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NOTICE.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON, Business Correspondence to be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY, (Limited), offices: 110 Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square, and St. James Street, West, Montreal; Hon. PETER MURPHY, President, Mr. ADAM DUNN, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING NOV. 13.

HON. MR. MERCIER'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Mercier's speech to the Club Letellier on Thursday evening has made an excellent impression on those who read it in THE HERALD of yesterday. The emphasis which Mr. Mercier lays on the fact that the victory over the Ross Government was not a purely Liberal victory was eminently proper. He shows that it was a victory secured by all the elements of the Opposition joining their efforts to overthrow a weak and impotent Government—a Government that was made up of what might be called the "leavings" of predecessors who were wasteful and extravagant—a Government that had permitted the local affairs of the province to be regulated from Ottawa and which was nothing but a tool in the hands of Federal Ministers. Mr. Mercier gave full credit to his Conservative allies for their part in bringing about the Government's downfall. "It makes no difference," said Mr. Mercier, "what may be the component elements of the Opposition; the one great fact is there, that the majority of the ministerial candidates were rejected by the people"—and this is the great fact which no amount of Government casuistry can get around. The Government majority were utterly destroyed and that is an end of the Government. Mr. Mercier delivered a home thrust at the Government party when he said: "Those who insult the Lieutenant-Governor are not the members (of the opposition) who keep their peace, but the journalists who arrogate to themselves the right to speak in his name; it is these who represent him as a man capable of conspiring with the Ministers and with parties outside the Cabinet to resist the popular will, so as to maintain a Government that is in a minority, and to prevent those who are in the majority from coming into power." No candid person can say this is not a correct statement of the situation. It is well and tersely expressed and covers the whole ground. The men who insult the Governor are the men who assume that he will not follow constitutional usage and that we are to have a Government, the principal men of which are to be found elsewhere than in the Legislature. It is, however, in respect to Mr. Mercier's attitude towards the Protestant minority that his speech is most important and exceedingly satisfactory. Everybody in Quebec knows that, however small the Protestant minority may be, it is influential, is full of enterprise, on the whole wealthy, and properly jealous of its rights. Mr. Mercier disclaims in the most solemn manner the race prejudices attributed to him. He repudiates in the most emphatic terms the sentiments ascribed to him by those political opponents who hate him, and cannot forgive him for the ability he has brought to accomplish the destruction of their corrupt party. "There is not one amongst us," said Mr. Mercier, "amidst the cheers of a thousand or more French speaking citizens, who does not entertain the greatest respect for the rights of the Protestant minority in this Province. [Applause.] Thank God, these rights are not imperilled. But if they ever were it would be found that they would be safer in our hands and would be better defended and upheld by us than by our opponents. [Cheers.]" After pointing to the fact that the Liberals had carried as many of the Eastern Townships as they had previously held, he added: "My Protestant compatriots will not remain long without recognizing the spirit of justice with which I wish to treat all races and creeds, and that I desire to be the loyal and sincere friend of all good citizens, whether they speak English or French, or profess one religion or the other." To all who know Mr. Mercier and the liberal views which he has held on all such questions, these assurances are not necessary, but he has been rancorously assailed by men who are leaving nothing undone to light the fires of religious and racial intolerance, and by such journals as the Toronto Mail, which has striven all this year to erry the other provinces of the Dominion against the Province of Quebec, and to make the position of the Protestants and English of Quebec as embarrassing as possible, and, therefore, Mr. Mercier's statements are exceedingly well timed, frank, and in all respects satisfactory.

THE CALIFORNIA EDITION of the Claimant has been recognized by his daughter and sister-in-law. It appears that his name is neither Tichborne nor Curtis, but Charles Ogden Ferris of Brooklyn, and that he was a bounty jumper during the war. What will strike people as being strange is that the Ottawa correspondents of certain American journals have not discovered the Tichborne in that city. Seems as if their imagination was giving out.

JUDGES NOT FOR SALE.

A very strange story is in circulation in Quebec. It is to the effect that the Ross politicians have secured a Judge from the bench to act as a new premier for the Government of the province; that he is to receive in cash fifty thousand dollars as indemnity for giving up his judgeship and taking his chances of retaining or not retaining the premiership; that a seat is to be found for him in a certain constituency, and that the Conservative member-elect for this constituency is to be indemnified for the loss of his seat in the Provincial Legislature by the Federal Government, who are to provide him with an office. We unhesitatingly declare that we do not believe the whole of this story. We say it is incredible. And we will explain why it cannot all be true.

In the first place, the story speaks of the purchase, for money, of a Judge. We know of no Judge in this province who holds himself in such slight respect as to consent to sell himself for money to accomplish the schemes of party politicians, however high in office or however desperate the fortunes of these politicians may be. There is no judge who would so disgrace himself in the estimation of his peers and of the world. It would be impossible to find a judge to thus put a price upon himself. It is asserted that in slavery times, when sales of Southern slaves were going on at auction, some negro man, or woman, set up for sale on the auction block, catching the eye of a bidder whose countenance promised a kind hearted master, would praise their own good qualities and urge him to "buy me—buy me!" We have no Judges in this Canada of ours to remind us of these scenes of Southern slavery. We have no Judges calling to the politicians to buy them and own them, as negroes are still bought and owned in savage Africa. Thank Heaven, the Bench of Quebec cannot be charged with furnishing examples of such degradation. The very thought of the possibility of such unblushing personal corruption happening in these days of freedom and enlightenment, must excite universal disgust.

It is, we fear, true that efforts have been made to induce Judge Angers to place himself in the hands of the Federal politicians. It is alleged, but not believed, that he has been persuaded to step down from the Bench and to take the premiership, in the hope of keeping the Quebec Government in the hands of friends of Sir John Macdonald. The Toronto Mail made an announcement to this effect some days ago, thus seeming to show an intimate acquaintance with the secret service of the Ottawa Government, but few persons in this province could be induced to believe the story. Judge Angers is not in the Legislature; he would surrender a high salaried office; and his chances of retaining the premiership would be really no better than Dr. Ross'. People would naturally ask: "Why should Judge Angers surrender a high position, a larger salary than the Premier of Quebec receives, to plunge again into the muddy waters of politics? Why would he submit himself to election contests and Legislative turmoil with the worry, fatigue and expense which they involve? Judge Angers is not reputed a wealthy man; then what inducement, could the conspirators offer him? Where would he find his compensation for loss of dignity, of position, of salary, of comfort? The fifty thousand dollar story we are unwilling to believe; then what explanation could be offered for an act which on its face would seem a sort of moral suicide? Our readers will probably be anxious to investigate the subject to the very bottom. Meantime we may state that the report in regard to the proposed resignation of his seat by Mr. Desjardins, of Montmorency, in favor of Judge Angers, provision to be made by the Federal Government for Mr. Desjardins is very prevalent, though disbelieved by all who hope that there is still some political virtue left in the Province.

Let us see what is involved in summing the conspirators' scheme according to the reports to which we have referred: First, a person is to be taken who is not in the Legislature at all; he was not even in political life; he had retired from politics for good. There is nothing to show that the people of Quebec want him at the head of the Government. He has not been through the fire of a general election. The people as a whole know nothing of his programme; in fact there is nothing to show that he has a programme. To all intents and purposes, he is a stranger in the present political field. Dr. Ross had a programme, and Mr. Mercier had a programme; these leaders and their policies, their merits and demerits, were discussed and voted on; Dr. Ross and his party were defeated; Mr. Mercier and his supporters were successful. But while Judge Angers might get a seat, he has made no appeal to the province, and the people have not asked for his leadership. To take this political stranger and place him at the head of the Government and pass by the leader who successfully met and defeated the Government, is something that is fitted to arouse the deepest public indignation. To go to the bench at all for a partisan leader is equally objectionable. The people of Canada ought to have some assurance that when a politician ascends the bench he ceases to be a politician, but if appeals to Judge Angers were to be successful he would be the second Judge whom Sir John Macdonald has induced to leave the bench and resume his partisan garb in the last twelve months, and there is reason to believe that several

other Judges were approached and have refused within that time.

This is a practice to be unsparsingly condemned wherever attempted; it is one THE HERALD will steadfastly oppose; and we believe the country generally agrees with us in holding that there is no surer way of degrading the bench and paralyzing the administration of justice.

The next proceeding would be the purchase of a seat for this new Premier. A member elect would not give way for nothing. Here would be another bargain. In this case the Civil Service of Canada, that wonderfully perfect Civil Service of which we hear so much—would be raided to find a place for the person who had just been elected to serve his constituents in the Legislature but who would turn out to be willing to desert them and turn his seat over on a guarantee of securing a Government office—either this or a new office to be created. In one case the Civil Service having an untrained official, but a supple politician, foisted on it; in the other, the country burdened with a new office and a new salary, that party ends may be served and accommodating representatives of the people provided for.

The whole train of incidents suggested by these reports would be in direct opposition to the public good. Everything here proposed would be with a view of strangling the hopes of the people in favor of a change of Government. All would be with a view of defeating the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls. Every part of such a programme would be framed with the intention of keeping the Leader of the Provincial Opposition out of the power and place he has fairly won. We can tell the Government party that such a programme would accomplish nothing towards helping them, but would do much to increase Mr. Mercier's popularity. If anything of the kind be attempted we shall soon see the province of Quebec ablaze.

MISCHIEVOUS UNCERTAINTY.

Another week has passed and the Dominion Government still leaves the business interests of this country at the mercy of conflicting assertions about the general elections. What appears to be the case is this: Sir John intended to hold the elections at once before the Ross Government resigned or a session of the Quebec Legislature could be held. He then thought that a scheme could be worked to still hold the Quebec Government, and numerous meetings and caballings at Ottawa took place with this end in view. Failing in that and seeing that public decency was outraged by the retention of office by his henchman, Dr. Ross, he changed his plan and determined to bring on the elections at once. With this view he and his colleagues began stumping the country. Then a number of his followers in the present House of Commons, both from Ontario and Quebec, protested against being deprived of a session's pay and allowances. Some of them knew that they cannot be returned and others require another session to complete schemes which require Government assistance and the last chance of which rests in Sir John holding power for another session of Parliament. For what happens after that they do not care. Moved by their entreaties Sir John wavered in his determination to dissolve the House and may in the end meet Parliament again, but his disinclination to allow further damaging disclosures to be made in the House of Commons, and the suspicion that the prospects of his party are getting worse every week instead of improving, may prove the more powerful incentive. In the meantime he and his ministers continue stumping the country and creating the impression that the elections are about to be brought on, while he instructs his organs to deny that he has any such intention. So the country is kept in a state of suspense, to the detriment of trade and the inconvenience of every business man.

THE TOWNSHIP'S ORACLE AGAIN.

The effects of evil associations is apparent in the St. John's (P.Q.) News. That journal has set itself the task of defending the usurpation of the Government by Dr. Ross, and flies to the Gazette for encouragement and assistance in its nefarious work. We cannot wonder, therefore, that it is falling away rapidly. A short time ago it stated, as an excuse for Dr. Ross' act of political piracy, that a New Brunswick Government, of which the Hon. Mr. Mitchell was a member, had held on to office after being defeated at the polls, using the time until they were turned out by the Legislature to fill every office possible with their friends. THE HERALD denied this explicitly, showing that Mr. Mitchell had been a member of only one New Brunswick Government that was defeated, and that the ministry in question had resigned at once.

The St. John's News in reply to this excuses itself by saying that it "gave our readers the charges made in the Gazette" and it follows up this statement by saying:—"It makes very little difference whether Mr. Mitchell was in the Government or not." To such extremities must those come who constitute themselves the champions of political fraud and revolutionary proceedings.

The erring journal to which we have alluded, in order to cover its offence, refers to THE HERALD's statement that the "Premier denounced the Mail's attacks on the Roman Catholic Church and the French people for at least six months without taking the slightest notice," and it asks us to say in what way Sir John countenanced the attacks of the

Mail. Is this simplicity or is it impudence? Whichever it is we will answer it. The Mail, since the day of its first publication, has been the special organ of Sir John Macdonald. It shared his counsels and on no other journal has ever done. Its first editor was an intimate friend of Sir John's, and when he suffered in pocket from his zealous working in Sir John's cause he was given a lucrative Government appointment. His successor in the editorial chair was also removed to one of the best positions in Ottawa, an office being specially created for him. Its managing editor has been one of Sir John's trusted counsellors, and a special correspondent of the Mail has for years been retained at Ottawa in the closest political intimacy with Sir John Macdonald and down to the present hour. When the Government had any announcement to make it was privately communicated to the Mail and by it published. When any contradiction was to be made it was made through the Mail. Even while visiting the North-West and British Columbia Sir John thought it necessary to be accompanied by the same gentleman representing the Mail, and this gentleman, who has been thus employed as the ordinary means of communication between Sir John and his organ, is shortly to be placed at the head of a Government bureau. There is not a same man in Canada who has any doubt as to the relationship between Sir John and the Mail. Indeed, though frequently, almost daily mentioned, it has never been denied, until the recent so-called repudiation. The attacks upon the Roman Catholic Church and the French of Canada began over "six months" ago, in fact as soon as it was found that Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Chapleau were unable to regain the support of their former friends. During the time that the Mail was publishing the attacking correspondence from the Eastern Townships and elsewhere and during the time that the Mail was writing able inflammatory articles against the French, Sir John remained silent, still in daily communication with the Mail through the medium of its accredited correspondent and otherwise, and still allowing all Canada to believe, as they had always with sufficient reason believed, that it was his organ. He countenanced these attacks because of the service they might be to him at Haldimand, in Ontario, where an election was about to be held. He did more than this. He sent one of his lieutenants, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, to stump Haldimand on the same line of attack that the Mail had adopted. To the Mail Mr. McCarthy was indebted for his arguments, almost for his language, and there can be no doubt as to his being countenanced by Sir John Macdonald, for one of that gentleman's colleagues, Mr. White, took part in the same campaign and there enacted the little scene with Riel's picture. If Sir John Macdonald countenanced Mr. Dalton McCarthy and Mr. White, he must also have countenanced the Mail, although no one in his senses has ever before questioned it. It was only when Sir John found that his attacks on the French and the Roman Catholic Church, made through the Mail, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. White, had failed in Haldimand, and were therefore likely to fail elsewhere in Ontario, that he realized the mistake he had made and endeavored to resuscitate himself in Quebec by repudiating the Mail. If the St. John's News thinks that up to this time Sir John did not "countenance" the Mail, perhaps it will be good enough to tell us in what particular his countenance was withheld. He could hardly have been expected to sign its articles.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

It will be remembered that those who advocated taxes on the necessities of life were free in their assurances that something particularly good for the Canadian wheat grower was to proceed from the duty on wheat. The farmers were made to believe that by this means prices were to be steadied, and that whatever might happen to farmers elsewhere, the Canadian farmer at least might count upon good prices and prosperity. In vain was it urged that taxes on food belonged to a past age; the answer was that the Canadian farmer must be assured of good prices, and the price of wheat must be maintained for the farmer's benefit.

It happens that two events have come together, or nearly so. A general election for the House of Commons is believed by many to be imminent, and wheat is not worth more than 76¢ to 78¢ cents per bushel in Ontario, and less than that in the North-West. Turning to the Toronto Mail's commercial columns we find the quotations of grain as follows on the 10th inst. at Toronto:—

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.	
Wheat, fall, per bush.	\$0.76 to \$0.78
Wheat, spring, do.	0.76 to 0.78
Wheat, good, do.	0.68 to 0.69
Barley, do.	0.45 to 0.52
Oats, do.	0.38 to 0.44
Peas, do.	0.61 to 0.62

These are the lowest average prices that wheat has reached in Ontario for some years, and coming on the eve of a general election, the conjuncture is unfortunate for the Government's nostrum for "creating prosperity by increasing taxation on food and fuel. The Mail is now compelled in the interests of the Government to explain why wheat is so unpleasantly cheap in the face of the promises held out to Canadian farmers. It appears that it is India that is bursting the Canadian Government's policy and bringing to naught the assurances conveyed to Canadian farmers but a short time ago. When wheat was \$1.20 to \$1.30 per bushel the friends of the Government were not slow to impress upon the Canadian grower that the duty was a wonderful blessing; now that a little better than half that price is ob-

tainable they are told that India is playing the mischief with everything and consequently the Government policy is not to blame. It is "Heads, I win, tails, you lose," every time. But wheat has been exported from India to Britain any time in the last ten years, and the principle that the price in England must regulate the value in Canada has held good for half a century. Now it is admitted by the Government press that the Government can do nothing to add to the value of the Canadian wheat crop, but that all their past assurances were nothing better than transparent humbug, and that the foreign supply controls the price in Canada as in England. They might as well have owned up years ago, and had they placed country before party they would have done so. But they insisted upon maintaining the delusion in the hope of controlling the farmer vote until they are now forced on the eve of a general election to find an excuse for the low price of Canadian wheat, when they have at last to tell the truth and, in effect, to admit that they have all along been misrepresenting the real position of affairs and seeking to make the farmers of Canada believe an impossibility.

If the St. John's News felt constrained to call itself "stupid," there was no necessity for adding that "what it is now it has been in times past." However, as it omitted to say "and so it will be in the future," we may hope that it is trying to improve.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON YOUR RETURN FROM THE COUNTRY OR SEASIDE, DO NOT FORGET TO CALL AND GET YOUR OWN, AND THE CHILDREN'S PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN, IN ANY STYLE, AT NOTMAN & SONS, 21 BUREAU STREET.

DIED.

WILLIAMS.—At Trafalgar, Cote des Neiges, on the morning of the 11th November, 1896, Myles Williams, Esq., in the 62nd year of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence, to St. George's Church, Montreal, on Saturday, the 13th November, at 2 p.m. No flowers.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HENRY THOMAS, Lessee & Manager. Miss Genevieve Ward & Mr. W. H. Vernon.

TO-DAY. MATINEE AND NIGHT. FORGET-ME-NOT! Seats on sale at Nordheimer's. Next Week, MR. LOUIS JAMES and MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Wednesday, November 17th. MRS. T. CHARLES WATSON. Dramatic Costume Recital!

Box Plan now open at Nordheimer's. Admission \$1, 75c, 50c. November 18, 1270

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL! EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Week commencing Monday, Nov. 15th. An extraordinary attraction. Special engagement of the famous

Australian Novelty Company. Comprising some of the greatest stars in the novelty field of Europe and America, including the world wonder.

M. L. L. AIMEH, The Human Fly. 25—ARTISTS—25. Admission, 10, 20, and 30 cents.

St. John Evangelist Men's Association.

First of a Series of Six Entertainments will be given in THE SYNOD HALL. On TUESDAY, 16th inst.

A READING BY REV. EDMUND WOOD. Subscription to Series (to admit one).....\$1 (to admit three).....\$3. Single admission to each Lecture.....50c. Tickets at J. L. Lamplough's Music Warehouse, Beaver Hall.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO—Captain James Wylie, Commander Royal Mail Steamship "Panisian," Allan Line.

On the Occasion of His Retiring from Service. WINDSOR HOTEL, NOV. 15th, 1896. Half-past SEVEN o'clock.

TICKETS, 33. Subscription Lists at Windsor Hotel. November 11, m 1272

Art Association of Montreal.

THE EXHIBITION OF—ORIGINAL DRAWINGS. made for the "Century" and "St. Nicholas" Magazines, by eminent artists, IS NOW OPEN at the Gallery, PHILLIPS SQUARE, and will continue open until further notice. Admission 15 cents.

DANCING. PROF. DURKEE'S Assembly—Thursday Evening. Advanced Class—Monday Evening. Beginner's Class—Tuesday and Friday Evenings. Afternoon Class—Monday and Thursday.

Pupils can join at any time receive thorough instruction and personal attention. Circulars at Prince's Music Store and at the Academy, 1337 St. Catherine Street.

Pay your Gas Rent at the Company's Office, corner St. James and St. Gabriel streets, on or before Monday, the 15th instant, and save the discount.

November 12, m 1272

SITUATION WANTED. By a business man who thoroughly understands the trade of the Maritime Provinces (trade) is a capital accountancy in attendance with many of the merchants. Address "H. B.," care of the Editor of THE HERALD 1119

New Advertisements.

New Advertisements.



NOTICE.

To Clubs, Regimental Messes, Yacht Clubs, Boating Clubs, Sporting Clubs, AND ALL LOVERS OF CHOICE CIGARETTES! List of Regiments who buy and smoke SPILLER'S world renowned

"Cairo" and "Alexandria" Cigarettes. 10th HUSSARS, QUEEN'S BAYS, QUEEN'S LIFE GUARDS, KING'S LIVERPOOL, 21st HUSSARS, ARGYLL & SUTHERLAND, HIGHLANDERS, SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS, ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, 6th RIFLES, ROYAL INNSKILLING, ROYAL HIGHLANDERS, THE LINCOLNSHIRE, ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, H. M. S. AJAX, H. M. S. CALYPSO, WELSH, HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY, GREENADIER GUARDS, BUFFS, THE GOLDSTREAM GUARDS, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, ROYAL SCOTCH BORDERS, THE BLACK WATCH, THE KING'S OWN BORDER, 2nd BORDER REGIMENT, ROYAL MONSIEUR FUSILIERS, 1st LEVON, SCOTS GREYS, 1st DEVON, KING'S OWN LANCASTER, 1st DEVON, THE AMBERGIAN, ROYAL SUSSEX, H. M. S. EXCELSIOR, H. M. S. PEMBROKE, LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS, ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS, BERKSHIRE, and several of the principal "Militia" Regimental Messes.

E. A. GERTH, Queen's Block, St. Catherine St., Montreal, has been appointed Sole Agent for SPILLER & CO.'S celebrated CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA CIGARETTES for the Dominion. These Cigarettes are manufactured of the finest Turkish Tobacco that can be procured.

Clubs and Messes Supplied. November 18

HEADQUARTERS FOR SLEIGH ROBES! Musk Ox, Buffalo, Bear, Wolverine, Hudson Bay and Japanese Wolf Robes.

SPECIAL LINES OF GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH FUR LINED COATS, OTTER TRIMMED—ALSO—PERSIAN LAMB, ASTRACAN, BEAVER, COON and BUFFALO COATS

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF Ladies' Seal and Fur Lined Garments. A COMPLETE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF DRESSED FURS.

JOHN REIPLINGER, 1873 Notre Dame Street. November 18

TOILET SOAP. GARDNER'S Standard Perfumed Honey Soap

It is said that Gardner "HAS THE CAKE." Well, so he has, but it is also true that if you buy the Soap you will have the cake and HE will have the CASH. Well, how much is it? 5 CENTS! 5 CENTS! For What? Why, for the cake of Soap.

Put up in neat boxes of one dozen cakes. Price, 60 cents. 25¢ compound any Soap in the market that retails at 15 cents per cake and judge for yourselves.

COLIN CAMPBELL, 22 St. John Street. November 13, MONTREAL. 212 1273

J. GARDNER, CHEMIST, Corner of McGill & Notre Dame Sts. MONTREAL. November 13, 273

FOUR NEW NOVELS FOR 15 CENTS. 4 New Novels, All by very POPULAR WRITERS, and all complete in the DECEMBER NUMBER of the

Family Library Monthly. Ask your newsdealer for the DECEMBER NUMBER (Part 51) of the Family Library Monthly.

Now Ready. Price, 15 CENTS. THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, General Agents, 29 & 31 Beekman Street, New York. November 13, c 273

Choice Cut Flowers. SAVE 20 PER CENT. by buying your Bouquets, Wreaths, and Floral Decorations, Home grown, at W. B. DAVIDSON'S, 1756 Notre Dame Street. Branch—2 Phillips Square. Nov. 13, c 273

SITUATION WANTED. A young lady of good address, and with good references, desires a situation in a family, as a governess, or in a similar position. Address A.M., Herald Office.

Playing Cards, Tally Cards, Score Cards, Stars, Pencils, Tassels, Gongs, IN GREAT VARIETY, AND IN THE LATEST AND PRETTIEST STYLES. DAWSON BROTHERS, 233 St. James Street. 1336 St. Catherine Street. November 10, c 272

PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE in the City of Toronto. Great chance for life man with small capital. Apply Harkins & Sons, Colborne street, Toronto.

October

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The season well launched—Metropolitan Art Reception—Opera Singing in German—Sophia at Wallack's—Bachman's Success—Miss Fortescue's Failure in Front—Club Receptions—Winter Fashions—Fair Time—Sculpture in Suits—Elegant Carriage Drives—Reception and Dances.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]
New York, Nov. 11, 1886.

This present week has fairly launched the fashion week, and from now till Lent we may look forward to lively times and plenty of gaiety.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park, near 82nd street, wore a festive appearance on Monday afternoon last, it being the occasion of its opening reception. The spacious building held a large audience, principally composed of ladies, who laughed, chatted, and took a glimpse of the new loan collection, in some instances a remarkable gathering of fine specimens of foreign artists. The Chinese Minister, accompanied by two members of the legation dressed in their picturesque costumes, attracted as much attention, both by the ladies and gentlemen present, as did the works of the brush. Among these works were W. T. Dana's "Unquiet," Henri Lereaux's "At the Organ," Carl Marr's "The Mystery of Life," Jules Breton's "Britany Washerwomen," and Genesio Clairin's "The Puppet Show." To the collection of sculptures is an excellent bronze bust of General Hancock, by Wilson Macdonald, the creator of the Fitz-Green Halleck statue, so worthily admired by Park visitors to the Mall.

And speaking of busts, and blushing for shame that no statue of Washington Irving adorns the Park, many of New York's great writers, the author of Rip Van Winkle, that has been temporarily placed for approval near the arsenal at the 64th street entrance. It is not pleasing. A heaviness of touch is remarked where there ought to be lightness; the lightness of that strength gained by a thorough knowledge of the subject. The upper part of the face (the bust is of heroic size) expresses the intellectual face of the late Mr. Irving, of whom his nephew, Mr. George Irving, is a living example; but the play of expression, and the nostrils and mouth are at fault.

The long, almost Roman nose is exaggerated at the end to such an extent, that at a short distance from the figure it looks as if the historian of the Knickerbockers had turned up that nose in dislike of the surroundings.

Pero the lyrically artistic event, of the beginning of the week, the commencement of grand opera singing in German at the Metropolitan Opera House, ought to be called the real opening feature of New York's winter season. Certain it is that the world of fashion paid court to music, and went out to welcome the Queen of Sheba in fitting array. That Oriental display, in all its sensualization, the feasting of eye, and of ear, was most magnificently done, and never has Goldmark's masterpiece been more thoroughly interpreted. It is a harmonious work harmoniously executed, from the smallest detail to the grand ensemble. With one or two exceptions, the artists are the same of which I wrote you last winter, and as they appeared in their respective roles received gratifying recognition. The chorus sang effectively, while the orchestra was a joy attuned. The ballet appeared in the third act as the poetry of motion, and the rendering of the Queen of Sheba as a whole in a manner not surpassed in European capitals is due to the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Stanton, the director. The vast auditorium of the house was widely over-flowing, and the *haut monde* in gay array was present. To mention the names would be a tedious task, and if I did, as these same names appear so often on great social occasions, you might retaliate by sending me a chestnut gown.

"SOPHIA" AT WALLACK'S.

The notable theatrical event of the week is the production of Mr. Robert Buchanan's prize-winning comedy at Wallack's. It has hit a big success, and probably is in for a long run. The comedy is more enthusiastically received than the reception of a theatrical piece, either at a day or evening performance during this season. This is remarkable for a matinee, as the audience are generally three-fourths ladies, who [timid souls] even if they are pleased with anything on the stage give faint demonstration. But this "Tom Jones" is different. I said "Tom Jones," the great Feilding's hero, because Mr. Buchanan has founded his fine play on that immortal work. The author has culled the wheat, or in these days what would be wheat to ears polite, and with it constructed an eighteenth century comedy that holds the audience from the opening scene till the close of the last act. The characters seem true to what we know of the English gentry of one hundred years ago. Mr. Buchanan has thoroughly infused himself with the personalities of Tom Jones, and has strongly depicted them. Mr. Wallack's fine company intelligently and artistically interpreted the play, while the mounting of Sophia breathes a thorough English tone, of that period, charmingly happy in outside pictures.

Mr. Kyrie Bellew is Tom Jones, and Miss Annie Robe is Sophia. As in the original, everyone is in sympathy with Tom Jones, despite his peccadilloes. Both Mr. Bellew and Miss Robe portray their respective parts with that skill which characterizes their previous undertakings on Mr. Wallack's stage, and of course, are enthusiastically recalled. I may say the same of the other artists, though in a milder way, as they occupy minor places in the play.

FRONT-FRONT AT THE LYCEUM.

With Miss May Fortescue in the titular role, is the present attraction of that pretty little parlor-like theatre.

I need not tell you anything about the fine dramatic work, the united labor of Messrs. Melville and Hale, or of the different translations of Front-Front. It suffices to say that Miss Fortescue's edition has been topped of its good fruit when possible, and of the part remaining, justice has not been done. Miss Fortescue does not interpret her role according to the intellect of an Agnes Ethel, a Modjeska, or a Bernhardt. The graceful young lady has gone her own way, and the personage is lost. In essaying Front-Front, Miss Fortescue plainly tells us what she does not know, and what she has not the power of dramatically expressing. Her company makes the leading lady, and in a modern performance are not to be surpassed. Miss Fortescue is graceful and can roll off a sofa and over onto the floor effectively.

The fair British beauty dresses with excellent taste and very richly in her new role if we except the riding habit in the first act. It seems impossible that anyone calling himself a woman could have made such a suit. *—Miss Fortescue, even men*

dress makers are not all perfection. Mr. Daniel Frohman has mounted the piece with his accustomed good taste, attending, as he always does, to every accessory. The Lyceum has thus far been well attended, and from a monetary point has been a success.

CLUB RECEPTIONS.

That the inhabitants of Manhattan Island are becoming more gregarious each succeeding year is worthy of note.

They like to be in crowds, hence the club of New York that are on the increase, and a new feature of all this is the comingling of the sexes. At one time no ladies ever saw the inside of a club house. Then the Lotos opened its doors to the fair sex once a month during the winter season; then the Union League gave Ladies' days. The Harmonie followed. Now the Canadian Club gives charming entertainments and invites their lady friends. The Lotos gave its first reception on Monday. The Canadian did the same a day or two previous. The Yacht Club is soon to give a musical, and it is likely that the University Club will give a *soiree dante* in the near future. Of course the girls will be invited, and a fine time is in anticipation.

THE WINTER FASHIONS.

With the first snowstorm of the season—not much more than a flurry—furs of fashion have made their appearance. Notwithstanding the cry of the scarcity of seal skin, this soft and becoming fur is seen as much as ever, yes, even more so, if we may judge of the many pieces that go to make up a full set now-a-days. A novelty of the season is

A SEAL SKIN SUIT, consisting of a separate skirt and a basque edged with balls of fur. It is said to have the advantage of being more easily managed than the long Newmarket, and for sleighing or walking in very cold weather is also said to be delightful. The accompanying muff, in satchel style, is exquisitely mounted and lined with old gold and other plushes of the fashionable colors. The close-fitting Newmarket and paleots are trimmed with sable tails and sea-otters. Seal skin garments are trimmed with bars and crosses of black or coral and seal skin, cooncomb buttons as formerly. Seal skin lap robes lined with plush are an improvement on the bestrakin mat when it is net. Boss will be this coming winter more than for many years past. Hoods, hats, and shoulder asps for tobogganing are in better, as well as in all the fancy kinds of fur.

CHINCHILLA FUR is used for the garment of elegant carriage dresses. A toilet for this purpose, a new importation, was shown me by Mr. Lambert, head of the dressmaking department of Messrs. Denning & Co. It is an effect in gray, and as the gentleman observed, by the way, is *au fait* on the mysterious My Lady's toilet, it is in general most useful. The silver-gray velvet skirt is plain, gathered full at the back, a la Britanny, and is bordered around with three graduating bands of chinchilla fur. The bodice is of silver gray ottoman, and trimmed with chinchilla fur, rolling over so as to appear to form an entire chinchilla lining. The neck band is high and of fur. The overskirt is in silver gray ottoman, lined with wide flowing sleeves in front, lined with cherry-colored silk, and the whole trimmed with chinchilla with a motif of gray, silver and gold thread passementerie falling over the shoulder, and ending in points front and back.

BANDS OF FUR are much used to trim short and long cloaks. The most durable among these is considered the natural beaver. It can be worn with everything, is becoming, and after having been some time in use can be dyed black. Kamtschatka seal skin is to be worn this winter in its natural shade; this is quite light.

Reception days and ceremonious teas are now on the *tapis*, and a hint of what to wear will not be out of place. Hand-some as many of the woolen fabrics are they are out of place, and never should be worn on ceremonious occasions.

SILK PLUSH AND VELVET.

In their combinations are *en vogue*. These robes may be made to suit short and long skirts, and can be so arranged that they serve for dinner and evening purpose. The waists and trimmings differ. When used for visiting the underskirt is of plaited salmon-colored faille, the front of which only shows in a feign trimming between two panels of ruby velvet, which meet in the upper part. Between the panels and the back drapery, which is of ruby velvet, are flat ruby faille plaits. These serve to assist in transforming the dress into an evening dress. The ruby velvet panel is lined with salmon-colored faille, so that when it is taken back under the plaits, it forms a wide salmon-colored robe. The arrangement, which merges first into a salmon-colored skirt, produces the effect of a light evening dress. There are two bodices: one high and the other low. The low waist is perfectly plain. The high-necked waist is of ruby velvet, with a puffed trope in the sides which make a charming drape of the model just given.

DANCING DAYS in town are near at hand, and there are indications that gossamer and tulle will prevail, especially in dress for adolescents, silk or satin being mostly used for the foundation slip. A lovely toilet of white satin and lace was shown me yesterday, and the memory of its diaphanous folds have been floating in my brain—the skirt is of white satin laid in wide folds. Down the front is a broad band of embroidery in arabesques, made of pearl, opal and milk-white beads. Draped above this is a hip overskirt of lace in point-lace pattern. This overskirt is finished with a plain wide hem, and the wide ends are arranged in the back to form a full drapery over the *tournure*. At each side on the satin skirt are bead ornaments which hold the killings in place. The satin bodice is sleeveless, with bead epaulettes on the shoulder, and is cut low in a V both front and back. The sides of the lower portion of the waist are draped with lace.

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CONTINUED.

He did see it indeed ; in it rolled upon him in columns, a soft silvery cloud enveloping everything, the sunshine, the shore, and the water, so that he paddled

the wall under the little windows, and a long narrow table ran down the centre of the apartment from end to end. It all seemed strangely familiar; of what did it remind him? His eyes fell upon the

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