

WORLD OF WOMEN

Fifteen To-Day.

For the last time, dear dolly, I miss you. And carefully put you away. You can't tell how much I will miss you. But then I am fifteen to-day.

And you, not so very much younger— Have you nothing at parting to say? Are you sorry our fun is over. And that I am fifteen to-day?

What walks we have had through the clover. What rides on the top of the hay? What feasting in grandmother's parrot? And now I must put you away.

Consist Ethel just buried her dolly. With its eyes opened wide, and as blue as yours, my sweet dolly, this minute; I could do to that dear, to you.

Oh, stop dolly! what am I thinking. Why cannot I give you away. There's a poor little girl I love dearly. And she's only ten years to-day.

How happy your bright eyes would make her? She never had any bright eyes like yours. With all your fine dresses and trinkets. Yes, dolly, that's just what I'd do.

I do believe, dolly, I'm crying. "What nonsense, child," grandma would say. Good-bye, my dear, to you. That I am fifteen, dear, to-day.

PRINCESS MAY'S WEDDING DRESS.

Princess May's wedding-gown was exceedingly beautiful. The material used is a rich silver and white brocade—woven at Spitalfields—of exquisite texture and workmanship. The design thrown up in silver from the soft back-ground is a singularly happy group of the shamrock, rose, and thistle, with silver ribbons entwined between each cluster of the national emblems. The train, without being a full court-train, is a long one. The Royal bride has not patronized any of the gracefully draped or the folded corsages so much in favor at the present time, but has remained faithful to the plain Court bodice—short on the hips and slightly pointed back and front. It is quite untrimmings except by a narrow border of finest Honiton point-lace, headed by a trail of orange-blossom gathered into a cluster at the bust, and with a sprig of white heather introduced. The very short sleeves are composed of a frill of chiffon under one of lace. The front of the bodice gown is of beautiful white satin, arranged with three festooned flounces of Honiton point matching that on the corsage but much wider. The upper flounce is outlined by a trail of orange-blossoms, caught in the centre with heather, and falling in two ends to the foot of the skirt. The side seams, marking the division between the silver brocade and the white satin petticoat, are overlaid with trails of orange-blossoms, terminating in a cluster, in which the white heather again appears. The foot of the petticoat is finished by soft frills of chiffon, and the train is edged inside by a trail of white satin ruche. Princess May's bridal veil is of fine old Honiton point, and was used by the Duchess of Teck at her own wedding. It was thrown back of the face, as is the custom with all our Royal brides. The Princess carried a shower bouquet composed of rare white flowers, the old white Provence rose "House of York" predominating. Choice white orchids, the new white carnation—appropriately christened "The Bride"—lilies of the valley, myrtle, orange-blossoms, delicate fern and other foliage completed the exquisite bouquet, which was tied with white corded ribbons. The ten bridesmaids wore white satin gowns trimmed with silver lace, made in Buckinghamshire. The elder bridesmaids had square-cut low bodices, edged with the silver lace which encircles the waist and is continued down the side as a giraffe in two rows, finished by a silver tassel fringe. The skirts are ruffled at the foot and bordered with the silver trimming. A soft background for the silver-trimmed points is formed by frills of white chiffon arranged on the hem. The sleeves of chiffon are in one puff to the elbow. A touch of coloring is given to these gowns by a cluster of moss-rose buds, tied on the left side of the bodice by loops and ends of moss-rose pink velvet ribbons. The elder Princesses wore clusters of roses to match in their hair. The frocks of the little Royal maidens are made with baby bodices of chiffon, and the silver trimming comes in straight bands at the skirt foot. The bridesmaids carried bouquets of white roses, orchids, and lilies of the valley. The bouquets held by the Princesses and the other Royal Princesses were also of white roses, carnations, and orchids.

The bride's going-away costume was of rich cream Irish poplin, hand embroidered in pure gold thread. The embroidered trimmings in the skirt in festoons mingled with a narrow cream silk cord, and tiny single blossoms wrought in finely cut gold beads. The bodice seams are outlined with the goldwork, showing the material between flecked over with the little single blossoms. The yoke is embroidered in three rows of festoons matching the ornamentation of the skirt. The scolloped bodice is edged with the gold trimmings, and the cuffs of the moderately high sleeves are similarly treated. An exceedingly smart cape to match is cut round the edge in scallops, which, with the seams, are worked over with the same beautiful embroidery as shown on the gown. The cape is held to the figure at the waist by a cream satin ribbon, and is completed by a deep frill of rich Irish lace. With this was worn a close fitting, little gold bonnet, with a cluster of cream plumes.

The Beauty of the Piazza.

In building a house, have, if you can, at least one roomy piazza. If your house stands very near the street, put your piazza in the rear or at the side, if you can command an equally pleasant outlook. If it is not a possibility, have a second story piazza or balcony, or a flat roof somewhere dedicated to out-of-door life. Better even is it to have no more than the necessary number of rooms in a house than to give up the chance of living out of doors in the comfort that a piazza affords.

It softens, too, the severity of a very plain and trim little house if one follows that fashion that never goes out of vogue, at least, be among them, and a honeysuckle, a purple clematis, or a moon-flower. If you have the time to tend them, it will not limit you in moving about; have long narrow boxes along the piazza's edge filled with bright and fragrant blooms. But do not crowd your human plants. That need the air

and sun, in making room for them. Do not permit your vines to become heavy curtains, shutting out the light, but light and graceful draperies to pillars and cornices. Palms and ferns or other plants curious and beautiful may be placed here and there in gay-colored Leeds jardiniere. If you have a hammock, which adds to the comfort and attractiveness of the piazza, choose one that has the colors so well dyed that they will not rub off in damp weather and perhaps stain your pretty gowns or gingham or lawn. Both awnings and blinds of orange and white, brown and white, and colored matings are used to temper the light. The latter are inexpensive, and roll up and down like a window shade, so that they afford a complete screen.

Piazza furniture should be well made, and for this reason many of the couches used on them, when there is room, are built by the carpenter against the house, like a very wide and long box. The top is a back, and in the receptacle may be placed hammocks, cushions, or any other belonging that it is inconvenient to carry into the house each night. It is best, should be provided with a strong lock. If one can afford it, eschertons of iron are ornamental and suitable. Straw may be used to fill the long cushion laid upon such a seat.

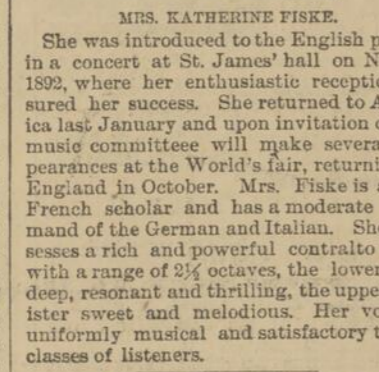
In the fashionably furnished bedroom, a favorite place for the couch is just in front of and across the foot of the bedstead. If you have a notion to build a d d corner house representing a certain period of French or English history, and still have a French or English style of great magnificence, a Louis XIVth palace, where the "Grande Monarque" holds the place of honor over the dining-room chimney-piece.

SHE SINGS VERY SWEETLY.

Katherine Fiske, Who Has Won Fame on Two Continents.

Mrs. Katherine Fiske, the famous singer, whose name is familiar to music lovers on both sides of the Atlantic, is a native of Clinton, Wis. Her musical education began at Chicago, where she studied eight years under Miss Fanny A. Root, Professor Tomlins and Mrs. Sarah Edly. During part of this time she filled choir engagements at several prominent Chicago churches and was the second alto of the famous Edly lady quartet.

She made her debut in Chicago as soloist in "The Messiah" Dec. 27, 1890, and from that time has been a popular singer throughout the west. She sailed for Europe in May, 1892. Upon reaching London she sang for Daniel Mayer of London, who immediately signed her for a three years' contract.



Mrs. Katherine Fiske.

Japan's First Lady Lawyer.

An interesting traveler has lately arrived in England in the person of Miss Tel Sono, who enjoys the unique position of being the first and only lady lawyer in Japan. While engaged in her profession she had many opportunities of discovering the downtrodden condition of her country women and conceived the idea of founding a Christian training school for women in her native town of Tokio. She then gave up her work in Tokio and visited America with a view of learning the customs of a country whose women were on an equality with men.

Mrs. Tel Sono spent 12 years in America, where her adventures were many and varied. Shortly after her arrival the bank in which her money was placed failed, and in order to support herself and also to collect funds for her proposed school she was in turn a domestic servant, a scholar in an English school, a dressmaker's apprentice and finally the organizer of a benevolent society for helping her fellow countrywomen living in San Francisco. Mrs. Tel Sono collected \$600 while in America and has come to England with the same idea in view—giving lectures and speaking at different halls in her quaint broken English.

She has also written a book entitled "Tel Sono, the Japanese Reformer," in which she gives a most interesting account of her life. This she sells for the benefit of the funds of her school. The class she aims to reach is the highest in Japan, that which the missionaries cannot reach, and which Mrs. Tel Sono hopes to help and teach, belonging as she does to it herself. Her father was a doctor and philosopher, and her husband, whom she married at the age of 16, an officer of the king's treasure. She has one daughter, whom, however, she has not taken with her on her travels.—Herald and Home.

Women and Typing.

A woman never feels more "omnipotent" than when she tips a waiter. There is something entertainingly reckless and fascinatingly masculine about it. It is not so many years that we have had

money to spend as we liked. And in those days when every dollar had to be accounted for at headquarters before we got the next it would have been flying in the face of providence indeed to pay for anything not on the bill.

A woman who prides herself upon her independence now tips the waiter if it takes her all, but car fare.

She finds exhilaration in having a "go," as an English girl would put it, at improvidence herself.

A great deal has been said lately about what might be called a modern form of table tipping, and it seems that the waiters are paid such very small salaries that if they don't receive tips they can't pay their own bills.

This puts a very different face on the matter, for it amounts to presenting the man's employer with our small change. And nothing makes a woman madder than to have her generosity counted upon. She gives gifts because she chooses and because they will surprise people, not at all because she is expected to.

And woman having proved that she can tip if she likes will probably band herself into anti-tipping societies and show that as soon as she understands the workings of the system she does not like it.—Grace E. Drew in New York Press.

Dainty and Expensive For Brides.

Those who are not deeply interested in trousseau secrets can hardly imagine the vast amount of needlework put into wedding lingerie. The latest conceptions of nightgown, petticoat and waist are exceedingly dainty. I saw a petticoat bodice the other day which was composed entirely of fine insertions. The tucking on all of these garments is a triumph of fine needlework. Just look at one nightgown, for instance, in a set made to order for a spring bride. It is empire shape, with the short yoke bodice made of alternate strips of rare lace and muslin embroidery. Fairly like frills of the muslin edged with lace form jabots, while the long sleeves have two great puffs in the arm, and at elbow and wrist with white satin ribbon.

Other pieces are trimmed with lace run with baby blue or pink ribbons. White ribbons used for girdles are worked with forget-me-nots. Silk mud underkerchiefs, to be worn under satin stays, are edged with real lace. A snow white silk petticoat, fitting smoothly over the hips and flaring at the hem, with a knife plaiting of silk 6 inches deep, veiled with another of white grandina, a yard wide and bordered with lace over the plaiting is a piece of extravagance of which only a bride could be guilty.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Weaning of Colored Slaves.

"It's the queerest thing about white petticoats," said a lady to me, who keeps up with, not to say a little in advance of, the times.

"A year ago, six months even, there was nothing so tricky as a white skirt, unless it was another with more starch in it.

"This spring you don't feel quite tidy without white lingerie, and the more starch the merrier.

"Did you ever know what men think about colored skirts?" she went on.

"One I know awfully well said to me only yesterday: 'I wish you would tell me what you girls wear black silk skirts for. They are in wretched taste.'

"What I wanted to reply was that no woman would be seen wearing a black skirt this summer except she who is saying on her laundry bills. But it was worse to say that than to let him think we liked the colored ones, so I smothered and said nothing."—New York Press.

For "Do" Britain on Cycles.

For the summer outing two of New England's newspaper women have planned a bicycle tour. The ladies are Miss Carrie L. Holsden of the Lawrence Eagle and Miss Edith M. Kennison of the Concord (N. H.) Monitor, and it is their intention to "do" Great Britain on bicycles. They expect their trip to last five months. The young women were classmates at college.

A FAIR BLOCKADE BREAKER.

CHAPTER II. (CONTINUED.)

If Evan Fauntleroy knew what her father meant, he certainly had never obeyed the divine injunction sufficiently to know himself in that respect. In the front of the charge, in long and lonely scout, in still more trying test of lying inactive for hours under heavy arms, the boy had been utterly oblivious of danger,—had ever carried a jest upon his lips. But now beads stood upon his brow, spite of the piercing cold, and he could hear his heart thumping audibly, close under his chin. For never had greater responsibility than his own life—not counted by him—or a missing report, because of a bullet, faced him. Now, a woman's safety and freedom—perhaps her life, for he knew his cousin would fight, or fly, but never yield—were dependent upon his tact and coolness.

to him in their unseen foe. Without even a glance he knew that their carbines were unloading, and the last sound would bring a volley to drop him out of saddle. Then the carbines of the other side of his covert, he saw the first four dash by, straight for the little trail, for which the girl was making, too.

Then came the officer, in full career; and Evan, quickly wheeling his horse, turned in the saddle and fired at the flying shadows without,—once, twice,—as they came into view. Then came a halt, a rush of quick-changed hoofs, and the crisp twigs of the trees about him hurtled around his ears, as six carbines simultaneously spoke that their covet was flushed. Through the snow-dimmed woods he saw them crash, he sitting motionless, half turned in saddle, his left hand firmly feeling the bit.

His horse had told. He had drawn off pursuit from the girl; and even then his trained ear caught the beat of Blazer's hoofs upon the hard road behind. She had gained the trail and a quarter-mile start. Now for himself; for the foremost Federal was within twenty yards of his still unseen foe.

A flash of the heavy pistol, a sound betwixt a groan and a roar, and the Yankee's horse plunged forward, to his knees, rolling his rider in the snow. A touch of the spur, a shake of the bit, and Evan's black horse—well trained to that kind of work—was dashing southward at half speed, skimming tree-trunks desperately close, but choosing safest way wholly unguided, while urged ever by spur and voice.

On came the pursuers, strung out through the dim woods, handicapped by heavier mounts and ignorance of the way, yet gallantly pressing after the flying enemy,—not knowing if he were one or a dozen.

Now and again the carbines rang, more than one chip of bark flying near the scout's head, and one bullet whistling close by his ear. But it was racing aim, and the wood was darker than without; so Evan stuck to the shelter as long as a will and took of both upon the scout's heels. He was gaining on the Federals, too, and fainter still, told him that Carolyn Clay was past pursuit,—was safe at last!

Into the road he dashed; into the road soon sprung the pursuit; and with a yell and a clatter of both upon the scout's heels, he saw the black head and neck freed from freedom.

Then straight ahead rang out a distant shot,—a pistol, his trained ear told Evan; and his heart grew as lead, for he knew the Federal had used the carbine. The girl had met some check,—was fighting his way through!

Clinging his teeth and bending far over the neck of his foaming steed, Fauntleroy drew both spurs cruelly home, racing ahead heedless of bullets whistling by, every fibre of his brain strained to listen. No more shots,—no sound of hoofs; only death stillness ahead. But from behind the thud of hoofs drew nearer, spite of his increased speed,—nearer still! Then, wrenching himself round, the flying Rebel saw a single horseman, far in lead, charging down on him, and the great stride of the horse warned him that his own underfed beast must lose in that overmatch. More carefully than before, he braced himself by his knees, taking steady aim at the on-riding shadow behind,—just as a red flash gleamed out from it.

His turning had saved the scout, for he felt the wind of the bullet whizzing by; but heard, too, that rasping, indescribable sound of lead crashing into flesh! One lurch and the black was on his knees, rolling over quickly as he could, his right hand beneath him, and the latter rode on alone to certain death, his own revolver silent in his hand. For, with the brutal fire of battle hot in his blood, the scout steadied his aim, and pressed his finger slowly on the trigger,—when suddenly he grew dizzy from pain, and fell back helpless. The next instant the pursuit was on him and he was covered by the officer's pistol.

"Dismount and secure him, sergeant," the Federal ordered quietly.—"Do you surrender?"

"I can do nothing else," Evan answered, sullenly, quick adding, in his own voice, "And if you want a live capture, let some of your blue-coated gentlemen lift this good friend of mine on my leg."

The sergeant and another were a trifle beside him, the former deftly wrenching the pistol from his grasp. Brief time it took to raise the quivering horse from his rider's leg and lift the boy, pale with pain to his feet.

"Easy, boys! Wait a bit! I think that left leg's gone," he said, with a catch in his breath. "U-n-u-n! Ah! That's better, Mister Yank." And he put his foot gingerly on the ground, steady to test upon it, then leaned heavily on the stalwart sergeant.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The "Kitchen" Leaven is Working.

The "People's Kitchen" recently established by the abolitionists of the "Kitchen" already in successful operation in America, on the model of the famous "New-England Kitchen" of Boston. The Viennese have taken so kindly to the palatable cooking and wholesome menus provided for them that their kitchen is providing 50,000 meals daily.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

A Brilliant Writer of Short Stories. L'ESPÉRANTISE. His Pen. (From the London Times).

In Henri Guy de Maupassant, who died a fortnight since at the early age of 43, France has lost a brilliant member of that special school of imaginative writers which is at once her glory and her shame. Nowhere are unity and completeness of conception, rigorous subordination of parts to the whole, careful study and elaboration of detail, and perfect finish of style to be found in a more wonderful degree than in the masterpieces of the modern French novelists.

In all these qualities, it must be owned, writers of fiction amongst ourselves have much to learn from their Gallic neighbors. The difference between the work of French and English novelists is the difference between the work of accomplished artists and that of able amateurs. The natural gifts may be equal, or the balance may even be in our favor; but while French writers as a rule show in every trifle falling from their pens that those gifts have been assiduously and laboriously trained, our countrymen are only too often contented to rely almost exclusively upon their native skill.

Perhaps no novelist has ever exemplified the advantages to be drawn from the French system of literary education in a more striking manner than M. de Maupassant. Every line of his work bears the impress of the artist. Perhaps, indeed, at times that impress is a little too conspicuous. It is only where art and nature are perfectly mated together that the supreme artistic triumph of lifting the artist's hand can be achieved, and if de Maupassant's art was consummate, even his most fervent admirers must allow that his natural endowments were not of the most exalted order.

M. de Maupassant was born of an ancient and noble Norman house in 1859, and as a young man entered a Government office. In 1880 he contributed to a collection of short stories published by a band of young writer under the auspices of M. Zola. The book was called "Les Soirees de Medan." M. de Maupassant's contribution was "Boule de Suif." The merits of the new author met with immediate and complete recognition. The work was brilliant, clear-cut, and striking and it was pathetic, too. But it lacked as his other works lack, the deeper insight and the broader grasp which no amount of diligent observation or laborious study can bestow.

All his best work was produced in the form of short stories. The astonishing fertility with which he threw off these highly-polished gems may be judged by the fact that the 30 volumes which he produced in the 11 years of his literary life are mainly composed of such tales. Most of these stories first appeared in the "feuilletons" of Paris newspapers, and the fact that they were written in all that brevity inseparable from newspaper work renders the perfection of form which they invariably possess little short of marvellous.

The series continued practically without intermission until the health of the author finally broke down a couple of years ago. Incessant mental toil brought on nervous exhaustion, and M. de Maupassant had recourse to the treacherous aid of opiates. At last the restless brain gave away, and the brilliant author finished his short and feverish spell of life a secluded invalid.

The writings of the whole school which M. de Maupassant adorned, and the writings of M. de Maupassant himself, in a prevailing degree, are distinguished by an amount of immorality so repulsive as seriously to deteriorate from their artistic value. They do not merely claim the right of investigating and describing all things, however filthy and disgusting, in the name of art, but they seem to select by preference topics, characters, and situations which are simply nauseous to the average student of life and manners. That such things exist no man doubts, but that they constitute the groundwork of society, as the writings of the school to which M. de Maupassant belonged would lead us to imagine, is a libel on mankind so gross as to destroy all air of probability which is essential to the highest and most artistic kinds of fictitious composition.

BIRTHS.

MAJOR—On the 24th inst., at 174 Cadieux street, the wife of Joseph David Major, of a son.

SHE—On Tuesday, July 18, 1893, the wife of John E. Sheehy, of a son.

WARREN—At 144 Sussex avenue, July 24, the wife of James Warren, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

DEWITT-GITTUS—On July 19, at the residence of the bride's father, Chatham street, by the Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher, T. W. DeWitt to Margaret E., eldest daughter of Robert Gittus.

ELLIOTT-ORR—In this city, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. D. Stevens, Thomas Elliott to Mary Rachel Evelyn Orr, only daughter of C. T. Orr, late of Montreal.

FRATTI-PENSAULTI—In the city, on Saturday, 22nd July, by the Rev. Dr. Nolte, Mr. George M. Pratt, cloth merchant, eldest son of Mr. N. Pratt, to Miss Cordelia Pensault, of 127 St. Urbain.

HARDISTY-RUTLEDGE—At the residence of the bride's brother, 714 Westmount, on July 22, by the Rev. C. B. Ross, B.D., J. A. Hardisty to Mrs. M. J. Rutledge (nee Clark).

DEATHS.

CHAPT—In this city on the 24th inst., Clara Chevalier, beloved wife of Mr. Charles Chapt. Funeral will take place on Thursday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence, 353 Sherbrooke street on Thursday.

COQUETTE—At 759 Sanguinet street, on the 22nd inst., Laurent Henri Coquette, M.D., aged 49 years.

COX—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Francis Cox, formerly of New Glasgow, P. Q., aged 32 years. Funeral from his late residence, No. 22 St. Philip street, on Wednesday, the 26th, at 2:30 p.m. The Rev. Father Desjardins, curate, officiating. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

HASLEY—On the 23rd, at Richmond, Que., Gladys Eliza, daughter of John A. Hasley, aged 15 months. Interred at Mount Royal on 24th inst.

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Fancy Plaid Gingham	4 1/2c.
Fancy Striped Gingham	5 1/2c.
English Washing Prints	7 1/2c.
Sateen Finish English Drillettes	9 1/2c.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

Colored Print Dresses	\$5.00
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MANTLES.

Seaside and Travelling Ulsters	\$2.50
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Light Weight Jackets in colors	3.00
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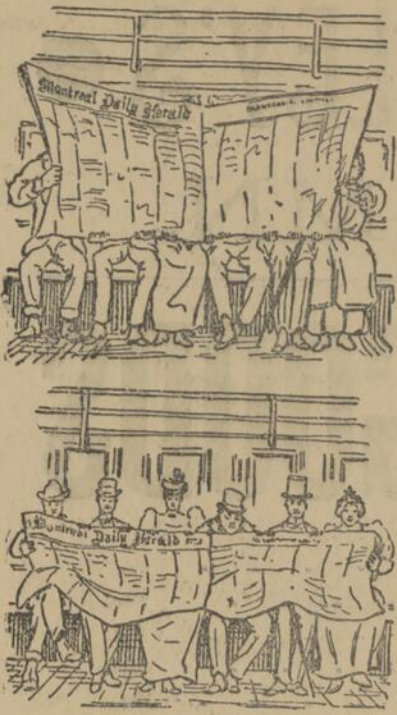
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1893.

MR. MERCIER'S WILD WORDS.

Mr. Mercier's utterances during his present tour in the New England States are not calculated to commend him to his fellow-citizens at home. They are those of a romancer rather than of a man who once occupied a distinguished public position in his own country. It would be difficult for instance to imagine anything much more fantastic than his speech at Fall River on Sunday. If the Boston Herald's report is to be relied upon, Mr. Mercier pictured the French-Canadians in Canada as a down-trodden race. "They came," he said, "to this country to gain an honest living which they were denied in their own country on account of the narrow English constitution and influences they lived under." Further on he said "they who were driven out of the Province of Quebec by the constitution and non-progressive policy of that country, as she is ruled by the English, were more than able to hold their own in another and free republic." He went on to denounce the intolerance of the English Protestants, and said that only through independence could relief be obtained. He appealed to his hearers to always be ready "to assist your compatriots in Canada who are struggling for liberty; and the only thing wanted to release them from their present bondage is independence."

Mr. Mercier has not even the excuse of ignorance for talking in this way; he knows better. One thing, and one thing only, has driven French-Canadians into New England, and that is our unwise fiscal policy, in the adoption and maintenance of which the French-Canadians have been as prominent as their English fellow-citizens. As for the "narrow English constitution," under which it is alleged the French are grievously maltreated will Mr. Mercier quote one single right or privilege which the French-Canadian has in the United States which he does not possess at home? On the contrary, Mr. Mercier knows perfectly well that everyone of the treaty rights, granted to the French in 1763, and conserved in the present constitution of Canada, is abandoned by the French-Canadian when he becomes a resident of the United States.

Mr. Mercier further endeavored to impress on his listeners that England rules this country to the detriment of its inhabitants; and that relief can only come from independence. He must have presumed on the ignorance of his audience in making such statements. Canada is ruled by the Canadians; and in the event of her independence being obtained, she would continue to be ruled in much the same method as at present, and by the same people. It is certain that if the French-Canadians are now subject to injustice their condition would not be improved by independence. Or when Mr. Mercier talks of the independence of Canada, does he really mean the independence of Quebec alone? If that is his object why does he not say so? But if he really desires the independence of Canada as a whole he is taking a curious way of bringing it about by inflaming the minority against the majority; and so far as he can, rendering common action by them impossible.

We would characterize Mr. Mercier's remarks as nonsense if they had not in them the power of doing mischief. But fortunately there are at work other influences, more powerful than any Mr. Mercier can set in force, which are making towards a more cordial union of the two races. In the issue of The Herald containing these remarks there appeared a report of Mr. Laurier's speech at Rimouski on Monday in which the Liberal leader truly

said that all misunderstandings between the two races would disappear with more frequent intercourse between them. Mr. Laurier is not less a French-Canadian because he recognizes that his allegiance is to Canada in its widest sense. Other French-Canadian public men of both political parties are as tolerant as Mr. Laurier in their views, while among the English there is a gratifying decrease in that prejudice against the French, which has at times threatened to make impossible the consolidation of the Canadian provinces into a stable country. If we listen to our McCarthys and our Merciers, the two races will be cutting one another's throats within the next generation; but if we heed the counsel of the wiser and more tolerant leaders of both races, there will be assured for our common country, an ever-brightening future. Let us have peace.

IT WAS FRIENDLY COUNSEL.

In reply to certain remarks passed by The Herald upon that growing excellence which, under peculiar disadvantages, The Ottawa Citizen has displayed during the past half dozen months, the Conservative organ of the Capital has the following: The Montreal Herald begins its comments upon a recent article in the Citizen with the remark that "The Conservative party of the day is not happy in its journalistic champion." A large portion of the valuable editorial space of the Herald is from time to time filled with additions to the Conservative press, delivered in an ornate vein which is particularly entertaining. Happy as we are in having a censor willing to take so much trouble in pointing out our defects, we regret that we are unable to discern in the Herald the evidence of that unchallenged superiority to all contemporaries, especially on the Conservative side, which it modestly assumes, and the existence of which could alone convince us that the criticisms which it offers so freely are anything more than the outpouring of bumptious vanity. This may possibly be due to our want of discernment, but if so we fear that a similar defect of vision is general, if not universal, outside the Herald office.

Now, the terms of this deliverance are not inelegant, but they show sign of temper. The Herald's comment upon the marked improvement in the editorial conduct of The Citizen, and its implied advice as to the means by which that improvement might be continued and accelerated was offered in the best of good faith and The Herald regrets to observe in The Citizen's reply such strong evidences of its ill nature. For it is a fact that during the last two years The Citizen, having been under a new and active management has made rapid strides towards that public favor in which all modern newspapers are held. Its news columns, which were conducted with caution and discrimination even before the new regime was ushered in, have not fallen off. Its appearance has been improved along the lines of what must be held to be good taste. And its editorial columns, which, at the outset of the new order of things, showed signs of a desire to respect the findings only of the baser minds of Conservative ministers have of late given evidence of the existence of a certain originality of research. In matters of music and other branches of art, The Citizen has, since the coming of its better days, made such deliverances as could have been dictated only by a nice habit of mind. In the exploitation of the deeds of Canadians, and sons of Canadians who have left their country for their own, but alas! not for their country's good, it has drawn a fine line of patriotism. And even in politics it has begun to beware of the follies of its fellows of the Government press, of rushing in where angels fear to tread, of making charges which clamor for reprisal, of adopting blindly the last blind methods of a party in despair.

The Herald, in its good will, passed The Citizen a compliment upon its accession to a measure of knowledge, and it beholds with consternation a peevish retort which almost convinces it that its respected contemporary is an irredeemable victim of the errors of youth. But let The Citizen take heart. It has done much and may do still more. There are two kinds of youth. There is youth in years, but out-of which men all too quickly grow. From this The Citizen is not suffering overmuch. And there is youth in experience, under which men who are already bald often labor cruelly. This is a burden of a shrewd kind and one under which the best of men might despair with cause. But The Citizen has shown how it may throw off even this handicap. The time may not be far distant when that independence which it may display to-day may be the means of giving it the breath of life and the ingenious advice of every admirer should incite it to perseverance in a course in which alone it may entitle itself to a respectable measure of public esteem.

Now, as to the matter in which The Herald and The Citizen first joined issue. The Citizen insists that the "hungry Grits," whom Alexander Mackenzie, by lying night and day upon his arms, kept away from the public treasury broke his heart, and denies that those same "hungry Grits" afterwards swelled the ranks of the hordes whom Mackenzie's successors were glad to admit to the Citadel. But it has not disproved the difference between the Government of Mackenzie and that of the man who came after him. Mackenzie kept the marauders out. Macdonald let them in, and his successors have not tried to get rid of them. Those "hungry Grits" did not cease to be "hungry" when Mackenzie went out of power. But they did cease to be "Grits" when the spoils were no longer out of their reach. The race of Government contractors does not become extinct through disappointment. If it fails to carry its purpose with one man it makes trial with another, but it pays no allegiance to a party which offers it nothing better than a just cent for cent. The unholy alliance of the Conservative party and the contracting class has fixed the Liberal party in opposition since, but one of the seven parliaments since confederation and the pathetic letter in which Alexander Mackenzie confessed that he had found

MERCIER AT WOONSOCKET.

He Repeats His Remarks on Canadian Independence.

Boston, July 25.—The Herald's Woonsocket correspondent says: Hon. Honor Mercier, ex-Premier of Quebec, arrived in Woonsocket this afternoon, and was accorded a magnificent reception by the French Canadian people in this city. This evening a public reception was held in the Opera House, attended by over 1000 people. Dr. J. C. Maranda presided. Among those present were the priests of St. Anne's Church and the Church of the Precious Blood. Dr. Joseph Hill, Dr. Gilson Archambault, Representative Silvestre, Dr. J. H. Boucher, J. A. Goddard, president of the Cercle National Dramatique, Alderman Boucher, Councilman Deschamps and other prominent citizens. Hon. Mr. Mercier on coming forward was greeted with great enthusiasm. He delivered a splendid oration in French, having for his subject Canadian independence. The speech lasted for one hour and he said the two colonies were established at the same time, the United States by England and Canada by the French. He traced the history of both countries from their infancy up to the time of the American revolution. He said that the contrast in their prosperity up to the present day, the United States becoming one of the greatest and richest countries in the world, while Canada remained in a condition of stagnation. This is due, he said, to English influences which have made the country a mere colony for the benefit of England. If Canada's independence is not soon granted, England will offer her for sale, as being of no further use to her and her selfish purposes. He said that England has anything to do with the country, Canada will not and cannot prosper. As it is, when Canadians want to advance their country by treaty or otherwise they cannot do so. He said that the French contract for herself, and we may be sure will never sanction any movement of progress that will lead to prosperity unless she derives all the profit.

There are at present over 1,000,000 French Canadians living in the United States, all happy and prosperous under this great and glorious free flag of liberty, the home for all nationalities and creeds, so long as they respect the laws governing the country. This is altogether different in Canada, where the majority of the English have no respect for the rights of the minority. When we stop to consider what would have been the fate of the United States had she remained an English colony, we can without hesitation say that she would never have been the great country she is to-day, with a population of 70,000,000. On the contrary, the United States would still be a struggling dependency—the mere colony for the classes of the English nation, who would take good care, by taxation and other contributions, that she would never become rich. England will never grant annexation, and it is easier for Canada to obtain independence than it was in the days when the Americans obtained theirs. I am not here on any political mission. I come to you in sympathy with the patriotic sentiments in favor of Canadian independence, which were received by loud and continued acclamations. Hon. Mr. Mercier speaks at Providence to-morrow evening.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late Murdo MacIvor.

To the Editor of The Herald: Sir,—I read with much interest the contribution "From a Correspondent" on the life of the late Murdo MacIvor, which appeared in your issue of the 17th inst. It was to me a matter of regret that being absent from the city at the time of his death, I was unable to pay the customary tribute of respect to his memory. Knowing Mr. MacIvor from my youth, and some years ago having attended him professionally during a protracted surgical disease, we had many opportunities of talking over the political history of Canada. He knew I was interested in his life, and he was in a humble way associated for a time with the deceased. It is to make mention of this period in Mr. MacIvor's life—which your correspondent does not allude to, which induces me to pass this letter. From the year 1858 to 1861 he was the recognized editor of the Pilot newspaper, then the property of my father and published as a daily evening paper. Like many others, Mr. MacIvor was eccentric in many things. He invariably wrote his editorials with a pencil and on common printing paper, and in a hand absolutely unreadable to any but those whose duty accustomed them to it. Promptness was, however, not one of his characteristics, and ten o'clock in the morning often found the office minus the leading editorial for that day's issue. Mr. P. A. Crosby, now the manager of the Dominion Type Foundry, then a young boy in my father's employ, was one of the copy boys always sent to Mr. MacIvor's boarding house to obtain the missing editorial. At that time he boarded on St. Joseph street (now Notre Dame), about where McCarthys furniture store now stands. His room was a confused mass of papers, books, furniture, pipes and tobacco, and sometimes Mr. Crosby would have to wait till the editorial was completed. I believe this three years of active editorial life were among the most happy of his life. I think he did not love continuous work of a similar character. With one remark of your correspondent I do not agree. He says "Little he wrote is remembered." The writings of one who is so characteristic and a regular newspaper editor, ought to be remembered by their results. In this way I believe the writings of Mr. MacIvor are to-day remembered by some who have actively followed the political history of Canada. His pen did not a little to draw tight the political lines at a time when political feeling was high, so high, as to bring about that deadlock resulting in confederation and the Dominion of Canada. One of the best contributions he made to journals, was on the subject of "Home Rule," and appeared in The Herald some eight or ten years ago. Unfortunately, he had little sociability in his nature. He made few friends, but I believe he appreciated those and they recognized in him a man of brilliant parts. Shadows seem ever since I knew him, to hover round about him. What these shadows were I, and no one else, I believe, ever knew, but they dwarfed the man and prevented the use of his fine intellectual ability. Still he had some part in the development of Canada, and in directing its political destiny.

CIVIL SERVICE COMPETITION.

To the Editor of The Herald: Sir,—I was much interested in the letter from a steamship ticket agent, complaining of unfair competition by an employee of the post office. It is no doubt hard on a man who has to pay rent, taxes, licenses, business tax, office expenses, and the rest, to find his business cut right from under him by a man who pays none of these things, and to whose support the ticket agent, unwillingly, has to contribute. Perhaps an interview with the head of the department might straighten things out.

ASSURED.

The kidneys, liver and bowels are the avenues through which waste matter travels from the system. If allowed to get clogged or neglected disease is sure to follow. Cleanse these organs thoroughly by the liberal use of Leon Mineral Water, elimination then becomes simple and easy, and the climax of health and happiness is assured. St. Leon Water Co., 54 Victoria St., Montreal.

THE MERCHANTS TELEPHONE CO. OF MONTREAL.

At the request of the Tenderers for the construction of the Telephone Line, the tenders, which were to be opened on July 24th, at noon, shall be received up to August the 3rd, third, at 4 p.m. By order of the Board, ERNEST BELANGER, Engineer of the Company, 611 N. Y. Life Building, Montreal.

PORTER, TESKEY & CO. FISHING TACKLE.

Headquarters for Salmon & Trout Flies. Rods, Reels, Lines, Snelled Hooks & Gangs. Every Requisite for FISHERMEN. Canadian Anglers by H. Y. MILWARD & SONS, FISH HOOKS.

PARTNER WANTED.

In a light manufacturing business paying good profits, with headquarters in Montreal. Must put in \$5,000 and take full charge of finances. Address: BUSINESS, P. O. BOX 112, BOSTON, MASS.

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1143 DORCHESTER ST. Directors: Sir J. HICKSON, President. Mr. R. B. ANGUS, Vice-President. Rev. A. WILKINSON, Secretary. Mr. R. MACKAY, Treasurer. Mr. G. W. STEPHENS, M.P.P. Rector. Mr. J. WILLIAMSON, School Staff: Classics and Senior English. The Rector. Mathematics, etc. Mr. P. M. HANSON, B.A., Senior Optimal Cambridge. Modern Languages, etc. (Appointment being made.) Preparatory School. (Appointment being made.) Drawing. Mr. W. RAHBERL. Gymnastics, Drill, etc. SEBAST. GOODFELLOW, Music. Mr. C. B. PRICE, Organist. Preparatory School: For boys of from 8 to 11. Secondary School: For 60 boys, in 6 classes; not more than 12 boys in a class. Preparation for the Universities a specialty. Mothers share attention to French and German, as preparation for commercial life. Boarding: Superior accommodation for 15 resident pupils, including weekly boarders who may desire exclusive supervision in studies with the opportunity of spending two days every week at home. Prospectus on application by letter till August 22nd. Text Session opens on Wednesday, September 6th, at 10 o'clock.

BRASS SIGNS.

Brass Signs, New York styles and prices, Prompt work. S. H. MAITTEL, Sign Painter, 223 McGill Street.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 117. In the matter of Adolphe Lebean, of Sault aux Collettes, said District, hotel-keeper, insolvent. The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the judges of this Court in the Insolvency office, in the Court House at Montreal, on the second day of August next, at the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvent, and on such other matters as may be lawfully submitted to them. H. COLLARD, Deputy Prothonotary. Montreal, 24th July, 1893.

THE BEST LAGER BEER AT BODE'S.

595 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE.

80 Second-Hand Typewriters of all makes, cheap for cash, must be sold, call and see them. Remington, Calligraphs, Grandall's, Hammond, Tost, Victor, World, Simplex, etc., etc. A. BRYCE, 1744 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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STANDARD BUILDING. M. J. Shanly, Am. Soc. C. E., M. Can. Soc. C. E.; J. M. McCarthy, B.A. Sc.

AUCTION SALE.

Canadian Pine Lumber Limits. In order to wind up the affairs of "The Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Company" the following timber berths will be sold by public auction in the city of Toronto during the early part of August next. Berths Nos. 44, 45, 60 and 61, each containing 25 square miles, more or less, tributary to the Wabigoish River. Berths Nos. 46 and 47, each containing 15 square miles, more or less, situated on Lake Wabigoish. These limits are in the district of Nipissing, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay. The waters of Lake and River Wabigoish empty south into the French River, thence into the Georgian Bay. The licenses granted embrace all kinds of timber. The ground rent is \$3 per square mile, and the Crown dues are \$1 per thousand feet b.m. for pine saw logs. Notice will be given later on the time of sale, and terms and conditions will be made known at the day of the sale.

Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Co.

24 King Street West, TORONTO, CANADA. Toronto, April 2nd, 1893.

THE MERCHANTS TELEPHONE CO. OF MONTREAL.

At the request of the Tenderers for the construction of the Telephone Line, the tenders, which were to be opened on July 24th, at noon, shall be received up to August the 3rd, third, at 4 p.m. By order of the Board, ERNEST BELANGER, Engineer of the Company, 611 N. Y. Life Building, Montreal.

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The Iroquois House. Beloit Mountains, St. Hilaire, P. Q. Canada's Lovely Mountain Resort IS NOW OPEN. New Management, New Rates, New Buildings, Telegraphic and Telephone Communication on the premises. For Rooms apply to OLIVER MERCHANT, Manager, St. Hilaire, or 190 St. James street, 210

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The Saratoga of Canada. St. Leon Springs, Quebec. This celebrated establishment, one of the most delightful and accessible summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the public on the 15th June. The numerous Tourists who visit this beautiful spot annually will find under the new management that the proprietors have spared no efforts in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. Special facilities will be given for all kinds of recreation, such as billiards, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, etc. To sufferers from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Indigestion, General Debility, etc., etc., the Saline Springs in connection with this hotel offer a sure cure. Rates from \$3.00 per week and upwards according to location of rooms. A bridge has been erected this season across the River du Loup connecting hotel grounds with a beautiful park opposite the Springs. Band of Music in attendance during the season. Grand Ball every Saturday evening. Coaches will be in waiting for guests at Louville on the arrival of trains from Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto. For further information apply to the St. Leon Springs, P.Q., or to Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

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EX S.S. Lake Nepegon. The undersigned has been instructed to sell for account of whom it may concern 32 BALES SOLE LEATHER On the wharf of the Beaver Line, on WEDNESDAY, 26th INST., AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M. Terms cash. JAMES STEWART & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL. St. Clair Tunnel Double Track Route. WORLD'S FAIR MONTREAL TO CHICAGO \$18.00 AND RETURN. Single fare from all Grand Trunk Stations east of Toronto in Canada. Tickets good going July 28th & 29th, and valid for return leaving Chicago until August 7th, 1893. 4 TRAINS DAILY 4 CHOICE OF FOUR ROUTES For tickets and full information apply to any Grand Trunk Agent, or at City Ticket Office, 149 St. James St., and Bonaventure Depot.

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MANY IMITATIONS OF CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE OFFERED EVERYWHERE. The Great Original Brought out thirty years ago, is the most reliable specific for Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Malaria, Low Spirits, etc. MADE ONLY BY Kenneth Campbell & Co. 677-679 Craig Street. Three doors west of Bleury.

ASBESTOS, GRUDE.

I have this day appointed Messrs. Wm. SOLATER & H. J. JEFFERY, of the City of Montreal, Merchants, Agents for the sale of the product of my Asbestos Mines, known as the "Jeffery Asbestos Mines," Danville, P. Q. Any communications referring to the sale of the product, will require to be addressed to them in care of Wm. SOLATER & COY, LIM'D, 42, 44, 46 Foundling Street, Montreal, P. Q., as they are my only authorized Agents. W. H. JEFFERY, Agents. H. J. JEFFERY.

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PERFORMANCES ONLY 2 AFTERNOON & EVENING. CLEVELAND'S MINSTRELS. Allied with the European Vaudeville Co., LAW BENDER, WILL WALLING, W. H. STODOLSKY, EDWARD SALOMON, BOB AND STARTING, surprise Columbus First Part and World's Fair Panorama. And the only original Grand Opera, DIAMANTINE TROUSERS, in the great FRENCH QUADRILE, as performed in Black Rock, at the University of Music, New York and McVey's Theatre, Chicago. Seats on sale at Theatre, N. Y. Piano Co., Sheppard's and Hotels.

SOHMER: PARK.

And Zoological Garden, OPEN EVERY DAY. FROM 1 P.M. TO 11 P.M. PERFORMANCES BEGIN 3 & 8 P.M. Great Attractions this Week. OUDA, the Aerial Wonder, FERRY, the Frog Man; IDA HOWELL, Terry Pastor's Star Songstress; FLANK HILLY, America's Greatest Will Dancer and Character Comedian; MISS LILLIAN GUYE, Soprano; MISS CLARA BECKWITH, the most remarkable maid in her class swimming tank, and Lavigne's Great Military Band. Admission, 10 Cents. MENAGERIE, - 10 Cents Extra.

LEPINE - PARK.

Wednesday, July 28. Purse, \$300 with \$200 added if \$15 is beaten. If both horses hit, then the extra money goes to the horse making the fastest time. Race, mile heats, 3 in 1. M. La France, by Little Pitt, 2:19 1/4. B. H. Demaree, by Robus, 2:15 1/4. Miss Myrtle Peck, has been engaged to give some of her wonderful exhibitions. Race called at 2:30 sharp. J. B. LEPINE, Proprietor.

Lacrosse Championship Series Match.

TORONTO (Prospective Champions) vs. MONTREAL, M.A.A.A. Grounds, Saturday, July 29. TWO HOURS' PLAY, RAIN OR SHINE. BALL FACED AT 3:30 P.M. SHARP. ADMISSION, - - - 25c, 35c and 50c. Reserved seats for sale at Messrs. Gen. J. Sheppard, John Lewis and Morton, Phillips & Co., H. L. SHAW, Hon.-Sec. 477 St. Catherine and Windsor st, electric cars direct to grounds.

ART ASSOCIATION of MONTREAL.

PHILLIPS SQUARE. Galleries Open Daily, 9 am. to 6 pm. ADMISSION, - - - 25 CTS. Swimming Made Easy. UNDER PROF. KILLICK'S SYSTEM. Late four years' Swimming Instructor to the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association of 100 members. Swimming frequently mastered after a Course of four Swimming Lessons of ten minutes each. TERMS: Including admission to Swimming Bath, Course of Lessons, adults \$5.00; children \$2.00. Ladies' hours 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., except Sundays. Gentlemen's, 5 to 9 a.m., and 2 to 9:30 p.m. Single lessons, adults, 50c.; children, 30c. TURKISH BATH INSTITUTE. Telephone, 4383.

LAURENTIAN BATHS, Craig St.

Water Polo and Swimming Races, TO-NIGHT. Doors Open at 7:30, Commence 8 Sharp. M. A. A. vs LAURENTIAN, AND GRAND TRUNK vs M. S. C. Diving Competition, Swimming Races. Admission, 25c. Reserved Gallery, 50c. Seats kept for Ladies until 7:45 p.m. Take a Craig street car, which will leave you at the Bath's door. C. SELKELD, Manager.

Not a World's Fair - BUT NEXT TO IT IS CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 4th to 16th, 1893, WILL BE GREATER THAN EVER. Application for space should be made at once. Entries close August 12th. For Price Lists and all information Address: H. J. HILL, Manager, Toronto. J. J. WITHROW, President.

FOR SALE.

1 Double, High Office Ash Desk. 1 Single, High Office Mahogany Desk. For inspection apply to Montreal Herald Co. 608 Craig street

Trade and Commerce FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

Evil rumors thicken on this side of line 45. Bank failures and rumors of failures, commercial catastrophes of all kinds and the gloomiest future anticipations seem to occupy the minds almost exclusively and it is impossible for the stock market to hold up under such adverse circumstances.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, 16 St. Jacques street, report the closing prices today as follows:

Table with columns: Description, Bid, Ask, and various stock and commodity prices.

Exchange.

Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., foreign exchange brokers, report the market as follows:

Table with columns: Description, Bid, Ask, and exchange rates for various locations.

Stocks.

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NEW YORK STOCKS.

A Day of Serious Depression and Very Low Quotations.

New York, July 25.—There was renewed depression in stock circles today caused by the bank failures in Milwaukee and other places in the west. The failures of the Indianapolis National Bank and the Milwaukee Bank at Milwaukee gave local bankers much more concern than any other failures which have occurred for some time.

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Grain, Produce and Provision Markets.

Wheat in Sight—Visible Supply—Wheat Drops Again—Local and Outside Markets.

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