THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLD.

The seventy-third annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday, commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Amongst those present were Sir Donald Smith, president; Hon. George A. Drummond, vicepresident; Mr. E. S. Clouston, manager; Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Messrs. Henry Lyman, J. H. R. Molson, Robert Anderson, John Morrison, John Crawford, R. B. Angus, J. Alex. Strathy, Donald Macmaster, Q C.; Jesse Joseph, R. S. White, M. P.; James Tasker, James O'Brien, E. B. Greenshields, Hartland Deposits bearing in-McDougall. Owen McOarvey, W. C. Mc-Donald, Campbell Lane, S. Finley, W. O. Weir, Thomas Murray, A. T. Paterson, John Fairbairn, H. G. Strathy, M. S. Foley, John McKenzie, J. R. Meeker, J. Y. Gilmour, B. A. Boas, J. McIntosh. John Duncan, James Burnett, G. F. C. Smith, H. J. Mudge, E. F. King, James Wilson, R. W. Hamilton, Hugh McLennan, W. H. Meredith, A. C. Clerk, John Dunlop, Hector Mckenzie, F. S. Lyman, Robert Benny, C. Meredith, J. H. Joseph, R. W. Shepherd, William Murray, G. Cheney, C. A. Starke, L. J. Forget, W. J. Fenwick, Alex. Mitchell, Captain Low, R. Sims, A. C. McCuilough, J. B. Learmont, J. Marler, H. C. Scott, S. H. Ewing, H. Sims, J. G. Grant, A. W. Hooper, W. King, J. Wallace, T. McKenzie, Richard Ware and C. McGill (of Peterborough), Henry Joseph, Richard White and R. Patterson.

On motion of Robert Anderson, Sir Donald Smith, K.C.M.G., president, was called to the chair. Mr. J. H. R. Molson moved, seconded

by Mr. Hector McKenzie :-

That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers:—Mears. W. H. Meredith and F. S. Lyman, and that Mr. A. Brock Buchsnan be the secretary of this meeting.

The Directors' Annual Report

was then read to the meeting, as follows The Directors beg to present the 73rd Annual Report showing the result of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1891 :-

Directors desire to say that in the revaluation of the assets, taking into consideration the unsettled state of affairs abroad and the uncertain outlook for the future in this country, they have thought it prudent to make such full approxiations | Bank. as to give reasonable assurance that the Profit and Loss account need not again be encroached upon.

As the losses and appropriations this year were to a considerable extent of an exceptional character, having been caused partly by the late crisis in England. which depreciated the value of some of having a General Manager of such unold debts not being liquidated, the their various duties that the best results Directors considered themselves justified might be expected in the future. in paying the usual dividend of 40 per

From these Savings departments your results. Directors anticipate very great and ma-terial advantages in the future as the country grows in wealth, and in addition to that it is thought they will be of service to and benefit a class of the community which the Bank would not other-

Keeping in view the growing importance of British Columbia as a future profitable field for banking operations, the Directo's have during the past year Mr. Morrison moved:—
opened a branch in the City of Victoria. That the thanks of this m the capital of that province, which it is hoped will in time prove to be a source of profit, while it will, in any case, be of value to the Bank in connection with its other business.

Owing to the difficulty of securing suitable accommodation for the Bank's business at Regina and Vancouver, the Directors have decided to put up buildings specially adapted for its occupation, and such premises are now in course of crection at Regina, while the plans for those at Vancouver are at present under consideration.

As shareholders are aware, the present Bank charters expire, and the new Bank ing Act will come into operation on the 1st July next.

The Directors think it is not out of place in this Report to state their opinion that there is great need of a uniform and comprehensive Act for the better distribution of the Assets of insolvent estates in the Dominion, and they hope the matter will be taken up and receive the attention of the Boards of Trade of the different cities of the Dominion, with a view to legislation at an early day on the

the Head Office and all the branches

The Di ectors have recently had to regret the resignation of one of their number in the person of Mr. Chas. S. Watson, and the vacancy thereby caused has been filled by the election of Mr. R. B.

who had held the office of General Manager for a period of upwards of nine years, and the appointment of Mr. E. S. Clouston to the vacant office.

DONALD A. SMITH, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT. 30TH APRIL, 1801. Liabilities.

Unclaimed dividends.
Half-yearly dividend,
puyuble ist June,
i891......

600,000 00 **-8** 7,050,687 82 \$19,059,687 82

5,277,564 53 \$28,672,302 90

\$47,652,990 74 Assets.

foreign countries. 8,918,002 21 bank and other banks in

banks in Great Bri-157,761 93 Government bonds, Indla stock, etc. . . . 1,308,000 00 Notes and cheques of other banks 1,082,801 92

Bank premises at Montreal and branches. Current loans and dis-counts (relate inter-est reserved) and other securities and

-\$30,765,SU 92

> \$47,652,990 72 E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL, & MONTREAL, 39th April, 1891.

THANKING THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS Mr. John Crawford moved :--

That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and the Directors for their attention to the interests of

He said: I do not believe there is a man in the assembly who will propose a resolution of this character with greater pleasure than I do this.

olution, which was carried unanimously. The President—For my colleagues and In respect to the reduction in the myself I thank you most warmly and some restrictions were thrown around balance of Profit and Loss account the sincerely for the motion which has just the sale of patent medicines. Venders been carried. In the past your directors have tried to do their best in your interest, and I have no doubt those you may be pleased to elect to-day will continue ing deadly drugs, has given rise to an promote the best interests of the

> THANKS TO THE OFFICERS. Mr. A. T. Paterson moved :-

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Inspector, the Man-agers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the past year.

Mr. R. B. Angus seconded, and in doing so said they were to be congratulated on our securities (nothwithstanding all we questionable ability, and who had assohold are of a high class), and partly by clated with him a number of gentlemen the shrinkage in the value of assets of who were so thoroughly acquainted with

The motion was unanimously adopted. The General Manager-I have to thank The deposits show a decrease in the shount not bearing interest and a considerable increase in the interest bear quite well that no efforts of my own can quite ing portion, the latter, owing in some masure to the fact that in order to retain our deposits we were obliged to meet competition, and also that Savings Departments have during the costs of the institution. There is a success of the institution. There is a success of the institution. year been opened in connection with all thorough esprit du corps throughout the Bank's branches in the Dominion, bank, and I hope it will produce good

Mr. R. W. Shepheard moved: That the ballot now open for the election of directors be kept open until 3 o'clock, unless fifteen minutes chapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued. be **contin**ued.

Mr. John Dunlop seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. On the motion of Mr. John Morrison Mr. Robt, Anderson took the chair, when

That the thanks of this meeting be given to our esteemed President for his conduct of the business of this meeting.

The motion having been carried, Sir Donald Smith briefly acknowledged the compliment paid him.

The Election of Officers. The scrutineers reported the election of the following gentlemen as directors for the ensuing year :-- Messrs. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, R. B. Angus, Hon. G. A Drummond, E. B. Greenshields, W. C. McDonaid, Hugh McLennan, A. T. Patterson, Gilbert Scott and the Hon. Sir Donald A. Smith.

Shane's Castle.

The ancient seat of Shawn O'Neill situated on the banks of Lough Neagh, and adjoining the town of Randalstown, is now a mass of ruins. It must have been a magnificent pile of massive architecture in its day. There are underground passages leading from it for a great distance, and lighted from above by iron gratings at certain points. These passeges are filled with stones and debris so as to render them difficult to exploration. I tried it but soon had to desist. It is said that these passages could hold. have passed through the usual inspection in the event of a siege to the castle, five during the year. present mansion, built by the late Lord O'Neill is of brick, and unpretentious in style. Shane's Castle was burned at the beginning of this century. For many years it had been the scene of nightly revels that were a scandal to civilization. During the past year a change has During one of those revels the Baushee's taken place in the management of the room took fire, and it was with difficulty Bank by the resignation, owing to im-paired health, or Mr. W. J. Buchanan, were saved; the whole building was de-

streyed. The Banshee's room is still pointed out; it is one of the best pre-served parts of the castle. It contained a bed, made up every evening for the benefit of the White Woman that was supposed to follow the family of the O'Neill's, and to appear when death threatened any male member of the family.

"How oft has the Banshee cried; How oft has death untied Bright links that glory wove, sweet bonds entwined by love,"

"We're fallen upon gloomy days; Star after star decays; Every bright name that shed Light o'er the land is fled."

The late Lord O'Neill was an old bachelor. He had served in the English army. In his old age he lived in the mansion near the old castle, and took great pleasure in welcoming visiting parties to the noble demesne and park which surrounded the castle. He erected summer-houses and neat little hiveshaped moss houses and retreats for the people who came to spend a day upon the grounds, often joining in a picnic and entering with zest into the frolicsome games of youth. He never married and was the last of his great race. His old tenants to this day speak in terms of love and admiration of him. The successor of The O'Neill was a Protestant minister called Chichester. He is now Lord Chichester O'Neill, the latter name being adopted. His first official act was to close up the grounds of the castle against the people, permitting the gates to be opened only on certain days, and otherwise restricting what had been a pleasure to the public for generations.

This interloping Chichester, who has not a drop of the "ould blood" in his whole corpus, has a strong leaning to Orangeism which he occasionally exhibits in the House of Lords, where he has a seat in right of his succession to the lands of O'Neill.

Quack Medicines.

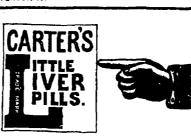
Speaking of patent medicines, a writer in the Popular Science Monthly says :-The unrestricted sale of secret or quack medicines is objectionable. It has now become a matter of serious importance; it renders murder, suicide, and crime easy. People injured by taking patent medicine are not without a legal remedy The Supreme Court of Georgia recently decided that nostrum-venders are liable for damages to any person who, relying upon their cleverly-worded testimony takes their baneful stuff. To quote from the decision: These proprietary or patent medicines are secret, or intended to be secret, as to their contents. They (the venders) expect to derive a profit from such accreey. They are therefore tiable for all injuries sustained by any one who takes their medicine in such quantities as may be prescribed by them. He (the victim) has a right to rely upon Mr. James O'Brien seconded the re- the statement and recommendations of the proprietor, printed and published through the world." It is time that ing deadly drugs, has given rise to an anomalous state of affairs. For obvious reasons, the law should compel nostrumvenders to make public the names and proportions of the ingredients. Even the Japanese are in advance of us in regulating the sale of patent medicine. They compel the proprietor of a secret remedy o present a sample, with the name and ie amounts of ingredients, directions for its use, and explanations of its efficacy. Or, we might adopt the French plan of making nostrum-venders declare the composition on a label and to submit the stuff to official analysis. In England, as in this country, the unrestricted sale of patent medicine has been again and again discussed in print, and the absence of proper legislation there has allowed quacks and impostors to grow and flourish.

Instruct yourself in everything that relates to your vocation, and try to acquire the most distinct idea concerning

Each soffering is a new flower added to the crown which is prepared for us in Eternity.

Every man has in himself a continent of undiscovered character. Happy is

The common courtesies of life are what



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inclient to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Naises. Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been characteristics.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilla are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

ACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Wenkness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

Our Famphlet for subserers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kornig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIO MEDICINE CO., CRICAGO, ILI.

SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.
Price 31 per Bottle. 6 Bettles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.





become listless, fretful, without ener-

gy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED.
Genuine made by Scott & Bowne. Belleville.
Satmon Wrapper: at all Druggists. 50c. and

WHY HE BIT THE WAX.

Superstitions in Regard to Seals, Which are Little Regarded Now.

The hop and the hop town, With all the bounds upside down, And in witness that it was sooth, He bit the wax with his foretooth.

Thus in rhyme has been celebrated the manner in which King Edward III. sealed a deed, which he gave to Norman, the Hunter. Even if not original, King Edward's style of making his signature was comparatively odd, even at a time when any distinctive impression on wax attached to a written document was a 'seal," knife handles and even splintered sticks being dignified into the instrument of sign manual.
While King Edward

the instrument to be used, John O'Gaunt, in deeding Sutton and Putton, contemptuously ignored the wax. But Blackstone had not yet been born to deliver the dictum that a seal was "wax impressed." John bit into the parch-ment itself, upon which he had rhymingly written:

I, John O'Gaunt, Do give and grant, Sutton and Putton Until the world's rotten. There is no seal within this roof, And so I seal it with my tooth.

King William's rhyming deed to Plow-den Royden is not sufficiently well au-thenticated to dissipate the suspicion that some literary joker had not before his eyes the fear of the antetype of the modern blue pencil, when he palmed this off on his publisher:

I. William, King, Give to thee, Plowden Royden, From heaven to earth, From earth to hell, For thee and thine to dwell. In witness that this is sooth, I bite this wax with my tooth, In the presence of Magge, Maude and Margery And my third son, Henry

Since the days when a seal was looked upon with some such veneration as the heathen looked upon their idols, the superstition has been growing very shadowy. The law moves much like the gods of Homer, an interval of ages between the steps, and to the layman, unversed in its wonderful mysteries, the legal effect of a seal can hardly fail to seem less than a miracle. The simple wax wafer must appear to him like some amulet of gems annealed in upper fires." Why it should have the consecrating influence the law imputes to it, he will never be able to understand, and

even lawyers are beginning to wonder if,

after all, they themselves ever understood it. The origin of seals is lost in the obscurity of unhistorical times, but that they were in use for the authentication of writings in the days of the patriarchs is shown by the Books of Esther, Kings, Daniel and Jeremiah. At all times, from then to now, they have had the same purpose, to give greater solemnity to contracts. Traces have been found in the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian explorations. From the East the seal traveled into Greece, thence to imperial Rome. From Rome its use extended among the nations of the continent of Europe, where it prevailed during the Middle Ages.

learning made it possible for men of the lower, and, in fact, sometimes of the upper classes of society, to subscribe their names. Since writing has become common, and the distinctive character of the seal lost, sealing has become almost a hollow form, and legal enactments in different States are gradually tending toward its abolition—Philadelpolin Press.

The Cattle Trude.

LONDON, May 32.—Mr. Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture, will introduce in the House of Commons tomorrow a bill to regulate cattle traffic on the Atlantic. The bill is a short and simple one and mainly proposes to enable the Board of Agriculture to impose regulations on the cattle traffic, giving effect to the recommendation of the committee which recently investigated the matter. The steamship companies are organizing to oppose the bill as the measure will involve an extensive alteration of the internal fittings of vessels in the cattle carrying trade. The Government does not expect to pass the bill this session of Parliament.

WAVES THAT SHAKE THE SHORE. A Striking Phenomenon on the Coast of Donegal.

"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do buisness in great waters,' may suppose that the wonders of the deep are revealed to hem alone," said an old traveler who has garnered experience both ashere and affont, but, as a matter of fact, the average satior has very little idea of the size and power of great waves. On the rock-bound coast, exposed to the sweep of the Atlantic ocean, the billows break in a storm with a fury that they never exhibit far from shore. A few months ago I

the sweep of the Atlantic Ocean, the billows break in a storm with a tury that they never exhibit far from shore. A few months ago I was guest in the house of a Donegal (Iruland) gentleman who lives about five miles from the shore, and I witnessed a singular phenomenon, which I think is peculiar to that doost.

"On the evening of my arrival my host gave a dinner party, at which I was the only alien. Every one else at the table was a native of Donegal, and when the cloth was removed and the ladies had withdrawn, the materials essential to a social evening were produced. I was just about to raiso my glass to my lips when I heard a strangs booming noise, but unike faroff thunder, and at that moment the room was very pininy shaken the casements rattled, the floor trembled, and a considerable portion of my punch was jolled over the edge of my tumbler and fell upon the table. I had no doubt that I had felt it e shock of an earthquake, and I dare say my face was rather pale as I looked at my companions to see how they were affected by the situation. They did not seem to be in the least disturbed. Joke and laugh and story flowed on unchecked, but I noticed that every man was now holding his glass in his hand. Somewhat reassured, I was on the point of again raising my glass when the booming sound was repeated, the floor reorged again, and this time the disturbine seemed in hearer, cleaner, deadlier than before.

"I could stand It no longer. Addressing the guests generally. I said:

"Is that an earthquake? You appear to be seemstomed to such things, judging from the small amount of alternion you pay to it."

"For a moment they all stared at me wonderingly. Then, with a common impulse, they leaned back in their chairs and fairly howled with laughter. I beg your pardon, said our host as soon as he had recovered his gravity. I forgot you were a stranger in Donegal, and knew nothing about the core with which the blg Atlantic waves strike its rocks. A storm is brewing at sea, and the growth which the black in their chairs and

COMMERCIAL.

Grain.—The market is very quiet Corn is nominal. Peas 866 for 66 lbs. atloat. Oats steady 55c for Ontario white, and at 50c for Manlitoba and Quobec mixed. Feeding barley 60c; matting at 62c 36c. We quote: No. 1 Manlitoba hard wheat nominal; No. 2 Manlitoba hard wheat nominal; No. 2 Manlitoba hard wheat nominal; No. 3 Manlitoba hard wheat nominal; No. 3 Manlitoba hard wheat store; 90c 29c affoat. Oats, Manlitoba mixed, 50c 25c. Canada white, 50c 25c. Barley, malting, 70c 275c. Feeding, 60c 26c. Barley, malting, 70c 275c. Feeding, 60c 26c. Barley, malting, 70c 275c. Feeding, 50c 25c. Straight foller, \$10c 25c get but fairly active for export with firm values. We quote Patent spring, \$6 0c 25c. 30c; extent winter, \$5 5c 25c \$5c; straight foller, \$5 25c \$5c; extra, \$4 90c 25c 15c; straight foller, \$5 25c \$5c; extra, \$4 90c 25c 15c; superfine, \$4 70c \$4 8c; city strong bakers, \$5 7c 2500c; superfine, 0ags, \$2 20c 25c 25c; extra, bags, \$2 25c 25c; oats, shelled, \$3 00c 25c 25c; oats, granulated, \$3 0c 25c; oats, shelled, \$3 0c 25c; oats, granulated, \$3 0c 25c; oats, folled, \$3 0c 25c; oats, shelled, \$3 0c 25c; oats, sh

12c2/15c.
Cheese.—We quote at from Fig. to Fig. for ordinary jobbing fors. There is a good export

ordinary jobbing tots. There is a good export business moving.

Hog Produce.—The market continues dull. We quote:—Canadian short-cut, per bri. \$17.30 & \$2.17.50; mess pork, western, per bri. \$15.500 \$17.50; short-cut, western, per bri. \$16.500 \$17.50; short-cut, western, per bri. \$16.500 \$17.50; short-cut, western, per bri. \$16.500 \$17.50; short-cut, western, per bri. \$16.5000 \$17.50; short-cut, western, per bri. \$16.5000 \$17.50; short-cut, western, per bri. \$16.5000 \$17.50; hams, city cured, per bri. \$16.500 \$11.50; hams, city cured, per bri. \$16.500 \$1.5

FARMERS MARKETS.

Grain.—Oats sell at from \$1.15\(\mathbb{R}\)\$1.30; peas, 90c n\$1 per tasket; buckwheat, 65\(\mathbb{R}\)\$70c n\$1 per tasket; buckwheat, 65\(\mathbb{R}\)\$70c do; beans, \$1.30 n\$2 ce do.

Roots and Vegetablies.—Potaloes, 90c n\$1.20 per bag; Quebec turings, 90c do; carrots, 75\(\mathbb{R}\)\$2 ger bush; American cabbages, 15c \(\mathbb{R}\)\$2 ce cach; as paragus, 15c \(\mathbb{R}\)\$25c per bunch; radishes, 15c \(\mathbb{R}\)\$3 ce per dozen; lettice, 15c \(\mathbb{R}\)\$35c do.; rhubarts, 15c \(\mathbb{R}\)\$4 ge per dozen bunches.

Dairy Produce.—Tab butter, from 17c \(\mathbb{R}\)\$26c per lb; prints, 20c \(\mathbb{R}\)\$5; packed eggs, 12; c \(\mathbb{R}\)\$4 ce per dozen; fresh, 15c \(\mathbb{R}\)\$2.50 per box; oranges, \$2.50 to \$5.50 do.; apples, \$4.00\(\mathbb{R}\)\$5.00 per bunch.

Hay and struw.—Hay, \$7\(\mathbb{R}\)\$1,00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; pre-sed hay, 45\(\mathbb{R}\)\$6 06 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs cach.

Live Stock.

Live Stock.

The receipts of shipping stock were smaller for the week past, no material change in values, though it is talked that fat enthe heing pretty well out, prices are going to go higher. For intehers there was a rather slow market, with fairly large offerings but no demand. Inquiry for Sheep. Hogs on the decline, heavy receipts at j cent lower. Calves plentiful. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle export, 5c to 5je; butchers' cattle, good, 4je to 4je; sheep and lambs, 5c to 5je; hogs, 5je; calves, \$5 to \$7.

 $*_{*}*$ lrish . Catholic . Religious . and From the eighth to the twelfth cen- Charitable . Societies, . also . Literary tury it was confined in Europe to kings and persons of high official position.
Subsequently scaling became general among all classes until the revival of

S. Carsley's Column

DRESS GOODS. SEASIDE SERGE.

Just received, a large and beautiful consignment of the most attractive and most fashonable Summer Goods, consist-ing of cream, and various shades of navy.

SEASIDE SERGE, 34c Full 29 inch wide.
SEASIDE SERGE, 35c
SEASIDE SERGE, 43c
SEASIDE SERGE, 44c
SEASIDE SERGE, 49c
SEASIDE SERGE, 50c SPECIAL VALUE.

44 Inch - Wide - 44 Inch 76c Per yard-Only-76c Per Yard

Do not fail to come and see these goods, as they are extra good value. S. CARSLEY.

SILKS: SILKS: SILKS:

Now offering a manufacturer's stock of Pure Silk Gros Grain, at such prices that will astonish customers.

GROS GRAIN SILKS, 95c for 55c Remember the price, 55 Per Yard-55c Per Yard. GROSS GRAIN SILKS, \$1.75 for 950 95c Per Yard-Only-95c Per Yard. Those are all assorted in the most fash-

S. CARSLEY.

DELAINES! DELAINES!

This is the Establishment for new and eautiful designs in French Painted De laine.

All Colored Grounds. All Colored Patterns. All Prices and Qualities. Note the Widths. COLORED GROUNDS.

NEW DESIGNS, ALL WOOL, 32 Inch Wide Only 36c Per Yard. 32 Inch Wide Only 36 Per Yard. 32 Inch Wide Only 36c Per Yard. Cream ground dotted in the most attractive shades.

32 Inch Wide Only 36c Per Yard. 32 Inch Wide Only 36c Per Yard. 32 Inch Wide Only 36c Per Yard S. CARSLEY.

In addition to those we have a beautiful assortment of Ail-Wool Challies

from 30c to 49c. All New Goods of this Season's Importation. S. CARSLEY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

MORE THAN EVER NOW SELLING MANTLES BETTER THAN EVER

MANTLES SOLD.

The quantity of Mantles sold every lay is something wonderful.

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES SAY.

Ladies plainly say that our stock of Mantles is the best in the city.

BEST VALUE.

Buy your Mantles where the largest assortment is kept and best values given, and we are sure of your custom, S. CARSLEY.

TO THE FRONT.

Next week the entire stock of BEADED VISITES BEADED CAPES BEADED DOLMANS

BAEDED PELERINES will be brought to the front in the Show Room for Special Sate, commencing Monday, 1st June, at 9 o'clock a.m. S. CARSLEY.

NEXT BINE.

Next Line of Garments to be ready for Monday will be

TRAVELLING WRAPS DOLMANS ULSTERS

RUSSIAN CIRCULARS ENGLISH WRAPS to be sold at special prices. These hand-

some garments can be bought in all sizes, from 32 to 46 inch bust. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

1785, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777**, 1779** Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

S. Carsley's Column.