BEV. PATHER MACFADDEN,

An Irish Priest of Coercion Times.

Osce Charged With Murder—Principal Character in the Celebrated Maryborough Trials.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]

Rev. Father MacFadden, parish priest of Greedore. County Donegal, Ireland. one of the prominent characters in the clabrated Maryh rough prison trials in 1889, is a great at the Imperial Hatel, 1885, 45 a king on Father MacF.d.len is now in the performance of a mission in this country, and says it is his first duty to raise funds to assist in the constriction of a cathedral at Letterkenny. He bears a letter from Bishop Patrick O'Donnell, recommending him to the sympathy and support of the Irish exiles in the United States. Bishon O'Donnell

in his letter says : On the poor soil that remained to them after the plantation of Ulster, Father MacFadden has done historic service in shielding his people from cruel oppression, and his record in the spiriopportunities of his parish is one that would be worthy of any priest in any country."

pv country Father MacFadden tells an interesting story of the trials he and his people have undergone and of his arrests and trials.

Hesays: I am located in a district that always has been notorious for landlord oppression. It is uniformly distressful and the occurrence of an unfortunate season reduces the population to the verge of starvation. Many such seasons have occurred during my time there. To tide the people through those disastrous years it has not been unusual to appeal to the generous-hearted people in more favored places. Let through a those times the landlords did not abate a jot in their claims, but rigorously insisted on their full pound of flesh. As the people were not able to meet these demands, they had to undergo the alternative of evic tion. It is impossible to convey to the American mind a notion of the bardships

"I found myself bound from a sense of duty to exercise all my energy and influence to improve this condition of affairs. In doing so in what appeared to me then, as it does now, a proper constitutional, righteous way, I fell afoul of England's latest coercion act-the anti-Irish coercion law. This was in 1888 As a consequence I was arrested, charged with transgression of the act, and tried before two removable magistrates. They are so called on account of their being subject to removal if they do not carry out the law to the satisfaction of their superior officers. Of course I was convicted, after a sham trial, on the evidence of a limping shorthand police reporter, and condemned to prison for three months. From that sentence I had the right to appeal to the County Court Judge and took advantage of it. To my horror and surprise, the County Court Judge not only confirmed the sentence of the lower court, but doubled the term to six months, and I passed from April 18 to October 18 in Her Majesty's prison at Derry.

When my release came I resumed the liberty of speech I had so summarily been deprived of. For so doing I was again summoned before the coercion tribunal. This invitation to attend the petty sessions court I respectfully declined, which is not surprising after my fornier experience. issued to enforce my appearance, and then, of all times and places that could be chosen for its execution. Sunday and the parochial church, the very moment after divine service, were fixed upon by the authorities to put the warrant into execution. The attempt to arrest me under such circumstances, in the presence of a large and excitable congregation, was accompanied by deplorable results. A district inspector, entrusted with the execution of the warrant, lost his lite. In behalf of the people, the provocative manner of the arrest may be said to have been highly calculated to incite acts of violence. The history of the occurrence in detail would occupy too much space. Sufficient it is to say I was hurried off to Derry jail again, under a strong military and police es

"After thinking the matter over for one week, the Government decided to withdraw the first charge against me, under which the arrest was made, and charged me with the murder of the district inspector, of which I felt, as I do now, as blameless as anyone in this country. Then set in a historic reign of ternor in Gweedore. An army of occupation was drafted into the place and arrests made broadcast. People were dragooned and driven like sheep into the barracks, and in less than two weeks about one hundred and twenty men were lodged in Derry jail. Then followed remand after remand until finally a preliminary examination was held by the same two removable Magistrates, resulting in the committal of myself and twenty-two others on the capital charge of murder.

"Then came into play England's method of dealing with political opponents in Ireland. The venue of trial was changed from Lifford, in Donegal, to drawn from the landlord class in that trial jury forty two who were suspected then the Attorney General for Ireland, better known in those days as 'Peter the Packer, After being detained in jail for three months I was admitted to bail, the Crown having substituted the charge of conspiracy instead of murder against

"The trials took place in September, 1889, and lasted for a week. They resulted in finding one man guilty of manelaughter, the others ending in a disagreement of the jury. Owing to the inability to secure a conviction after all the packing, the Crown climbed down and offered a compromise. This was him, he will cry "A thousand laudamost favorable to the defendants. In the case of several of the accused the he will say: "Prosperity from God on charge was withdrawn, short terms of it." If there come sudden trouble upon imprisonment were given to others, five him he will say: "The Cross of Christ."

were sentenced to penal servitude, and with others, was given freedom. The Conservative Government was then in power, but the general election soon followed, which was tavorable to the Liberals, and soon after their advent to power the condemned prisoners were restored to liberty. Thus ended the famous Maryborough trials."

Father MacFadden does not know how long he will remain in Portland. He counts upon considerable support there fr m the triends of Ireland.

THE POPE'S EXAMPLE.

Archbishop Ireland Says it Must be Fol-

lowed by all Catholics. In speaking recently of what should be the position of Catholics toward the aged, Archbishop Ireland referred his hearers to the attitude of Pope Leo and urged all eloquently to emulate this high

example.
"Leo," said he, "is the providential pontiff given to the church in this new era of humanity to show that the church is of all ages, as is her founder, Christ. Holding tast to the divine organization of the church and to principles of faith and morals, Leo recognizes the social and the political changes which are coming upon humanity and adapts the human forms of the church to the new surroundings. He recognizes the wordrous discoveries and inventions of the age, and he blesses and encourages them, seeing in them the development of God's own creation. He blesses and encourages progress along all its legitimate ines. He extols movements tending to the higher elevation and the greater happi-

ness of humanity.
"The encyclicals of the Pope, especially on labor and that on the republic of France, prove him to be indeed the pontiff of the age. Catholics should follow the direction of their great leader and aid him in fulfilling the divine mission assigned to him, to dominate in mediate work of the association will be the name of Christ and of Christ's faith this modern world and conquer it to religion.

"There are Catholics in every country who more or less consciously and effec tively keep themselves aloof from Leo's leadership. They imagine they understand better than Leo does the situation of the church in this age. Wedded to contingent and perishable forms which they mistake for the absolute and the permanent, they would have the church and the world stand still. Thus in France to day, despite Leo's repeated invitations to see in the republican form of government, which the people of the country have adopted, the representation of law and order and the legitimate government of the nation, certain Catholics cling to dead empires and monarchies and refuse to give peace to country and church. Well, in his late address, has Leo called such Catholics refractories or rebels. Be there in the fu ure no refractories in America. There are, we must confess, divisions among Catholics in America—not indeed in matters of faith and morals, but in tendencies and movements and adaptations of action to modern circumstances and sur roundings. There should be for us but one tendency and one movement, those indicated by the Pope.

"Opposition to his direction, however much it clothes itself among us, as among French Catholics, with the specious titles of conservatism and traditionalism and religious fear of the new, is nothing but rebellion. Those who resist the cirection given by the Pope are refractories and rebels.

"It is asked sometimes, Are not Catholics divided on the lines of race? Not l at all. I speak for myself, and in what I say I know I speak for all true Catholics and loyal followers of the Pope. There is for me no race, no color and no language. I rise above all such accidentals and recognize as my brethren all who work for God and truth. When French Catholics are with the Pope I am with them; when they are against the Pope I am against them. My position is the same with German Catholics or Catholics of other races. If I differ from some of them, it is because of their ideas, not because of their race. It is well that this be understood. Efforts have been made to identify certain refractaire tendencies with whole races. This is wrong. It is unjust to those races, the great number of which are most loyal to the Pope, most ardent to follow his directions and to work with him. Some self constituted leaders are too willing to pose as representatives of race which they both misunderstand and misrepresent."

The Salutations of the Irish.

A pious race is the Gaelic race, writes Doctor Douglas Hyde in the New Ireland Review. The Irish Gael is pious by nature. He sees the hand of God in every place, in every time and in every thing. There is not an Irisuman in a hundred in whom is the making of an unbeliever. The spirit and the things of the spirit affect him more powerfully than the body and the things of the budy. In the things he does not see he does not believe the less for not seeing them; and in the things he sees he will see more than a man of any other race; what is invisible for other people is Maryborough, in Queen's county, 150 visible for him. God is for him a thing miles away. A special jury panel was assured, true, intelligible. He feels in visible powers before him, and by his county, and on the empanelment of the | side, and at his back throughout the day and throughout the night. It is from this by the Crown of having national procliv- feeling that the ordinary expressions ities were told to stand aside. This and salutations of the Irish language packing of the jury was conducted by come. When he meets a neighbor, inthe notorious jury packer, Peter O'Brien, steal of saying bon jour or good morn-then the Attorney General for Ireland, ing, like other races, he says "God salute you" If he sees a person at work he says: "Prosperity from God on you." If you are parting from him he says: 'May God prosper you seventold." he is blessing you he says: "May God life-lengthen you." If you sneeze he will cry: "God with us;" and when you salute him saying "God greet you," his answer is: "God and Mary (i.e. the Virgin) greet you." When he takes snuff from you he will say : "The blessing of God be with the souls of your dead." If a sudden wonderment surprise

upon us." When the cock crows what he hears in its note is: "moo na hoya slaum," "the Sou of the Virgin saved." If he made complaints what he says is:
"O Wirrastru" (i e, "O Mary, it is a pity.") There is no other race in the world, as my friend Father O'Growney once observed, which has two names for Mary-" Marya," when the name is given in baptism to a woman; ' Mwirya," when they speak of the Mother of Our Saviour. God is, then, in his mouth and before his eyes day and night; he is the true son of those old saints who spread the light of Christ throughout the world He is now by nature a Christian from the day of his birth to the hour of his death. His mind on the subject may be summed up in those two sayings, that of the early Church, "let aucient things prevail," and that of Saint Augustine, credo quia impossible. Nature did not form him to be an unbeliever; unbelief is alien to his mind and contrary to his feetings.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Alumna Association Form d - A Grand Result With Bright Prospects.

The l'lattsburgh Free Press, in closing its account of the doings at the Catholic Summer School of America, says :

The Alumnic Auxiliary Association of the Catholic Summer School of America is one of the most important associations connected with the Cliff Haven Assembly and first of its kind in the country. It is the latest idea of the School to be realized, the first meeting having been held in the New York cottage at half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday. The object of this association is the propagation of the endowment of a chair in the Catholic Summer School of America.

At the first meeting held in the New York cottage, thirty five institutions of learning were represented. There were graduates of Convents, Academies, High Schools. Normal Schools, and Colleges. The Rev. M J. Lavelle, president of the Summer School, presided. Miss Helena T. Goessmann, Ph. M., was chairman, and Miss Mary F. Rourke, acted as secretary pro tem. A committee, of which Miss Greatman was to be chairman, was app inted to formulate a constitution for the government of the association. Other members of the committee were Miss Cronvn, of Buffalo, Mrs. J B. Reilly, of Plattaburgh, Miss O J Hall, of New York Miss Wallace, of New York, Miss Lanch, of New Haven, and Miss McIntyre, of Poiladelphia.

Father Lavelle in his opening talk gave the object or true idea of the organization. He sees that much good can be accomplished by the circulation of the true idea among the colleagues, acquaintances, and the different institu tions of learning with which the mem bers of the associated Alumnie are affi listed. He stoke of ways and means by which this idea might be made known or calculated

Father Morgan M Sheedy, of Altoona, Pa, expressed his co operation and said that every member should be a missionary for the Reading Circle movement. For the larger the membership of the Reading Circle the larger the attendance of father a coming reprimand. at the Summer School.

Miss Broderick, of New York, was next introduced and offered the association ing! How little proof they think neces of high qualities and enterprise, both \$110. Special value 69n. her hearty support

Miss Cronyn, of Buffalo, assured the association of her interest in the movement and spoke of the Buffalo Association established fourteen years ago and having for its nucleus the graduates of the convent of Gray Nuns.

The Gray Nuns, of Plattsburgh, said that they would propagate the movement among their students.

Mr. Mosher, of Youngstown, O., Secretary of the Summer School, said that it gave him much pleasure to encourage the formation of this organization; that the training, environment, social and domestic life of the members of the Alumnic Association would be of great advantage to the Summer School. He suggested that it would be a financial benefit to the Summer School if a chair were endowed. This suggestion met approval of all the members present. He said that it would be advisable to establish this Alumnæ Association in all cities, while at the same time keeping the organization as one whole.

Father McMillan. of New York, spoke of the good accomplished by Miss Per kins, who, at the suggestion of the Paulints, wrote a document for the Catholic World in regard to a post graduate course.

Father Kiernan, of Rochester, spoke in favor of the endowment of chairs. He said that while not speaking with authority, yet he was confident that the Sacred Heart Convent and the Nazareth Academy of Rochester would co-operate with this Alumna Association move-

At the meeting yesterday, the committee on constitution submitted their report, and the constitution was adopt-The name of the association is to be the Alumra Auxiliary Association of the Catholic Summer School of America. The following officers and directors were elected:

OFFICERS.

President-Miss Helena T. Goessman, l'h. M.; let Vice-l'resident-Miss Elizabeth Cronyn, Buffalo; 2nd Vice President, Miss Ella McManon. Boston; 3rd Vice-President, Miss Mary Rourke, New

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said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 200. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparille A-head of Pearline?

Never! Not a bit of it! That is out of the question. Probably not one of the many washing-powders that have been made to imitate Pearline would claim to excel it in any way. All they ask is to be considered "the same as" or "as good as" Pearline. But they're not even that. Pearline is today, just as it has been from the first, the best thing in the world for every kind of washing and cleaning.

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DIRECTORS.

Miss Agnes Wallace, New York; Mrs. C. H. Bonesteel, Plattsburgh Birracks; Miss Yawman, Rochester; Miss Anna Morray, New York; Miss Clare, Phila-delphia; Miss Anna Mitchell, Brooklyn; Miss Lynch, New Haven.

Delegat a will soon be appointed from various cities, whose duty it will be to further the object of the association.

Our Young People.

(Catholic Review.)

Irksome though it be to them, and querelous, for the time being, though it make them, our young people Lave, no doubt, enough grace left to listen attentively to what we have to say about, and for them.

Their parents and solicitous seniors cannot drive from their mir de anxieties. or rid their hearts from vearnings on hehalf of their growing sons and daughters and their companions. Nor can they silence the promptings of conscience which speak constantly of responsibility and duty in this consection.

Gladly would they cares and in gentle words instruct and enterts in the . They would, if wanted, join in their sports. They would take part in their debates, counsel them in their doubts guide them in their investigations and bear with them, or for them, their troubles and difficulties But the word bas cone forth Ringing down through the ages, louder now than ever before, it tells them: Ye are old fogies! This is a different age. Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illia. Sentiment is foolishness, to-day. You would only spill our sport by your presence. We know it all, and you may trust us to keep out of barm's way. Be sides, why worry about us? You have done all you can for us. We are men now and you are no longer responsible for actions. It is our own fault if we falter or fall by the way

Ah, well, all the same, parents and friends will be solicitous about the young people and, somer or later no doubt, the good of their solicitude and continued interest is made apparent.

There are relenting moments even for young people. Mother's starting tears father's sudden gravity, touch even the heart of their child, "good form," the dignity of twenty-one, and "the require ments of society" are forgotten long enough to stay mother's tears and ward

how often their love goes without say great increase by continued application they have decided that they would die for their parents and they count on being ties. It is great happiness to us to lee! able to do great things for them "when their ships come in " And, away down in their hearts, their parents believe this of them. But these great tests seldom come Meantime, are not these same young people silvering their parents' hair, by their tailures in the smaller, perhaps, but constantly occurring occa-

sions for deference and service? Guiltless they are, it is hoped, as the innocent pranks and filial traits of their infancy and childhood are recurred to They are sure of their parents' blessing, come what may, and it need not add to their griefs if those parents die before any great test of their secreted love be met and accepted. For, if the parents have done their part, they shall then be rejoicing, and still praying for their children.

How to do their part! That is herein the principal question at issue. The Reverend Michael P. Hefferman in an article in the Catholic World thus considers it in reference to sons. He says:
'What we want is an organization

which shall take hold of every boy in the parish as soon as he has made his First Communion and has left school, and keep him until he is old enough to join the Holy Name Society, or some other organization for young men attached to the church; a society pure and spiritual in its first and fundamental principles, yet containing in itself such inducements as are likely to attract the boy and keep him deeply interested in it, a society which shall bring him willingly to his duty once a month and offer the pastor or spiritual director an opportunity to give him, periodically. instruction specially suitable for him. The boys want not only light to see their way-they want strength to push onward; and hence the necessity of monthly Communion and a stronger relationship with their natural leadersthe priests. Without the Sacraments all our preaching and all our se called literary societies, amusements and attractions for the young men, are a beautiful bosh and waste of precious time."

The frequentation of the Sacraments is what is really needed for young and old to keep them good, and whatever secures the frequentation of the Sacraments should be attempted and lostered. Therefore, this must be insisted on in all Catholic societies if it be hoped to make them successful in the highest and truest sense of the word One admirable result of this rule will

"SATISFACTORY RESULTS."

So says Dr. Curlett, an old-and honor ed practitioner, in Believille, Ontario, who writes: "For Wasting Diseases and Scrofula I have used Scott's Emulsion with the most satisfactory results.

York; Secretary, Miss Mary Burke, New be to secure only good companion-York: Treasurer, Miss Gertrude McIn- ship for the members, which is indeed a mest important consideration. It will also prevent a perversion of the sims of the a cicty and guarantee refined entertainments and elevated

s udies. We are in hearty accord with the suggestions of Reverend Father Heff rman and we hope that an association such as he des ribes, or one that will achieve the results he hopes for, will find welcome and many members in every parish.

A MARTYR TO DUTY.

How a Scotch Priest Surrendered His 1.11 .

A noble instance of self-sacrifice is re

ported from the far north of Scotland in the details of the death of the Rev. Geo Rigg, Catholic priest of the partsh of Durbreg, in South Uist, one of the Outer Hebrides. The family of one of his parishtoners, a Hebridean catter, consisting of the man, are wife and child were all attacked by typhus fever. The neighbours were loth to approach the cottage in which the stricken family lay 111, and for weeks, with the execution of the doctor, who paid his daily visit, the priest, unassisted, nursed the sick household. As a rosuit, he comtracted the lever in its worst farm, and died a few days ago in the presence o his sister and the priest in charge of the South Ust parish, who had bun mirred him devicedy. Father Rigg was the tephew of the late Right Rev. George Rigg D D., Bishop of Dankeld, and was a man of singular refinement and culture. To him his sel-imposed duty must have proved extraordinardy repul sive, and he may freely be considered to have died a martyr to charity.-Irish Exchange.

DELIGHTED WITH CANADA.

Lord Kelvin, Sir John Evans and other members of the British Association were passengers by the steamer which left Victoria, B.C., last Saturday, for England. Lord Kelvin gave the News Advertiser the following message to Canada. He said: "We leave the mainland of Canada with great regret having had a most delightful trace Passing through Canada from the cast to the extreme west, we have been greatly interested in seeing such splendid signs of presperity already achieved Yes, the young love the old. But, oh, and so much good and sure promise of sary to give of their love! In their hearts | prudent and bold, and or persevering energy in overcoming national difficulthat our fellow subjects throughout the Dominion are united in heartfelt loyalty to Queen Victoria, and that now at last atter 100 years' waiting, devoted attach ment to the Mother Country and deter mination to remain part of the British Empire is becoming more and more clearly associated with material inter-

A MISAPPREHENSION.

Mrs. Giles-'Wot be the Squire shout Mr Giles-" Why 'e wants a Sam?" seat in Parliament, 'e d. w." Mrs. G .-Lawks-a mussy! ain't 'e got enough seats in his own 'ouse for any mortial

An old Scotchwoman who had put herself to considerable inconvenience and gone a good way to seek a sick friend, learned on arriving that the alarming symptoms had subsided. "An hoo are ye the day, Mrs. Crawford?" she enquired, in breathless anxiety. "On, I'm quite weel noo, thank ye, Mrs. Groset." "Quite weel!" exchaimed the breathless visitor, "after me basin' come sae far to see ye!"

There's no question about it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. This is proven by its wonderful cures of olood diseases.

A chemist, it is said, recently discovered a method to treat eggs to pre-vent them from becoming stale. This discovery is to be publicly exhibited at the American Institute Fair, which opens September 20, at Madison Square Garden. The same chemist has likewise succeeded in treating lard so that it cannot oxidize or spoil. In addition, the chemist has compounded an egg prepara-'tion for culinary purposes in the shape of a syrup ready for use. It takes the place of both fresh eggs and sugar, and it is said to be a boon to cooks.

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tiful selection of all the latest combinations, colors, new and stylish, 65c. New Mustapha Cloth, in bright colored grounds with heavy boucle raised put-

New Franconia Cloth, one of the latest 'aris novelties in beauti'nleff ct. with oright colored tinsel interwoven, \$1.65.

terns, in black and dark colors, 96c.

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