

LOW COIFFURE POPULAR IN PARIS NOW.

the changes which fashion and which her faithful admirers follow with so much devotion, there is one point which is refractory and they have to do violence to its docility—that is the low coiffure.

Years of unheard-of pre-arranged preliminaries, to women to change the arrangement of their hair, consequently struggles extending over seasons to bring about the change into the "coiffure."

So this resistance that one is grateful for the pretty result. Perhaps so; in any case, the coiffure has become quite a thing in itself, and those who have adopted it have lost the slight charm. Nevertheless, women are sufficient independence and education is too eclectic to allow of a fashion for the sole reason of being in the move-

ment. It is clear that those who have a very short neck will keep to the light edifice on the head, which will lengthen the profile. Others, having oval features, have every advantage in diminishing their length. Moreover, women have the invaluable instinct which leads them to dress their hair "à la tête," and to make the general effect of the coiffure harmonize with the lines of the face. I have had the pleasure of paying a visit to some of the hairdressers, and they all agree that this winter will witness the triumph of pretty coiffures. They showed me a number of models, such as a pretty woman might dream of. The front hair is now pulled in broad, wavy waves, and in the centre at the nape of the neck the hair is twisted into broad, supple twists and tufts of wild little curls, beneath the chin and along the edge of the large comb and the side comb. Sometimes the curls are placed over two waves very low on the nape of the

neck, thus producing charming effects.

It is evident that apart from a few cases of exceptionally robust hair, waving naturally, few heads of hair are worthy of the famous statuette of Victor Hugo in "Les Orientales":

Ces cheveux qui du fer n'ont pas subi l'affront.

and they become extremely weak. The great Roman dames did not disdain to adorn themselves with the fair hair of the women of the north, and among modern Parisiennes would refuse the assistance of "cheveux postiches" to rest their own hair? It is a custom borrowed from antiquity, and one which modern art makes as pretty as it is hygienic and indispensable.

At Dondès and Hyacinthe Pierre's I have admired marvellous models and obtained valuable information.

There is to be a return to the natural color of the hair, and with the existing coiffure three-quarter trimmings will be most in favor.

The foliage used to garland the chignon will be for preference oak with gilt acorns, ivy, reeds and willow leaves.

An exquisite "art nouveau" coiffure consists of two large metallic roses falling behind the chignon. This trimming is made in all shades and is immensely becoming for girls. Feathered and artistically placed are extremely graceful; also large velvet flowers with light foliage.

To keep the twist of the hair in place, handsome tortoiseshell pins with round heads are coming in, also large tortoiseshell combs.

Lastly, for the headdress of a bride, fashion, drawing inspiration from our neighbor across the channel, has given up the traditional and emblematic orange blossom, or at any rate mixes it with some other pure white flower, such as the lily, the gardenia, and the white rose.

Myrtle is very much in fashion at the present moment, when sensational marriages abound.

I have just seen a very recent, a wreath of gardenias admirably arranged over the aureole of brown hair of a fair bride. This example of personal initiative in the uniform of brides will not fail to be followed, and while noting the fact I heartily approve of it.

WASHINGTON IS A WICKED PLACE.

Alarming Number of Suicides by Women—Cause of the Epidemic—Too Much Champagne, Too Little Chaperonage—The Diplomatic Set.

(Kate Masterson in Leslie's Weekly.)

One day a pistol shot rang out almost at the base of the Lafayette monument in Lafayette Square in Washington. The weapon could not have been cold before the national capital knew that there was a woman in the case. The trial was the sensation of the country. It threw a sickening light on a social condition in high places. The acquittal of Mrs. Bonine on the charge of murdering young Ayres in a Washington hotel, known to the country as the Army and Navy Hotel, is recent. The trial revealed another phase of life in the national capital which accentuated its reputation for scandal and mystery.

The trial had not been concluded when a dressmaker, Mrs. Ada Dennis, widow of a noted actor, was found in a pool of blood in her quarters. She had been wounded in sensibility with a razor which that robbery was not the object of the assault is still the theory of the police. The case, like many others in Washington, is a mystery. And in the fog of the mystery there is the intimation, always in the atmosphere of the city on the Potomac, of scandal. Back of the Bonine-Ayres case and the Dennis case are a long list of women's suicides in Washington. The appalling list is not a "mystery" to those who are aware of the corrupt, metropolitan life called "society" in the national capital.

To particularize in the cases that have so shocked and saddened the community within the last few years would be as impossible as it would be cruel. While one or two of the self-inflicted deaths have resulted directly from conditions related here, all of them cannot be traced to such a source, and it would be unjust to instance those the particulars of which are well known to all in the inner circles of the conglomerate social life of Washington.

The charity that must be accorded the dead, the importance of the families involved, and the influence of men of high diplomatic station, have all been factors in suppressing a true recital of events, details of which have come to every prominent newspaper office in the country. But the tragedy suicide chain will undoubtedly stretch from the past far into the future unless means are taken to change or restrict social conditions in the city, which has been marked by such a continued wave of self-murder among beautiful and cultured girls.

Some time ago the writer visited Washington as the representative of a New York paper to ascertain the facts relative to a report that had come through one of the press associations. This report stated that many of the leading matrons of the city had decided to discontinue the serving of refreshments at their receptions for the reason that the courtesy was abused by many who seemingly attended these functions for the purpose of winning and dining elaborately at the too lavishly supplied buffets of their hostesses. Beyond a general admission of these statements it was impossible to obtain names or details until I saw a woman who occupies a high position in Washington, and who was shocked and indignant at the true condition of affairs.

"The reason for this sudden burst

let in Washington. A walk of two and what seems like a harmless flirtation on such a girl's part lead her into some madcap freak, from which she finds there is no escape, but death. Her very innocence and inexperience are the weapons which cause her self-destruction.

The whole fable of Washington life in a certain circle is corrupt. There are certain men who will never be excluded from the drawing-rooms of the wives of some of the foreign diplomats.

The license of the hostess leads to the disgrace, or what amounts to the disgrace, of innocent girls. Some of these girls are sent home, some go abroad with relatives; others continue on the reckless course that they have accidentally fallen into; others die by their own hands. The receptions given at a certain one of the elite legations are marked by such an utter lack of ordinary decorum or decency that the men of Washington attend them as they would go to a French ball in New York.

On the altar of politics there must be many sacrifices, but the sacrifice of innocent girl-life in Washington is a shame upon the records of the entire country as well as of its capital. The morals and principles of foreign courts combined with the freedom and "progressiveness" of American girls has resulted in a social condition which must disgust and discourage every thinking American man and woman.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. IV.
JANUARY 26, 1902.

The Lame Man Healed.—Acts 3: 1-6.

Commentary.—Peter and John—The two apostolic leaders; the oldest and the youngest, probably, of the noble twelve.—Whedon. "Old friends and partners in fishing on Galilee, Luke, v. 10. Now partners in fishing for men. Different in many ways, alike in principle, in devotion, and in purpose." They went to the palace of Calaphas on the night of the betrayal (John xv. 15); to the sepulchre on the morning of the resurrection (John xx. 2-4) and are

seen together again in John xxi. 7, 20, 21.—Spence. These two seem to have had a peculiar intimacy after Christ's resurrection, more than before. The hour of prayer—the Jews had daily three hours of prayer—the third, sixth and ninth, answering to 9 a.m., 12 m., and 3 p.m.

2. Lame, etc.—Now above forty years old, a confirmed cripple, not able to walk with crutches, but carried like a child into the public place where he might beg, incurable except by divine power. Gate.—Becham. "This gate was probably on the east, toward Olivet. It was seventy-five feet high and sixty feet broad and was made chiefly of Corinthian brass, and overlaid with gold and silver plates."

3. Into the temple.—From the outer court of the Gentiles into the court of the women and the other courts of the temple. An alms.—The giving of alms was a sacred duty, insisted upon in connection with the religious offerings of the temple.

4. Fastening his eyes.—Not a mere glance, but gazing upon him with all that sympathy which love teaches the heart to feel for Christ's sake.—Lange. With John—Without inter-change of words Peter knew that he and John were of one mind and agreed to ask for the cure of this cripple, assuring him that their prayer would be answered.

5. Gave heed.—Obeyed Peter's direction to look, which gave evidence of faith in its beginning, according to his knowledge.

6. Silver.—none.—This was after the estates were sold (Acts ii. 45) and shows how far the apostles were from enriching themselves by their treasures which passed through their hands.—Com. Com. Such as I have.—With this power from Christ to heal, he accomplished far more than in Christ had assigned him the revenue of a kingdom.—Gosner. Nazareth.—Jesus was still living and performing the same works He did when in the flesh. "This title had been attached in derision to Jesus, and in this using it Peter embraced the humiliation and cross of Christ in the condition of healing as well as His power and glory." Rise up and walk.—The man felt there was no mockery in the command.

7. By the right hand.—As Jesus had done with others. "Not so much to strengthen his limbs as his faith." Lifted him up.—A sign intimating the supernatural help he would receive if he exerted himself as he was commanded.

8. Into the temple.—His first act was to join the worshippers. Walking.—He walked in obedience to the command of the apostle; leaped to try the strength of his limbs, and to be convinced of the cure; praising God as the testimony of the gratitude he felt.

10. Wonder and amazement.—Strong emotion of awe, admiration or astonishment.—Spence. They saw no reason why such an event should take place in that man's life, at his advanced age, for surely there was no merit in him now, more than before.

11. Held Peter and John.—He felt the strongest affection for them, as the instruments by which the divine influence was conveyed to his diseased body. Ran together.—To the central point of attraction. On the day of Pentecost, when the Spirit was poured out upon the disciples in the upper room, the attention was drawn from the temple service to the disciples, so now the miracle wrought called the attention of all those who had entered the temple at the hour of prayer.

12. Men of Israel.—To whom miracles ought not to be strange things, having been wrought for you as a nation, in multiplied instances from age to age. Why marvel.—Why do you wonder at what has now happened, when so much greater miracles have lately been performed among you? Own power or holiness.—The gaze of the people seemed to say, "What vast power resides in these men," or "what holy men these must be, since God rewards them with such miraculous gifts."

13. God of Abraham.—After the error had been exposed the truth is set forth, as in chapter ii. 15. Peter asserts no new religion, no new power, but only the workings of the same God who had done wonders for their ancestors. "The Old Testament is the type and foundation of the New." Bath Glorified.—Not by this miracle only, but at His baptism and transfiguration, by His many mighty words, by His death, resurrection, and ascension.—Cook. Ye delivered.—Like a wise physician. Peter probed the wound deeply.

14. Holy One.—A title which had been applied to Christ in the Old Testament, Psalms, xvi. 10. Just.—See Chap. vi. 52; xlii. 14. "The word 'just' here means innocent, or one who was free from crime. It denotes one who stands upright in the eyes of the law."—Barnes. A murderer.—Barabbas, Matt. xxi. 21; Mark xv. 7; Luke xxiii. 19.



TAMMANY'S NEW LEADER, LEWIS NIXON.
Who succeeds Richard Croker. He is only 40 years of age.

15. Prince of life.—The word rendered prince denotes properly a military leader or commander. In Hebrews ii. 10, it is translated captain. Hath raised.—They were fighting against God and could not but be defeated; Jesus was alive from the dead. Witnesses.—The disciples had seen Christ after His resurrection, and they spoke what they knew to be the truth.

16. His name.—There was no efficacy in the mere name of Jesus, but the healing was done by His authority and power. "In this way the word name is often used by the Hebrews, especially when speaking of God."—Barnes. See chap. i. 15; 4. 12; Eph. i. 21; Rev. 3. 4. Through faith.—The connecting link between this deed and its Divine Author was their faith. Perfect soundness.—"This word is not used elsewhere in the New Testament. It denotes freedom from any defect." The cure was a perfect one. Of you all.—You are all witnesses of this and can judge for yourselves. "If this man is sound, Jesus is the risen Messiah."

Thoughts.—"The kindest and most sympathetic people in the world are praying people." Unless we obey the first table of the law we are not likely to obey the second; but if we obey

the first we will surely obey the second. "Giving is a part of worship; one way of expressing love and devotion to God."

Teachings.—Christians should observe regular hours for prayer and the study of God's word. There are no difficult cases with the Lord; it is as easy for him to heal a cripple who has never walked as to heal a person with a slight injury. There is no respect of persons with God.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

The apostles were fresh from Pentecost. Their hearts had been mightily stirred by the scenes that had followed the day. They individually had been prepared by the tongue of fire to go forth and do those mighty works which Christ foretold—John xiv. 12. As yet their field of work was Jerusalem; that persecution which should scatter them like firebrands witnessing for Jesus not having arisen.

The man had no doubt long since given up all hope of ever being anything but a lame beggar. To his friends his case was quite hopeless, and they could only leave him at the gate, the pitiable object of others' compassion. Moved by the Holy Ghost he decided to make him a fit subject for the glory of God.

The miracle wrought was a convincing proof of the power of God. It was performed openly and would bear the closest scrutiny. The text was abundant. He asked an alms and received entire healing. So God deals with His children, measuring out to them free pardon, entire cleansing, and finally an abundant entrance into the heavenly kingdom. It was instantaneous. Immediately his feet and ankle bones received strength. It was thorough. Those parts which had never exercised their proper function were restored and the man was not only strong, but knew how to use his strength.

The message that Peter immediately delivered was a model for preachers of all time. The power and glory of God gave the text and arrested the attention of the people. Note some features of the sermon: 1. It was humble. The apostle immediately ascribed the power to the name of Jesus. Herod's miserable fate (Acts xii. 23) stands as an eternal warning to egotists. Divine anointing is the only safety in success, as well as the only road to success. 2. It was bold. There was no hesitancy in preaching those very truths which might lead them to prison and death. 3. Direct. No long introduction nor smooth insinuations, but a clear statement of fact: "The God of our fathers hath glorified His Son Jesus, whom ye delivered up."

Remedial. Repent ye therefore and be converted. What a message to those who prided themselves on being Abraham's children and ready for the kingdom of heaven; but the gospel recognizes men only on the ground of being born again. 5. Warning. V. 23. The result of impenitence was clearly pointed out.

V. 20. Unpardonable truths were followed by healing invitations to receive Jesus. 7. Scriptural. V. 24. Every word was according to inspiration, and the prophets were quoted as witnesses of the truth. 8. Lastly it was in demonstration of the Spirit and power. The Holy Ghost fastened the truth on the hearers and many believed.—Wesley F. Matthews.

WOMEN'S "CHOKERS."

How They Kulu Necks and Cause Illness.

A fashionable little woman, all muffled up in furs, called on her physician complaining of a bad cold. "What, again?" said the gruff medical perogee. "I feel you several months ago how to avoid such afflictions? Remove your boa, please. Ah, just as I thought. Your throat tightly wound in a yard or so of ribbon. Now, my dear Mrs. Blank, if you wish to avoid taking such violent colds you must positively abandon that fashion. Please realize that the high collars in which women wear around their necks are responsible for nearly all the colds that your sex gets! Winter and summer alike you will insist upon trapping up your delicate necks in high silk, velvet, cloth, linen or chiffon covering. With the first draught there is a cough. My advice to you as friend and physician is to go straight to home and when you care this cold throw away your ribbons and other neck traps. Leave the neck bare. Never mind what the other women do. You will find your health much improved if you give your neck a chance to get acquainted with the natural order of things. My advice does not apply to you alone! It is intended for all women who wear choker neck stuff and endanger their health by forever catching cold. You may not like my frankness now, but if you follow my advice you will bless me inside six months."

The doctor gave her a prescription and the little thing of furs and wraps rustled out to her carriage. "She takes my advice, of course! Hardly any woman obeys her doctor. I wonder why?"

All the Sinews He Needs.

"I don't see how you can devote so much time to fighting the trusts. Can you afford it?"

"Oh, yes. My steel trust bonds brings in all the income I need." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE MARKETS

Toronto Farmers' Market.
Jan. 20.—Grain receipts were only middling to-day on the street market, 1,800 bushels offering. Prices were easier.

Wheat was easier, 400 bushels of white selling at 70 to 80c per bushel; 50 of red at 70 to 80c per bushel and 300 of goosie at 67 to 72c per bushel. Barley was steady, 600 bushels selling at 55 to 63c per bushel.

Oats were steady, 200 bushels selling at 46 to 50c per bushel.

Rye was easier, 100 bushels selling at 50c per bushel.

Hay was steady, 20 loads selling at \$11 to \$12.25 per load for timothy and \$7 to \$9 for clover.

Straw, receipts were all.

Leading Wheat Markets.

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

	Cash.	May.
New York	77 3/8	85 7/8
Chicago	77 3/8	85 7/8
Toledo	90	89
Duluth, No. 1 Hard	73 3/4	78 3/4
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English Live Stock Market.

London, Jan. 18. Cattle are quoted here at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c per lb. dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 10 to 10 1/4c per lb.

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Export cattle, whole, per cow	\$1.50 to \$5.50
do medium	1.50 to 1.50
do cows per cow	2.50 to 3.50
Butcher's cattle, picked	4.25 to 4.50
do choice	3.85 to 4.15
do fair	3.50 to 3.65
do common	3.00 to 3.10
do cows	2.25 to 2.75
do bulls	2.50 to 3.25
Federals, per cow	3.50 to 3.75
do medium	3.00 to 3.05
do light	2.50 to 2.55
do heavy	2.50 to 3.00
Milk cows, each	40.00 to 50.00
do fat, per cow	3.00 to 3.25
Lamb, per ewe	3.50 to 4.50
Hogs, whole, per head	6.00 to 6.50
do up to 200 lbs	6.00 to 6.50
Hogs, fat, per cwt	6.12 to 6.00
Hogs, light, per cwt	6.12 to 6.00

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Wholesale trade at Montreal this week has shown some revival after the holiday dullness, which is always noticeable after the turn of the year. At Quebec during the past week there is little change to note in general business from that of the preceding week. Business at Toronto this week has improved. More spring orders are coming to hand and travellers' reports are generally considered very promising. At Hamilton this week according to a report received by Bradstreet's there has been a fair business done in spring goods. The wholesale firms have booked large orders and will soon be busy delivering the goods. The factories and mills are busy on orders for the spring and summer, and labor is well employed, wages are good and the outlook for spring trade is bright. There has been a good demand for lines for the spring trade at London this week, jobbers having booked quite a number of orders. At Ottawa this week there has been a fair movement in wholesale trade.

January Failures.

Reports to R. G. Dunn & Co. show liabilities of commercial failures in two weeks in January \$5,880,284, of which \$3,059,366 were in manufacturing and \$3,713,918 in trading. In the first half of January, 1901, liabilities were \$5,259,981. Failures this week numbered 334 in the United States, against 325 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 43 last year.

Short Thoughts.

Having cast the supposed witch into the pond, they regarded her with deep anxiety.

"Hal! she sinks!" cried the stern magistrates, after a moment. "She drowns! She is therefore innocent!" But a murmur ran through the rabble.

"Nay!" quoth these. "Let us not acquit her on merely circumstantial evidence!"

For these rugged Puritans would be just, even though they thereby seemed to discredit a venerable and venerated custom.

The good old clergyman could not but confess that theology was decadent.

"I notice," he said, sadly, "that the women of the present generation do not get nearly so rattled when I drop into tea as their mothers used!"

When the man discovered it was his wife he had kissed, and not the cook, he was extremely cast down.

It was like the brave little woman to try to comfort him.

"Cheer up, dear," said she. "Only think how much better it than if you had mistaken the cook for me, and spoken harshly to her!"

"Do you love me for myself alone?" asks a woman.

"Yes," says the man.

She believes him, and marries him.

"Do you love me for myself alone?" a woman asks.

"No, for your money," says the man, not by word of mouth, but by his actions, which speak even louder than words.

She does not believe him, and marries him.

BRONCHITIS A Serious Disease

Becomes Chronic and Returns Year by Year or Develops Into Bronchial Pneumonia, Croupous Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption.

The real dangers of bronchitis are sometimes overlooked. It is too serious a disease to trifle with, and for that reason everybody should be familiar with the symptoms.

Children are most liable to contract bronchitis, and, if neglected, it becomes chronic, and returns year after year, until it wears the patient out, or develops into some deadly lung disease.

The approach of bronchitis is marked by chills and fever, nasal or throat catarrh, quick pulse, loss of appetite and feelings of fatigue and languor.

Bronchitis is also known by pain in the upper part of the chest, which is aggravated by deep breathing or coughing. The lungs seem to burn, and there is a feeling of constriction.

The cough is dry and harsh, and is accompanied by expectoration of a frothy mixture, which gradually increases; is very stringy and tenacious and is frequently streaked with blood.

There is pain not unlike rheumatism, in limbs, joints and body, constipation and extreme depression and weakness, not unlike exhaustion amounts almost to nervous collapse, delirium follows, and in young children convulsions may follow.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is, we believe, the most effective treatment for bronchitis that money will buy. The fact has been proven time and time again in many thousands of cases. It is the most effective remedy for bronchitis, because it is far-reaching in its effects on the whole system, not merely relieving the cough, but actually and thoroughly curing the disease. It loosens the cough, frees the chest of tightness and pain, aids expectoration and permanently cures.

There are other preparations of turpentine and linseed put up in imitation of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. To be sure you are getting the genuine see the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the box you buy. 25 cents a bottle, family size, three times as much, 80 cents. All dealers, or Dr. Chase, Bates & Co., Toronto.