a great rendezvous for the Bath "set," and many a romance of love and passion has been woven in the Plerrepont street homestead. But the society was not confined to the frivolous spirits who made the healthgiving sulphur springs an excuse for giving support springs an excuse for assembling in crowds for mad, merry frolics, and oft times on mischief In-tent! In this eighteenth century society was so full of distinguished men, and there was a continual va-et-vient of

Clever Interesting People

should head the list, for he was the doyen," as it were, and managed to draw round him a large circle of people worth knowing. In his own Beau Nash master of estimation, I dare say, would come first, for as ceremonles— self-created bien tendu !-he was a most important personage in the pump room and assembly saloons. He thought himand assembly stateons. He thought him-self a public benefactor, indeed, but he must have been an odious auto-crat, with a finger in everyone's pie. He it was who settled (?) the disputes of the beaux, the bickerings and isalpusies of the belies. He ordered to give up wearing swords, saying they provoked quarrels; ladies were ordered to doff their aprons, with which they had been wont to protect their gowns. Woe betide those who tried to rebel against his august decree, for he snubbed the folk right and left. There is a portrait of him in the pump room, which does not excite admiration, except for his rich brocaded suit, buckles and lace ruffles, which might cause a woman

Sigh With Envy

He, as master of ceremonies, saw to the etiquette of the water-drinking, kept a watchful eye on "les conven-ances," and organized the country dancing on the bowling green, to the sound of the haut-boy and fiddle. There is something fascinating to me in reviewing the old scenes, with their picturesque entourage: being in reviewing the ord state; being their picturesque entourage; being at this moment in the identical prechacts, I seem to see the sedan or "bathe" chairs, all lacquered and studded with gilt nails, depositing the lovely burdens, "en grande tenue" of bowder, patches, and stiff brocades, at the doors of "the Bathe." After taking the waters to dispel the va-pors and other mondaine allments, they were wont to promenade in the Orange Grove, the fashionable rendez-

night!

Peopled With Interesting Chosts, Peopled With Interesting Ghosts, many of whose bones (query, do ghosts have anything so substantial)? lie under the flagstaffs of the heautiful old Abbey, whose carillon, mellow and sweet, charms our ears all day long. Here is buried James Quin, the comedian, a friend of the great Johnson. Another of his "following" was, of course, Richard Sheridan, then there was Capt. Matthews, the "Bob Acres" of Sheridan's "Rivals," as you know the scene of the play is Bath, and most of the incidents were true to life. Another "chum," who belonged to Dr. Johnson's great literary club, was Oliver Goldsmith, then came Gainsborners.

Goldsmith, then came Gainsbor ough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, ough, Sir Joshua Reynolos, Garrick, Ralph Allen (Squire Allworthy, of "Tom Jones" fame), Pope, Fielding, etc. There was a regular bouquet of interesting women, too. Mrs. Siddons spent her early struggling discouraging days here. In later years when she was the idol of Covent Garden she used to come back and play in the Pump Room of her native town, where formerly she could only earn a few shillings a

Hannah More

and her four sisters lived here. When asked to visit them Dr. Johnson exclaimed, "What! five women living happily together in one house? Yes: certainly, I will come and see you. God forever bless you, you shame the duchesses! Then there was Lady Mary Wortley Montague, Mrs. Bless! Mrs. Represented that but not Piozzi, Miss Burney, and last but not least, Jane Austen, whose "North-anger Abbey" gives a very good pic-ture of life in Bath.

Lord Nelson lived for a while in Lord Nelson lived for a while in Pierrepont street, and also Lord Chesterfield, whose house I see as I write, and, what will interest you I know, General Wolfe lived at 5 Trim street, by St. John's Gate, where there are military emblems carved in stone over the doorway. It was from this house that he received his orders to lead the British troops against Quebec. Now, it is a furniture storehouse. I was told that the Americans who visit it say they would give anything to possess they would give anything to possess

much a place.

Many of the fans one sees in collections have painted scenes of Bath life. This 18th century was a great period for fans, which were a fea-ture in the toilet of every fashionture in the tollet of every tashlon-able dame, the sticks of mother of pearl were carved in Italy, France or England, and the painting done by Watteau, Boucher, Lancret and others. Such lovely dainty figures, and perfect coloring. The gay scenes in the Orange Grove were artisticalin the Orange Grove were artistically represented, and give a fascinating idea of Bath in its palmy days, when wit and beauty reigned supreme, and no one seems to have been humdrum and dowdy; if they were they must have kept themselves well behind the scenes! Such tales could the Orange Grove and the stately, dingy old houses unfold, in the days when

Truth Was Stranger Than Fiction,

But I must not weary you with reminiscences of "dear dead days," but come back to realities. I was sorry that my visit to Bath prevented my assisting at the wed-ding of a Canadian "Tommy," Mr. John Usher of Toronto, who ding of a Canadian "Tommy," Mr. John Usher, of Toronto, who was married on May 6th at Witnesham, near Ipswich. He was supported by his countrymen, Mr. Z. Lash and Mr. McMurrich, and at this moment he and his bride are on their homeward voyage. We must all join in wishing them "bon voyage" through life. The Canadian Lacrosse Team has

The Canadian Lacrosse Feath has had one triumphal progress so far, and I hear golden opinions of their skill and dexterity. It will be long before a home team can really be a match for them, but these international processes have containly given. tional matches have certainly given a filip to lacrosse over here, and will do lasting good to a game which has never held its right place among English athletics.

But I must not ferget that my letters are specially intended for the letters.

letters are specially intended for the benefit of "Her Royal Highness Wo-man," so I will finish with a few fashion items written to me

Straight From Paris

by "one who knows." The newest spring frocks have quaint little Quaker capes coming down over the Quaker capes coming down over the shoulders with a point behind; they are buttoned on each side of the front with fanciful buttons. These capelets go well with the pele-rine skirts; the sleeves are geneally of the full persuasion, buttoned at the wrists with buttons like those on the cape. The momentous question of skirt-length is decided once and for all the summer. Don't imagine you can evade the stern decree of Madame La Mode; there is no happy medium. Your skirt must be long all round, Your skirt must be long all round, or else boldly, daringly short, quite two or three inches from terra firma! This last concession is for travelling, the seaside, sports or excursions and to be really French the rest of the costume must be en suite, with simple trim hat, sensible shoes and gloves, plain "en cas": no frills nor furbelows, no flowers nor floating ends. Of course, with your elegant long frock you may wear "all the luxuries of the season"; you cannot be too ornate and "rich." Some lovely hats have appeared in "poudrede-riz" tulie, all flecked in tiny "pols,"

ors and other hey were wont to prome and other hey were wont to prome who was anyone: Don't imagine it planted with or lace, and the trimming may contained trees and sweet blossom, I did, because it was between stiff rows of sycamores that they walked up and down. The name was a delicate attention to the deformed Prince of Orange, who put up for sometime in Parls, ivy, dder, even holly and mistletoe! Then fruit comes, in, currents, ripe and unripe, chestnuts in opening prickly pods, or little wild strawberries in trails, and grapes with sees the stock which is little more than a neckband of lace finished with a narrow lace ruffle and fastened around the neck in the simplest of ways.

I was a distinct feature in summers gone by, this season its rigid severity is somewhat abated. One sees the stock which is little more than a neckband of lace finished with a narrow lace ruffle and fastened around the neck in the simplest of ways. and in opening prickly pods, or little wild sees the stock which is little more strawberries in trails, and grapes with sees the stock which is little more ficial received leaves. The straw hats all descend at the back, to cover or entrance of the soliture is some way. A figure curtain of straw, trimmed at each side with knots and ends of the simplest of ways.

A style that is finding much favor layer.

Flowers and Fruit

are here, there and everywhere. Made in velvet, panne or taffetas, cherries, currants or grapes are applied to lace for adorning frocks roses and Neapolitan violets in mo seline being used similarly. I saw a fascinating sunshade in the palest lime-green silk, with clusters of cherlime-green silk, with clusters of cherries made of panne all over the top; the leaves were of taffeta, the stalks of chenille, and all gound the edge was a frothy pleating of green chiffon, the color of baby tree shoots, matching the taffeta and forming a lovely shade to the face.

For trimming the fashionable taffeta coats there is a novel garniture of black straw and chenille, the collar and undersleeves being of black net with motifis over it in chenille and straw. It has such a rich effect on

straw. It has such a rich effect on the dull silk, and is absolutely le

Many English "ladies of high de gree" are over in Paris now, seeing about their coronation robes, and other costumes, so we may expect other costumes, so we may expect some lovely results from these trips to the City of Light. For summer sea-side frocks there is a ne whinen, call-ed in English "casement linen," which is capital stuff, for it is not so crushable as ordinary linen, and washes well. It comes in lovely shades, but looks very well in natural tones, In the latter it will be used for motoring-coats, decorated with big, import ant buttons, and it mak a inexpensive et smart garments for race

For Thin Materials

there is a tendency in Paris to have little more fullness at the top of the skirts, caused by bias-cutting or by gathers or pleats well pressed and sewn. There is nothing lioppy or loose about the skirts; they still follow the "ligne," that wonderful "line" on which the French lay such stress, but they are not so sheath-like as last summer. For thicker ma-terials the rule is still close-fitting over the hips and plenty of fullness down below. French painters this year have

been most flattering and pleasant in their remarks on present-day dress, Of course when it is a case of por-traits they speak feelingly, for it means much to them and their 'met-As our friend Bob Acres says "Dress does make a difference, Davy," and this is never more true than in the case of portrait-painting. Certainly, this year, artists need have little to complain of in the dress of their effectives limb levely, soft heavy their sitters. Such lovely, soft, hang-ing stuffs may be chosen, such ing stulls may be chosen, such graceful shapes, such peturesque, becoming coiffure! Madame Le Brun herself could choose nothing more sultable for painting than a well-arranged toilette of to-day. With which satisfactory and comfortable remark I had better conclude my let remark I had better conclude my let-ter, hoping that the first part of it will not be thought too "antiquated," too much a la guide-book. I feel sure that if some of you, who do not know Bath, can spare a day on two when you come over to help crown King Edward VII., to run down here, your visit will not be wasted mo-ments. You can eat Bath buns and Bath olivers, ride round in Bath chairs, and drink the very nauseous hot water! You may if you like put not water: You may it you like put up at a charming modern hotel, the Empire, or, should you prefer it, there is the Grand Pump Room Hotel, built on the site of the White Hart, at which Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller stayed after the famous trial. Meilleurs Souvenirs!

FAIR WOMAN'S NECKWEAR.

One of the most fascinating of subjects is that of the summer subjects is that of the summer stock—if you can stand them. To fulfil its requirements the stock should be washable. It should be as tall as the neck, nt no taller.
It should be stiff enough to pre-

ent a trim look.
It should be cut so that it comes down to a point in front, by one device or another.

It should in some way correspond

the gown. If you go out to buy a stock there If you go out to buy a stock there is really no limit to what you can pay. You might as well get a gown. Lovely lace neck pieces with fronts attached come at fabulous prices. Then there are pretty stocks of chiffon with long boas to match that form a sort of set, and a very becoming set, at that.

becoming set, at that.

The plain washable silk is still scoring high. The piques come at the most reasonable prices of all and you can buy a pique band for a very little, stitched around the top and supplied with holes for the collar button. This plain straight band is finished with a narrow rip-

The pique stock with the brass buckle is the neatest of all things. Then there is the pique four-in-hand, and the ascot, and the stock with ends that cross in the back and come around and tie in a bat wing bow. These styles, while sim-ple, are approved by the smartest dressers, and stocks modeled on

is the Newport stock, which is made by joining two bands of insertion with by joining two bands of insertion with a row of white silk stitching. At the top there is a very narrow ruffle of lace which stands out lower part of the stock is finished by a little ruffle of lace, which lies upon the shoulders like a lace collar. This stock is nicely joined at the neck line and there is no danger that the diplomatic relations of stock and waist will be severed at the neck.

Finishing the Neck. The fancy for miking the neck of the gown plain and unfinished by a collar band grows. The very sim-plest bit of insertion forms the only

With this plain neck there can be worn any kind of a neck piece and the gown is capable of a variety of treatment not otherwise possible. This is certainly one of the improvements of the year.
The stock that ties under the chin

is in the ascendency. There are neck scarfs made of white lawn and others made of white net. These are very long and are tucked in the middle. The tucked portions form the neck piece. Such a scarf crosses in the back of the neck and comes forward to be tied under the chin in that sort of a bow which is characterized as "splaship."

'splashing."
The style of how of the season shows two short brisk looking loops that set out in an aggressive way and two very long ends that hang as low as possible. These ends are as low as possible. These ends are much trimmed and the making of them affords another opportunity for the summer woman's endeavor.

The tulle tie with open mesh gives a chance for claborate hand work and cross stitch designs, looking very quaint, from their unaccustomediaes. quaint, from their unaccustomedness

trim the streamers. The woman with the double chin should avoid a chin bow, for it certainly gives her a look akin to jowli-

Another innovation is along the slipper line. Let her who has an achey back prepare to ache now. The slip-per heels have grown in height until two inches is low and three inches not high for them. Many of them sport heels that are nearer four inches tall. These are impossible for the woman with a tiny foot, but the one who wears a five or six shoe can easily walk with the three and four inch heel in the house.

MODERATION IN SCOTLAND. :

A Scotch parson once preached a ong sermon against dram drinking, a vice very prevalent in his parish, and from which report said he was not himself wholly exempt.

"Whatever ye do, brethren," said he, "do it in moderation, and aboon all, be moderate in dram-drinking. When you get up, indeed, ye may take a dram, and anither just before take a dram, and another just before breakfast, and perhaps another after, but dinna be always dram drinking. "If ye are out in the morn, ye may just brace yerself up with another dram, and perhaps take another before headers." fore luncheon, and some, I fear tak ane after, which is no so very blam-able, but dinna be always dramdram-draming away.

"Naebody can scruple for one just afore dinner, and when the dessert is brought in an after it's talen

away; and, perhaps ane, or it may be twa, in the course of the afternoon, just to keep ye fra' drowsing and snozzling; but dinna be always dramden downing "Afore tea and after tea, and be-

tween tea and supper, and before and after supper, is no more than right and good; but let me caution snozzling; but dinna be always dram-

when ye're ready to pop into 't, and perhaps when you wake in the night, to take a dram or twa is no more than a Christian man may lawfully do; but brethren, let me caution you not to drink more than I've mentioned, or maybe ye may pass the bounds of moderation."—Mirror.

Useful Hints.

Everyone knows what a long tedious job it is to take the "eyes" out of a pineapple. I have found the process easier if the pincapple is first sliced, then the edges of the slices can readily be trimmed.

A good cook says her test of when bread is ready to go in the oven is to try it with her fiager. If the dough springs right up and leaves no dent of the finger, it ought to be baked immediately.

Tissue or printing paper is the best

thing for polishing glass or tinware. To tell good eggs, put them in water; if the large and turns up they are not fresh.

It making any sauce put the flour and butter in together, and your sauce rull not be because will not be because.

and butter in sauce will not be lumpy.

Salt sprinkled over anything that its burning on the stove will prevent any disagreeable odor.

A nightly gargle of salt and water

will strengthen the throat and keep off bronchial attacks.

Egg shells crushed and shaken in glass bottles half filled with water will clean them quickly.

If powdered cloves are scattered

where red ants are it will be found effectual in driving them away.

By dipping fish for an instant in
boiling water much of the difficulty
in removing the scales will be over-

Lard for pastry should be used as hard as it can be cut with a knife. It should be cut through the flour, not rabbed.

B.thing Dangerous.

The London Lancet, the great medi-

cal authority, says
"Too much baihing is harmful, as
it tends to maceration of the superficial part of the epidermis, which is Bands of ribbon, very narrow, are also used for form stocks, with rows of lace between, the whole a mass of handiwork.

While the stiffening of the stock was a distinct feature in summers cope by this season its risk probably too rapid, a proliferation of the cells of the malpighlan layer."

Let people who are in the habit of giving themselves up to the pleasures of the bath pause and consider. It is doubtless a serious thing to bring on a maceration of the super-ficial parts of the epidermis, and we are free to confess that we should shrink in dread from one who carelessly went at t with a proliferation of the cent of the malpighlan

Sunday

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO XI.
JUNE 15, 1902.

Paul Crosses to Europe.—Acts 10: 6-15.
Commentary.— Connecting Links.
After the delegates sent to Antioch had returned to Jerusalem Paul proposed to Barnabas that they again they visit the churches which had founded in Asia Minor. "These churches, so far separated from others, having received but a small portion of the truths of the gospel. exposed to temptations, to errors, and to dangers, needed apostolic care and training." "Paul's journey may be divided into three sections, as follows: 1. The station in Asia, seven in number. 2. The stations in Europe, eight in number. 3. The stations of the return, four in number. Those in Asia are mostly the names of pro-

vinces in Asia Minor."

6. Phrygia— This is an undefined region round about Antioch of Pisidia. Hurlbut thinks the reference here is to "a tour among the churches at Iconium and Antioch."

There is nothing to show that he here is to "a tour among the churches at Iconium and Antioch." There is nothing to show that he preached in any new churches in this district. Galatia—The great central table-land, north and east of Phrygia. This is his first visit to this province. "Either by some special providence, or by direct communication of the Spirit, in order to lead them into a wider and more important field, the very heart of civilized heathendom." Asia—Not the Roman province, bordering on the civilized heathendom." Asla—Not the continent, nor Asia Minor, but the Roman province, bordering on the Aegean Sea, of which Ephesus was the capital.—Abbott.

7. Mysia—A province on the Aegean Sea. Assayed—Were intending to some the southwest shore of the Black Sea. Suffered them not—The Spirit by irresistible intimations restrained

by irresistible intimations restrained Paul so that no other route remained open except the one on the seacoast, and then to Europe.

Lange.

8. Passing by—They were obliged.

to pass through Mysia in order to reach Troas, but "they omitted it as a preaching place." Cams to Troas.

A noted scaport, where travellers from the upper coasts of Asia commonly took ship to pass into Europe.

9. A vision—This was the third superpetured revelation; not a dream. ernatural revelation; not a dream, but a waking vision. A man —Not an actual Macedonian, nor their ac-tual representative, stood before an actual Macedonian, nor their ac-tual representative, stood before Paul, but probably an angel in the form of. a man. 10. Immediately—"The vision, the

otice and the call for help, were all God-sent, and Paul was ready the moment the way was made plain." Endeavored—By seeking for a ship in which to cross the Aegean Sea. Concluding (R. V.)—After they were not permitted to remain in Asia, they were no doubt reliable to receive directions. were no doubt rejoiced to receive dirt leadings from the Lord as to heir field of labor.

11. Samothracia—A rocky island in

11. Samothracia—A rocky island in the Agean Sea, near the coast of Thrace, halfway between Troas and Neapolis—The same as Naples. The seaport of Philippi, sixty-five miles from Troas.

12. Philippi—They did not remain at the seaport, but pressed inland about ten miles to the larger city. This was an ancient town, enlarged by Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great, who named it after himself. A colony—Founded by Augustus. The civil magistrate and military authorities were Roman.

13. We, went—"Paul, with his fervent soul and strong intellect. Silas, with his zeal and prophetic gifts; Luke, with his smolarly culture and professional attainments; and Timothy, with his youthful earnestness." These were the gospel workers in that heathen land. A river side—There was probably no synagogue in the city. A place of prayer (R. V.)—The Jews had such "places of prayer" sometimes in buildings, sometimes in the open air, as was the case in this instance. in buildings, sometimes in the open air, as was the case in this instance, The posture of Jewish teachers. Unto the women—Claudius had ban-Unto ished from Rome and her colonies all men known to be Jews, and so there were only women in attend-ance at this Hebrew service.—Lind-

say.

14. Lydia—A woman of weath and force. She had come from the very province where Paul had been, by the Spirit, forbidden to speak. Seller of purple—Lydian women were celebrated for the art of purple dyes and forbigs the traffic in say. very province where Paul had been by the Spirit, forbidden to speak. Seller of purple—Lydian women were celebrated for the art of purple dyes and fabrics, the traffic in which was profitable, they being worn chiefly by the princes and the rich. Judg. viii. 26; Luke xvt. 19.—Binney. Worshipped God—As a proselyte in the Jewish faith. Lydia and her household, worshipping God according to their light, were in the way of salvation. Opened—Enlightened, Impressed by His come improvement. prosciyte in the Jewish faith. Lydia and her household, worshipping god according to their light, were in the way of salvation. Opened—Enlightened, impressed by His Spirit, and so prepared to receive the truth.—Hackett. To give heed (R. V.)—She received and obeyed the truths of the gospel.

15. Household—All who may be included in this term joined with Lydia in her new faith. Faithful—If you have confidence in my profession, then do honor to me by coming into my house. Abide—We have here the first example of

fession, then do honor to me by coming into my house. Abide—We have here the first example of Christian hospitality which was so lovingly practiced in the apostolic church.

Teachings.—The Lord has promised to guide His people in this world, and we should follow His

heathen for His inheritance, and the

ill waits and weeps over the The ready response

we endeavored to g donia.' Both means within reach for the r reform and the gospel-world. Too frequent make excus

duty untroden, while waving harvests remain ungathered only "to
waste upon the plain."
The effort successful, God gos tefore His people. Whenever He sends
His messengers there are those who
will receive the word. A call to Ananias means a Saul somewhere waiting
for the Heaven sent messenger. The
vision of Peter implied a Cornelius
who waited for the word. Earnest,
wisely directed effort is never wholly
in fain.

Toronto Farmers' Market. June 9.—Receipts of grain on the street market this morn ng were only 400 hushels. Prices were steady.
Wheat—Was steady, 100 hushels of goose seiling at 63c per bushel.
Oats-Were steady, 300 bashels
selling at 50c to 51c per bushel. Hay and Straw-Receipts were nil. Wheat, white, 72 to 80c; red, 72 to Wheat, white, 72 to 8.6; red, 72 80c; goose, 65% to 70c; spring, to 80c; rye, 60c; barley, malt. to 60%c; feed, 53 to 54c; oats, to 51c; par, 72%c, hay, timothy, to \$12.00; clover, \$7 to \$8; str. \$8 to \$9; butter, pound rolls, 14 to 182; crocks, 124 to 14c; eggs, new laid, 13 to 14c.

Bengling Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres today:

 day:
 Cash
 Sept.

 Chicago...
 —
 71 1-8

 New York...
 —
 76 1-25

 Toledo...
 —
 81 1-4
 74

 Duluth, No. 1 Ns...
 73 1-8b 71 1-8b
 76 1-8b
 General Cheese Markets.

Belleville, June 7.—To day were offered 2,120 white and 250 ored. Sales—Watkin 555 at 91 Hodginson, 630 at 95-8e; Aye London, June 7.—To-day 600 boxes offered. Sales—200 at 9 7-169 100 at

9-16c; balance sold on kerb 5-8c. Ogdensburg, N. Y., June 7.-To-de 949 boxes cheese registered; his bid. 95-8c; one lot sold; balance probably be sold on kerb at 93 Watertown, N. Y., June 7.

7,899 toxes sold at 9 to 9 1-2c large, and 9 1-4 to 9 3-4c for smi market active.

Cornwall, June 7.—To-day 2. cheese were boarded, 1,374 being adian white; 679 colored, and 49 crican; all but 183 sold, the Ca bringing 9 3-4c, and the An

9 5-8c. Court Finch, June 7—La the number of cheese boar 2,500, 400 colored, balance price offered 9 5-8c.

asrilse Live Stock Mark
London, June 7.—Cartle a
changed at 14 to 14 1-4c
dressed weight; refrigerator
lic per lb. tle are un-

Coconto Live S nois Market. Axport cattle, cho do medium... do cows Sutchers' cattle, Sutchers' cattle, Sutchers' cattle,

Bradstreets' on Trade. There has been increased inquiry or sorting parcels for the summer season at Montreal this week. The mail order business has been good, and that is always a sign of renewed activity in country retail trade circle making inroads on stocks. Trade at Toronto has been better this week. The fine, bright, hot sum-

some improvement.

There has been some improvement in trade at Pacific Coast centres the past week, as reported to Brad-street's, and the outlook seems to be improving. There is a fair inquiry for goods from inland provincial points.

How to Roll an Umbrella "Why is it," asked an inquisitive customer in a downtown umbrella store, "that one can never roll up an umbrella as compactly and neatly as it is rolled when he buys it?"

"You can if you only know how," said the salesman, "but if everybody how," they how it would never be the salesman.

said the salesman, "but if everybody knew how it would mean less business for its our duty to promptly accept God's will even when it interferes with our plans.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

"The gospel is for everybody, and must go everywhere." God by the mouth of His prophet has bidden "all the ends of the earth" to "look unto me." To Christ has been given "the heathen for His inheritance, and the "Now, that's j'st where the heathen for His inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession."

The call. True visions reveal facts. God's providences move in pairs. The plans of men are often thwarted, and the doors they would enter are closed that greater purposes may be carried out and more effectual doors opened. "I am He that openeth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth, and no man openeth."

Authority recognized. "Assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us to preach the gospel unto them." The

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