

UP GOES THE PRICE OF HUMAN HAIR.

(New York, N.Y.) The women who have laid in their summer supply of false hair and stored up a few extra ringlets for next winter's use, may boast just now of their foresight in taking advantage of a good hair market and getting in before the rise. For the hair market is going up, and a single bunch of fine blonde hair, large enough to prop up the front of a pompadour, costs more now than at any other time in the past twenty years.

The women who consider the newest things in human hair as household necessities and who make frequent visits to the hair stores to keep informed on the styles, have in the last few days been astonished and grieved to learn that the prices of all kinds of hair have been moving steadily up. There has been an advance in the price of hair every few days for the last two months so that at present many varieties are selling for 30 to 40 or even 50 percent more than at the first of the year.

The New York hair merchants are not to blame for the high price of hair. In fact, they are not making so large profits out of the sales of wigs and switches as they did in the days when they sold a whole head of hair for about half the price they now ask for a first-class pompadour. The importers are surprised, though, to find that the demand in this city is larger to-day than it has ever been in the history of the business, in spite of the higher prices.

Although women as a general rule do not buy in so large quantities as they did a few years ago, the number of purchasers of small quantities of human hair has so greatly increased that the demand is much larger than it was a couple of years ago. This big local demand is one of the factors helping to boost the prices; but it is only a small factor.

The peasants in Europe are the people who are sending up the price of good human hair. The country girls on the Continent who have, for half a century, supplied the hair crop of the world, are just beginning to realize the value of their merchandise, and demand better prices for their tresses.

Then the demand for good hair is larger this year, the importers say, among English and French women than ever before. For both reasons the price is going up on the Continent, and the local dealers must bid higher for their stock. If they are to secure the fine quality of goods which New York women demand.

The hair-cutting season is over for this year. The girls have gone to the fields for the summer's work, and there will be no more large hair harvests until fall, for the girls will not sell their hair in the summer time. The buyers for the large human hair houses of this city are just returning from their spring tour of the continent, during which they gathered their year's supply, and are making unusual reports to the heads of their houses. A partner in one of the largest wholesale human hair houses in the country returned on Friday from a four months' tour through Europe in the quest after human hair. He purchased thousands of pounds of hair in the different countries, which will be distributed through the United States during the next few months.

The chief reason for the advance in the cost of hair is, he said, that the peasants are getting better civilized, and that the scale of civilization, trolley car lines are being built into the interior, where a few years ago there were no roads.

The result is that peasant girls see well-dressed people and are themselves beginning to wear hats. Of course, if they wear hats they cannot have their hair cut off. The day is fast passing, he said, when

PAINFUL PERIODS are overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Miss Menard cured after doctors failed to help her. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after doctors had failed, and I want other girls to know about it. I suffered most intense pain in the abdomen and in my limbs. At other times I had a heavy, depressed feeling which made my work seem twice as hard, and I grew pale and thin. The medicine the doctor gave me did not do me one bit of good, and I was thoroughly discouraged. The doctor wanted me to stop work, but, of course, I could not do that. I finally began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and felt better after taking the first bottle, and after taking six bottles I was entirely cured, and am now in perfect health, and I am so grateful for it. — Miss GEORGE MENARD, 837 E. 152nd St., New York City. — 80000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures female ills when all other means have failed.

The women and girls wear turbans and shawls on their heads. The hair-cutting business has become such a common pursuit in France, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden that there are hundreds of cutters who travel around and who do nothing else besides bargaining for hair. A few years ago a hair cutter could go to a peasant family and cut off the hair of all of the family for a little gold trinket apiece. It was considered to the girls that their hair was good for anything and often one man would get a hundred dollars' worth of hair from one family for a few francs.

Of late years hair cutters have been competing with one another, and have been offering larger and larger prices until this spring the maximum has been reached, and throughout the country districts of Europe larger prices have been paid for hair than ever before.

What was for years one of the largest sources of the fine hair supply has been almost entirely closed during the past year. Laws have been passed in Norway and Sweden making it a misdemeanor for the girls to sell their hair, and the law has been vigorously enforced during the past season.

If New York girls are not to have the beautiful blond hair of rural Sweden transplanted to their own heads it is hard to figure out what they will do in the future. There is no blond hair in the world like the Swedish, and this special brand has been served to New York almost exclusively for many years. It is troubling the local dealers how to get good blond hair—and blond hair will sell for more than any other kind.

A little Swedish hair will be shipped to this country with the next consignments for the fall trade. The agents have been able to get around the law by establishing themselves in towns and then sending out circulars that they would call at any residence and "trim hair." If requested to do so, the law cannot prevent a Swedish girl from inviting a hair-cutter to her house to trim her hair, and so there is a little hope left for New York women who need blond hair.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES, trouble Painskiller comes with quick relief. The bumps and the bruises, the pains from green apples and such things are quickly cured by its use. Avoid substitutes. There is but one "Painkiller."—Perry Davies.

THE GREATEST MEAT-EATERS

(Buffalo Courier.)

According to Mulhall, a Frenchman eats every year 549 pounds of bread and 127 pounds of meat, and drinks 35 gallons of wine and 5 of beer. Parisians individually consume every year 37 pounds of carrots, 6 of celery, 15 of onions, 7 of peas, 49 of potatoes, and 17 of tomatoes. Londoners individually eat annually 7 pounds of carrots, 1 of celery, 34 of onions, 3 of peas, 172 of potatoes and 57 of tomatoes. The Spaniards individually eat every year 500 pounds of bread, 48 meat, 11 of fish, and 12 of sugar, and wash down this supply with 14 gallons of wine. In one year the hens of this country produced and the people ate \$250,000,000 worth of eggs, which at 25 cents a dozen, equaled 1,000,000,000 dozen eggs. We produce every year 2,100,000 tons of beef, 10,000 of mutton, and 2,100,000 of pork, the greater part of which goes down our own throats.

The people of the United States are the greatest meat-eaters, consuming over \$35 worth per annum to each inhabitant. The world's oyster fisheries produce annually 4,430,000,000 oysters, one half being consumed within three days after they are taken. It is estimated that this country produces 190,000,000 turkeys every year to grace the tables at Thanksgiving, Christmas and on other occasions. It is estimated that 40,000 tons of cucumbers are raised and eaten within the limits of the United States every year. Over 12,000,000 bushels of buckwheat were last year manufactured into cakes. A baker estimated that every American will consume two pies a week, and if the statement is correct the American stomach is weekly tortured with 130,000,000 pies.

An eminent statistician estimates that during the course of an ordinary life the average man will eat seven four-horse wagonloads more food than is good for him. To alleviate the miseries partly caused by over-eating we imported last year \$45,000,000 of drugs and medicines.

Gleanings. One secret of success is to keep all your own secrets. Courtship has its romances and marriage has its prevarications.

Between a wife and an automobile a man has all that he can manage. The offspring of the pugilist is apt to inherit his father's black eyes.

What the girls of this country want is fewer marriageless engagements.

Unless a man has money to burn he should not monkey with hot racing tips.

The average man would rather take a chance on being ruined by prosperity than by adversity.

When a girl expects a young man to propose and he doesn't, she naturally attributes it to heart failure.

After the marriage ceremony any young couple are the happiest couple in the world—and continue to be as long as they think so.

It doesn't take a girl long to choose between the young man who is willing to die for her and the one who is willing to support her in luxury. —Chicago News.

Rather Too Curious. "I was just telling my daughter," said Mrs. Noosen, "that it's really a shame for her to play the piano on Sunday."

"Why did you mention Sunday particularly?" asked Mrs. Pepprey.

SPECIALLY GROWN FOR JAPAN TEA DRINKERS



Ceylon GREEN Tea is Pure, Healthful and Delicious. It is sold only in sealed lead packets, the same as the well-known "Salada" black tea. 25c and 40c per pound.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. IV JULY 26, 1903.

Saul Rejected as King.—1 Sam. L: 13-27.

CONTRIBUTOR.—Connecting Links. After Samuel had made his farewell address to the people at Mizpah Saul quietly assumed the work of king of Israel. His reign seems to have been one of almost constant warfare. Chapters 13-15 of 1 Samuel contain a detailed record of three great errors of the first king of Israel: His disobedience in failing to wait at Gilgal for the offering of Samuel to offer burnt offerings; His rash and foolish vow which he was unable to fulfil, but which brought great suffering to the people, and well nigh cost the life of Jonathan, his son; His failure to execute the divine judgment on the Amalekites, as Jehovah commanded, the details of which are given in this fifteenth chapter.

DESTRUCTION OF THE AMALEKITES. How can the righteousness of God in executing the divine judgment on the Amalekites be vindicated? Please note the following points: 1. God is the author of life and death. He gave life and He can deprive human beings of life. 2. The Amalekites were destroyed because of their excessive, willful, habitual and incurable wickedness. They were a fierce race of unquenchable murderers, who harassed, pillaged and massacred the Israelites in a most terrible manner. 3. God had pronounced a curse upon them 400 years before this time (Ex. xvii, 8-16), and He had spared them all those years in mercy, that they might repent; but they had shown

the Lord he now proceeds to make three excuses for not having performed it: 1. The people were to blame. 2. Only the best had been spared. 3. They disobeyed for the Lord's sake. The people spared—This was a shameful excuse for a strong King like Saul.

16-18. Saul—Stop those shallow and false pretences. Will tell thee—Here follows an oracle of prophecy, as direct, fearless and powerful as any in the Bible. Lord hath said—Samuel carefully avoided further reasoning, until he should let Saul hear God's message about the matter. He had not come against him to set forth his own opinions, but only offered God's word. Wast little—it would help Saul to look back to the time when Samuel had anointed him, and when the people had chosen him for their king, and to remember his modesty and humility at that time.

19-21. But didst fly—With great greediness, as a hungry bird or beast, didst fly—Didst evil—Disobedience is the great sin. God will include all forms of sin. I have obeyed—Saul still contends for his own righteousness. He had gone against the Amalekites, and so far he obeyed, and he will not accept the charge offered against him. Have brought Agag—God made him kill all, and yet he puts in among the Amalekites, and so far he obeyed, but he brought Agag alive, which he thought was as good as if he had killed him.

III. Saul condemned and rejected (vs. 22). As great delight—Nothing can take the place of obedience. Great zeal, obeying outward ordinances, many prayers, greater generosity—none of these things will

HAMILTON'S GREAT SUMMER CARNIVAL and OLD BOYS' REUNION. Note the Days: August 17, 18, 19, 20, 1903. Arrange your vacation to cover these four days and be with us. SINGLE FARE from all points in Ontario east of Port Arthur.

by their long course of wickedness that they would not change their conduct. 4. A cup of iniquity will fill. 5. God's people could not prosper while these wild hordes were devastating their borders. 6. The Israelites must be saved from becoming infected with the sin of these wicked people. 7. It was necessary as a warning to the nations of the earth. 8. "The kingdom of God could not extend according to God's promise, unless they were first cut off or destroyed." 9. God's treatment is impartial. 10. The Jews were told that they would be destroyed—and so they were in the destruction of Jerusalem—and like sinners the nations that now exist will also be destroyed. 11. The judgments of God are necessary in order to the maintenance of His government. 12. If the destruction of the nations but little whether they are destroyed by earthquake or pestilence, or by the armies of Israel. In all national punishments the innocent must suffer with the guilty. 13. The nations that now exist will also be destroyed.

answer. Outward forms are nothing if the heart is not moved; God wants our love, our trust, our life. To obey is better—For because of disobedience in the very reason why sacrifices are required. It is much better not to take poison and so have no need of a physician, than to take the poison and then be the wretched slave of the physician and take his remedies.

23. Rebellion—witchcraft—The meaning is that Saul's rebellious and stubborn opposition to God was as fierce as witchcraft and idolatry. A witch was liable to be put to death according to law (Ex. xxii, 18; Lev. xix, 26, 31; Deut. xviii, 10). Teraphim—These were small household gods. Saul also rejected—A man disobedient to God is unfit to govern His people. By disobedience, Saul turned himself out of office.

Teachings.—1. Sin is exceedingly sinful. God's holy law is the standard of conduct and the test of character. Every departure from it is sin, and every sin is vile before God. 2. Sin is very deceitful, blinding the eyes, and turning the conscience, and perverting the reason, often making evil appear as good and good as evil. 3. The forfeitures of sin are fearful. It robs us of peace, of God's approval, and of heaven. It destroys our power for doing good. It prevents God's using us as He otherwise might. It procures an eternal rejection by Christ in the judgment day.

PRAGMATICAL SURVEY. The pride of Saul manifested itself as an independent, egotistical spirit. He is "effusive in words of honor to the prophet and of congratulation to his hind." His humility is the beginning of exaltation (Luke xiv, 11), and a haughty spirit goeth before a fall (Prov. xvi, 18). Samuel said to Saul, "When thou wast little in thine own sight, wast thou made head of the tribe of Israel, and the Lord anointed thee king" (v. 17). He "hid himself among the stuff," shrinking from the responsibility and the honor conferred upon him. In his modesty and diffidence he was unwilling to appear before the people, so "they ran and fetched him hence."

The falsehood of Saul in saying he had "performed the commandment of the Lord" discloses the wickedness of his heart. A total destruction of the Amalekites and their property had been ordered, which would have been executed in man to execute if the mandate had not come from the Infinite God. He has the same right to destroy His creatures by the sword as by famine or pestilence.

The hypocrisy of Saul appears in his excuse for saying "the best of the sheep and of the oxen, to sacrifice unto the Lord." In the statement of such a motive he assumes to be pure love for the worship of God he would cover his unrighteous conduct. The garb of religion or outward sanctity has ever been a favorite dress in which evil chooses to clothe itself. The devil transforms himself into an angel of light so as to deceive the people of God.

The consciousness of Saul is charged upon him by Samuel in that he did "fly upon the spoil" (v. 19). His intense greed caused him to swoop down upon the best of the property of the Amalekites like a bird of prey upon its victim. He was sent as the instrument of God to punish this wicked people for their crimes, and not to gratify his personal ambition or lust for gain. The command to "utterly destroy" set aside the unwritten law of war that the spoil of the enemy is the rightful property of the victor. In this case he was guilty of the same crime that all such rights were contravened by the command of God.

The disobedience of Saul in rejecting the word of the Lord resulted in the Lord rejecting him "from being king." God cannot use a disobedient subject. Saul had shown much zeal in putting to death "those that were his enemies," and he was greatly pleased by this that he deserved as great punishment as he had inflicted upon this class of offenders.

The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

July 20.—Receipts of country produce were fair on Saturday, and the trade fairly active. Butter sold at 10c per lb., and eggs brought 17 to 20c a dozen.

Grain, with prices nominal in most cases. Oats, firm, 200 bushels selling at 37-1/2c, and barley easy, 100 bushels selling at 41-1/2c. Hay in moderate supply, with sales of one load of old at \$14 a ton, and of nine loads of new at \$9 to \$10.50 a ton. One load of straw sold at \$10.

Dressed hogs are in limited supply and firmer, now being quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.

Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white, fushel, 76-1/2 to 77c; red, 76-1/2 to 77c; goose, 70-1/2c; peas, 75 to 78c; oats, 30-1/2 to 37-1/2c; barley, 41-1/2 to 42c; hay, old, per ton, \$13 to \$14; do, new, per ton, \$9 to \$10.50; straw, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10; apples, per bbl., \$1.50 to \$2.50; dressed hogs, light, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$8; eggs, fresh, per dozen, \$1.25 to \$1.50; dairy, per lb., 16 to 18c; do, creamery, 19 to 20c; chickens, per pair, 65 to 85c; ducks, per pair, 60 to 75c; turkeys, per lb., 12 to 14c; potatoes, new, bushel, \$9 to 90c; onions, per bag, 65 to 70c; cabbage, per dozen, 50 to 75c; cauliflower, per dozen, 75c to \$1; beef, forequarters, \$4.50 to \$5.50; beef, hindquarters, \$8 to \$10; best, medium, carcass, \$7 to \$7.50; lamb, yearling, \$6 to \$7; lamb, spring, \$9 to \$10; mutton, \$5 to \$6; veal, \$6 to \$8.50.

Toronto Fruit Markets.

The offerings of fruit to-day show an increase, and in some instances prices are easier. Raspberries, box, 8 to 8c. Blackberries, box, 7c. Currants, 75 to 90c per basket. Cherries, eating, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per basket. Dried cherries, \$1.00 per basket. Gooseberries, basket, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Currants, red, basket, 50 to 70c. California plums, case, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per box. Bartlett, half box, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Watermelons, 35 to 40c each. Apples, 30 to 50c per basket.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day: Cash. Sept. New York 81-1/2 Chicago 77 5/8 Toronto 77 1/4 7 1/2-1 1/2 Durh. No. 1 north 81-1/2 78 3/4

Artificial Live Stock Markets.

London, July 18.—Live cattle steady at 11 to 12c per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10c to 11-1/2c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c per lb. Sheep, 10-1/2c to 11c.

The Cheese Markets.

London, Ont., July 18.—Thirteen factories offers 1,935 boxes. Sales, 60 at 9-1/4c, 285 at 9-1/2c, 200 at 9-3/8c.

Bellefleur, July 18.—At the meeting of the Cheese Board held here to-day there were boarded 3,020 boxes of cheese, 2,770 of which were white and the balance colored. Nearly all sold at 9-1/2c; 9-1/2c offered for balance.

Covansville, Que., July 18.—Forty-three factories offered 2,361 boxes of cheese; 19 creameries offered 1,518 boxes butter. Cheese sold at 9-1/4 to 9-7/16; butter, 18-1/4 to 18-7/8.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

The holiday season is interfering to some extent with business in certain wholesale departments at Montreal, but notwithstanding this fact the volume of trade passing compares favorably with previous years.

In Toronto trade has been very fair for the season. The large distributing houses are now busy shipping goods to all the leading country trade centres, and as the buying for the fall has been large, these shipments are keeping local firms busy.

At Victoria, Vancouver and other Pacific Coast points, as reported by Bradstreet's, trade in wholesale circles is good and collections are giving no anxiety.

Continued activity is reported in Winnipeg wholesale trade circles. The movement in wholesale trade at Hamilton has this week been satisfactory. Shipments of fall goods are now very heavy and will continue so for some time. Travellers' and mail orders are numerous. The bright prospect for the future is encouraging retailers to make liberal purchases. The wholesale trade are making no price concessions as a rule, being satisfied that present stocks could not be replaced without paying advances on many lines.

CHEMICALLY MADE GEMS THE LATEST

A new industry has grown up in this country. At the last few years, a New York inventor told a reporter it is the treatment and setting of crystals and minerals partly as imitations of precious stones and partly as art objects and ornaments which do not pretend to be any other than they are—simply pretty things. The extent of this industry and the success of its products can hardly be realized by anyone outside the jewelry trade.

Chemistry plays an important part in the industry. It is remarkable what beautiful effects can be secured with a bit of quartz, by a chemist who has studied this phase of mineralogy.

There is, for instance, the so-called golden opal, which is not an opal at all. It is made by heating certain quartz which is merely a species of quartz, in honey, then in a solution of chromate of lead, and finally baking it in hydrochloric acid kept at a moderate heat for a few weeks.

"In the same way, deep red carnelians are produced by skillfully burning the pale or dull chalcedony. Black agate, popular for mourning jewelry, is made by similar methods.

"Other colors and stripes are obtained by boiling chalcedony in such solutions as blood and water, sugar and water, and gelatin and water, and after it has absorbed these boiling it in sulphuric acid.

"Agates are easily converted into onyx like substances which lapidaries use for embees and intaglios. Any colored onyx can be obtained by simple chemical processes. In fact, modern chemistry has produced such changes in stones and minerals that it is possible to imitate many of them and improve upon all but a very few.

"Not only can the whole stone be made to change its color, but sections and lines of it can be made to assume a red, blue, yellow, or white tone while the rest stays pure white or black.

"Rock crystal, which is simply pure quartz, is employed to a much greater extent than ever before for imitating diamonds and other precious stones. These can be cut and polished to almost as rich a brilliancy as the real stones, and, by the use of the proper heat, their lustre and must be recut to retain it.

"Agate is used in many different ways for ornamenting trinkets. Small but beautiful amethysts are found in Pennsylvania, Maine and North Carolina, and in Wyoming are large masses of moss agates.

"In fact, chemistry, applied to comparatively cheap minerals and skillful treatment of them, have made it possible for people far from wealthy, to possess excellent imitations of jewels which themselves are almost priceless."

AN OLD, OLD FLEET.

It Was Sent by Sennacherib of Assyria Against Suzub of Chaldea.

Among some of the earliest fleets mentioned in history was one built by the clever Phoenician shipbuilders for Sennacherib, King of Assyria, 700 years before Christ, or over 2,000 years ago. It seems that this king had a much-romanced rival in a prince of Chaldea named Suzub. This prince lived in the marshes in a very unget-at-able place on some small island of the Persian Gulf, from which Sennacherib decided to send him; and though Sennacherib and his people lived far inland, he conceived the bold design of making an attack on Suzub with a fleet brought by him from his own country. For this purpose he ordered the Phoenicians to construct "tall ships after their country," meaning modelled like their own vessels, and to man them with sailors from Tyre and Sidon.

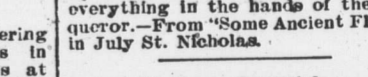
This fleet, when ready, sailed some distance down the Tigris, which you will now find on the map of Turkey in Asia. Then the ships—just think of it!—were transferred overland, probably by means of wooden rollers all the way to the great thoroughfare of the country, the big canal of Babylon. There the soldiers of Sennacherib were put on board, and the fleet sailed down the canal to the Euphrates River. After much voyaging, the ships, with all the troops, wound their way through the marshes which were at the mouth of the Euphrates, and came into the Persian Gulf. This was, indeed, a wonderful undertaking to those land-bred people, and much doubt was in many minds as they voyaged down. Offered of little golden images of ships and fishes were thrown into the water for Ea, the god of the sea, whose aid they hoped would decide the contest in their favor. Fortunately, after many trials and hardships, their efforts were in the end successful, and Suzub was obliged to fly from his stronghold and leave everything in the hands of the conqueror—from "Some Ancient Fleets," in July St. Nicholas.

A Texan Limerick.

Corpus Crony. A deaf farmer's cow was called Zephyr, For she was an amiable heifer, One day he drew near; She kicked off his ear, And now he is deaf, or depher.

It's worth Ten cents

to clear your house of flies and



Wilson's Fly Pads

will do it.