

WOMAN'S WORLD.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER.

The Tailor-Made Gown.

THERE is a neatness and a trimness about the tailor-made gown that recommends it to many women as a desirable addition to their wardrobe, but especially is it favored by the woman with a fine figure, for no other garment so accentuates this fact for her as the tailor-made gown. Her much belauded toilettes are more successful in concealing her advantages of form than in making them prominent. Moreover, the tailor-made gown adapts itself to many uses and proves itself generally a suitable and serviceable costume as well as a very stylish and becoming one, and like the ubiquitous blouse its practical merits destined it to enjoy a long tenure of popular favor.

Among the many newspring costumes displayed last week I was particularly pleased with a tailor-made gown, supplemented with one of the new flower hats that bore the usual pile of blossoms and verdure, which had the advantage, however, of skillful and pleasing arrangement. The dress was of fine green cloth, of a rich deep shade, and the back of the plain skirt was laid in four box-plaits. A binding of black silk braid that finished the bottom of this well-made skirt was carried up at intervals and twisted into a conventional design that also decorated the bottom of each of the box-plaits behind, making a simple but effective trimming for this beautiful costume. An Eton jacket of the newest design was of the green cloth, and had wide pointed revers ornamented with the black braid, turning back from a close-fitting vest of cream tinted broadcloth decorated with a tracery of gold thread. The collar was of the cream cloth also, with the golden garniture and at the back two little bunches of cream lace slipped over the collar as a final dainty finish.

The Hat

worn with this dress was a large broad-brimmed shape of fancy green straw with a medium jeweled crown of the same hue around which clustered a tall standing bouquet of blue roses, foliage and mugwort on one side, and on the other a little nest of purple violets peeping out at the foot of a bunch of tall grasses and exquisite maiden hair ferns. A scant frill of fine cream lace was caught with jeweled pins over the brim. Another lady looked smart and stylish in a tailor-made suit of black braided military fashion, with a single long-stemmed crimson rose and its rich glossy green foliage worn as a boutonniere—the only touch of color that brightened her sombre costume.

Bonnets.

What a world of mystery circles around this form of headgear in the male mind is exposed in the following official definition in the Century Dictionary, and which we may safely say was never contributed by a woman:

Bonnet—1. A covering for the head worn by men and boys and differing from a hat chiefly in having no brim; a cap, usually of some soft material.

2. A form of hat or head covering, worn by women out of doors. It incloses the head more or less at the sides and generally the back, and is usually trimmed with some elaborateness, and tied on the head with ribbons. It differs from a hat of ordinary form, especially in having no brim.

And when we strive to discern the distinction between a bonnet and hat we meet with nothing more tangible than the following labored and elusive description supplies for comparison:

Hat—1. A covering for the head, specifically, a head dress worn in the open air, and having a crown, sides, and a brim. Hats are made of various materials, as felt, silk, straw, etc., and vary greatly in form and style; and they are worn with characteristic differences of shape by both men and women. Bonnets are sometimes called hats.

Flowers.

At this season there is a great charm in meeting flowers as you enter a house. There is a sense of gladness and welcome which one cannot define, though it is very positive in its influence. If the hall is light, or the doorway opens into an spacious vestibule, a group of azaleas raised one above another on an ordinary green wooden semi-circular stand, with a few small pots of lycopodium or dwarf ferns placed between partly to hide the shelves and pots, is very decorative. They are especially charming if the single varieties are chosen and only two colors used; pure white and rose-pink are especially spring-like and full of cheerfulness. The large bushes of French daisies (Marguerites), with their starry flowers and yellow centres, also have the same air of brightness, and can be found of a size that makes them dignified and sufficient, used in single plants, even in very wide high-ceiled halls.

In either drawing-rooms or halls where the color is sufficiently subdued well-grown plants of the pretty yellow Genista, set in large Tokanabi-ware pots and on raised stands of the same talence, or any dark Oriental pedestal, give a very glowing and brilliant decoration. Very deep-blue jacinths filled with growing plants of the dwarf Japanese spirea, with its dark, peculiar leaves and creamy, tapering spikes of bloom, are very lovely.

Gilded Baskets

are also very useful and effective. At any basket-shop you can choose graceful and beautiful shapes and have them gilded or painted in white and gold; let the tinsmith fit a movable lining to hold water and you have most fascinating, unconventional repositories for your flowers.

Common wooden bowls can be made into extraordinarily pretty receptacles for flowers by coating them with glue and pressing upon their sides pieces of the green "velvet" moss now so beautiful.

in the woods. The moss should be lifted very carefully and as little broken as possible. If done carefully, though the moss will lose some of its vividness, it will continue green all summer.

Delft bowls and blue and white East Indian jars are beautiful receptacles for pink roses or bouquets of apple blossoms and white lilacs.

A large bowl, say ten inches in diameter, hung in a "French window" or in an archway by four green cords, and filled gracefully with ferns and roses or any summer growth, makes a beautiful object in cottages of moderate pretensions. It should hang low enough for the flowers to be on a level with the eye.

—N. Y. Sun.

Frits of Fashion

The slender woman is the fashionable woman this season, for all the effects in dress show a tendency to diminish the size of the ordinary figure.

Eton and Zouave jackets are favorite adjuncts of the tailor-made suit. Bright bud-cloths are chosen by many for street costumes, but quieter tones are always in good taste.

Fancy braiding is a popular trimming on many new costumes.

Red cravats and ties are up-to-date fancies.

A ribbon belt worn outside the jacket is a favorite fashion with many.

The new striped diaphanous linens make up prettily over a corresponding or contrasting color.

Plain, unbleached heavy-weave linens make suitable and serviceable summer skirts where the thinner material would not be so useful.

ABOUT WIVES.

Too many men never praise their wives until after they bury them. The easiest way for a man to pack a trunk is to get his wife to do it.

There are men who go to a gymnasium for exercise while their wives are sewing the wood.

There is many a wife hungering for an occasional word of approval who will be buried in a rosewood casket.

If men were as ungallant during courtship as they are after marriage, it is doubtful if more than one in ten thousand could ever get a wife.

Generally when a man feels the need of economy he thinks it ought to begin with his wife.—Ram's Horn.

ON MARRYING RICH.

The preacher of the recent retreat for the Children of Mary, at the convent of the Sacred Heart, Boston, spoke a little in his closing discourse, on the subject of vocations. This, for the benefit of the younger members.

"For those who are thinking of getting married," he said, "I have one serious counsel—Don't marry in poverty."

A profound sensation was evident among his hearers. One young woman afterwards confessed that she had with lightning like rapidity run up the list of well-to-do young men in her circle, and, dismayed at its brevity, was marveling how she could follow the good Father's advice.

A practical woman, older in years, admitted that, waiting no qualification, she considered this advice the very cream of common sense.

But there was a qualification; and before the ultra-romantic folk had recovered from the shock which broke so coldly on their dream of love in a cottage, the preacher was explaining that spiritual poverty was the danger to be avoided.

He would have the young woman utilize for her soul the comparative freedom and leisure of her maidenhood—frequent Sacraments, daily Mass, attendance at sermons, all manner of works of piety and charity which her condition permits; in a word, she should form a strong spiritual character, and lay up for her account in heaven a great store of spiritual merit.

Then she is like a woman with a large bank account to draw upon during the days sure to come when she cannot accumulate merit in the same way. For, except in very unusual cases, the married woman cannot attend the services of the church or receive the sacraments as frequently as she did during her maidenhood.

Happy the young woman who has been spiritually provident, and who finds that her future husband has been equally wise. But even if she marry a man who has not been devout, she can do much for both; and this is true, even if she marry a non-Catholic. It is assumed, of course, in this latter case that she does it with all the required safeguards.

In these cases, the husband may be said to live on his wife's spiritual riches. For her sake, in answer to her prayers, grace is given him, and, as in the time of St. Paul, the believing wife sanctifies the unbelieving husband.—Boston Pilot.

HIS BETTER SEVEN-EIGHTHS.

A Western editor gallantly calls his wife his "better 7/8," and even his enemies in Kentucky do not seem to charge him with being, according to his own calculation, a very inconsiderable portion of humanity. He gives the following reasons for the unusual portion he assigns to his "better 7/8":

In Christian fortitude she is as a fortress, capable of withstanding any fusillade; I but a rifle pit, with many unguarded gaps in comparison. Her faith is that of a healthy tree in full foliage

and fruit; mine, like a tree blasted with an occasional sprout that lends hope of fruition; but so frail that the first cold wave of despondency deadens and withers it. As a neighbor she embodies those qualities expressed in the words of the Master: "Do unto others as you would that they should do to you." I am content to do by him as well as he has done by me and too frequently fall short of that standard. The day is never so dark but the bright light beyond beckons her on as a beacon of hope; despondency darkens my vision and obscures from view anything favorable the future might show. Thus in all the noble attributes of life she towers above me as the forest pine above the stunted fig bush. During a continuous companionship of over twenty-two years I have been sensible to these superior qualities, and I have been always honest enough to say so. She combines characteristics quintuple in quality, and in her affections assumes the place of mother, wife, sister, friend. All in all she is the apple of my eye, my best beloved in whom I am well pleased. She is my wife, I see her and have known her all these years. She condones my faults, finds excuses for my errors, sympathizes with me in sorrow and strengthens me in adversity. Hence I say "our better 7/8," such she will ever be to me!

THE SOUTHERN WOMAN.

The Southern woman taken as a whole, and in the lump, is essentially feminine. Her femininity is bred in the bone, so to speak, and she does not relinquish it—she relinquishes it at all—without struggle and disappointment. The native born Southern woman may have sense and sensibility and vanity, and a certain degree of invincibility to circumstances, but she likes to be dominated by men. She must have some masculine mortal to believe in, to look up to, and to consult in emergency; whether the crisis be weighty or of slight moment; whether it be the choosing of a husband or the particular shade of a ball-gown. In the typical Southern household one hears little of woman's rights. One hears little of man's rights, either; his prerogatives and privileges have been established and guarded too long and too jealously to admit of even the suggestion of argument.

To use a New England phrase, one "senses" the masculine ascendancy all over the house, just as the odor of the honeysuckle on the front porch steals somehow into the remotest back room, and the hint of something delightful being cooked for dinner apprises the nostrils up stairs. The Southern woman may have thought a little on the subject of woman's rights, and may have actually read two or three articles on the subject, with a half-formed suspicion in her mind that part of what the writer said was true. She may even regard the woman's side of the woman's rights question as logical and reasonable, and worthy of serious thought; but, if convinced at last that she is entitled to rights, she regards them as very futile indeed, and is fully aware, in her innermost soul, that she had much rather throw them away and be happy, and go on in the old fashion, worshipping her men-folk and being loved by them simply because she is what she is.

In a typical Southern household the masculine element is the pivot on which everything else depends, and delights to depend. This masculine element may be represented by a mere boy of seventeen, or by an infirm and irritable great uncle, or grand father, or husband, brother, cousin, son, even by a relation in law and not in fact; it is all the same, whether deserving or not deserving the male element rules the roost. Whatever the male member likes must be procured at any cost; hours for going in and coming out, for eating and drinking, for repose or play, or social obligation, are arranged with solicitous regard for his convenience as writes Virginia Taliaferro in Leslie's Weekly.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

COFFEE CAKE.

Use a coffee cup for a measure. Two cupsful of brown sugar, one cupful each of molasses and very strong coffee, three quarters cupful of shortening butter and lard, or butter and dripping, one pound of raisins and currants, four cupsful of flour, four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls each of cloves and cinnamon. Raisins should be seeded, eggs beaten separately, sugar and shortening rubbed together, and the soda dissolved in a little of the coffee, hot, so as not to use the eggs. More, but not less, fruit can be used desirably. This makes two large loaves, and should be baked in a moderate oven. Iced, it will keep some time, and improves by the keeping. Good any time.

SARDINE SANDWICHES.

Buy only a good brand, and such are always small. A large sardine is not a sardine—some other fish used under that name. Lightly scrape the skin, cut off the tail and split, taking out the backbone. If the halves are in good shape, lay them on thin slices of whole-wheat bread and butter, and spread evenly with a layer of freshly prepared horseradish, covering with another slice. If the fish is broken, or a paste is preferred, work the fish and horseradish together to a paste, and spread on the bread. If you have no horseradish, make a paste of the fish, lemon juice and a dash of cayenne pepper. The sandwiches may be cut into fanciful shapes and served on a plate garnished with lettuce.

COCONUT BLANCMANGE.

One quart of rich milk, four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch dissolved in one cupful of the milk, with three tablespoonfuls of sugar. When the milk begins to boil, stir in the mixture, and as it thickens, beat in lightly two cupsful of cocoanut. Put in molds on ice. Serve with cream and sugar. A little yellow orange peel may be cooked in the milk for a flavor. Take out before cooling.—The Housekeeper.

VEAL FRITTERS.

One cupful of minced veal, one cupful of milk, two eggs, salt, pepper, one tea-

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spoonful of flour, and sufficient bread to absorb the milk lightly. Break bread and milk thoroughly by beating with a fork; stir in the well-beaten eggs and seasoning with the veal and flour. Drop by spoonfuls, like pancakes, and fry in hot drippings or equal parts of butter and lard.

STARCH LUSTRE.

Heat together 90 parts of spermaceti, fifty parts of gum arabic, 50 parts of borax, 120 parts of glycerine and 750 parts of rain or distilled water, with constant stirring until complete solution is achieved. Let cool, and fill into suitable bottles, which must be thoroughly stoppered. Directions: Take one ounce of good starch, and add just enough cold water to make a paste, carefully rubbing with a spoon until all lumps are broken down. To one pint of boiling water add five tablespoonfuls of this liquid, pour the whole over the starch paste, and boil for not less than half an hour. These proportions are intended for collars, cuffs and fine shirt bosoms. For other articles less of the liquid is required.—National Druggist.

HOW TO MAKE LIMEWATER.

Take a lump of pure lime as large as a goose egg and put in a quart glass jar; fill the jar with cold water and let stand. What is not absorbed by the water will remain in the bottom; then fill the jar again with water. Two teaspoonfuls to a tumbler of milk is the right proportion.

PLAIN MUSHROOM STEW.

First cut off the part of the stems that grows underground. Wash the mushrooms carefully and remove the skin from the top, and if large ones cut them in quarters. Put the mushrooms into a saucepan, and for each pint allow one tablespoonful of water, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, lightly dredged with flour, and some salt and cayenne pepper. Cover the pan and put it at the side of the fire until the butter has melted, then put it where its contents will simmer for fifteen minutes. Turn into a heated covered dish and quickly serve.

EGG FLIP.

This tonic and appetizer is made by heating the yolk of an egg with one teaspoonful of powdered sugar until it is very light and smooth; then add three teaspoonfuls of wine, and again beat before adding three teaspoonfuls of water or part lemon juice and water. Last, stir in the well-beaten white, turn into a delicate glass, and serve. All the ingredients should be very cold.

WHAT TEN DOLLARS A WEEK WILL DO.

In the May Ladies' Home Journal Mrs. T. Rorer shows that a family of two with one servant can live well on an expenditure of eight dollars a week for food in Philadelphia and the East, six dollars in the South and ten dollars in New England. These figures, she says, cover milk, flour, meat and marketing, as well as groceries, and are based upon the assumption that the woman of the family is a practical housekeeper. "Last summer," Mrs. Rorer writes, "I was superintending very closely and carefully my own household, which numbered at the time eight persons, and without the slightest difficulty I arranged an exceedingly attractive table with an expenditure of only ten dollars per week, and this covered everything used on the table, three meals a day. To do this I purchased beef by the loin, taking out the fillet, using it as a roast one day for dinner; made stock from the bones and rough pieces, quite enough to last for half the week. The back was taken off and cut into steaks, and the tough, lean end divided, one portion being used for Hamburg steaks and the other for a brown stew with vegetables. From this one loin, which cost one dollar and seventy-five cents, I had sufficient stock for three days, and meat for four dinners, freshly cooked for each meal, making an average cost of forty-four cents a meal."

Mrs. Rorer also states that a family of six, with two servants, "can live quite well with an expenditure for the table of fourteen dollars a week. When people

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Bank Dividends and Annual Meetings.

LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three
per cent upon the capital stock of this institution
has this day been declared for the half year ending
31st May, 1897, and that the same will be payable
at the head office in this city on and after the
first day of June next. The transfer books will be
closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both
days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the
Shareholders will be held at the head office, 183
St. James street, in this city, on Tuesday, 15th of
June next, at noon. By order of the Board.
W. WEIR, President.
Montreal, 21st April, 1897. 11-5

MONTREAL

CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stock-
holders of this Bank will be held at its office, St.
James Street, on
Tuesday, 4th May next, at One
O'Clock P. M.

for the reception of the Annual Reports and
Statements, and the election of Directors.
By order of the Board. **HY. BARBEAU,**
Montreal, April 1st, 1897. **Manager.**

LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 63.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three
(3) per cent for the current half year, equal to six
per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital
stock of this institution, has been declared, and that
the same will be payable, at its banking house
in this city, on and after Tuesday, the first day of
June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th
to 31st May next, both days inclusive.
The Annual General Meeting of the Sharehold-
ers will be held at the Banking House of this in-
stitution, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 16th
day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.
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