MY NATIVE HILLS.

Fill high your glauses,
Time swiftly passes,
And drink a health to our far off home,
Her lakes and mountains,
Her vales and fountains,
O'er which in boyhood we loved to roam.

Poor exiles pining
A distant clime in.
Far, far every from their sparkling rills;
V.e will banish adness
And drink with gladness
To the days we spent on our native hills.

Some broken-bearted Home oroxen-nearred
From home have parted,
Tho will ne'er again tread their native strand,
More fundly dreaming,
Bright visions framing,
Of fame and fortune in a foreign land.

Yet o'er them stealing, Comes kinder feeling Of bitter grief for their country's ills, As with bosoms beaving They take when leaving A last FOND LOOK at their native bills.

Oh, holy Ireland!
Our home and sireland,
Where'er we wander forever dear,
Haunts of my childhood,
The glen and wildwood, In memory's musings yet still are near.

Oh, had I riches,
My fondest wishes,
E'er Desuh's coid hand my life's current chills,
To spend at leisure
In joy and pleasure Life's waning years in my native hills.

Then while time passes
Fill high your glasses,
And pledge to Erin a bumper bright;
May heaven bless her, Want ne'er oppress her, Soon may she revel in Freedom's light.

Her daughters glorious,
Her sons victorious,
The peasant lord of the soil he tills;
Then give me dying,
The green flag flying,
And a freeman's grave 'mid my native hills.

AGRIOULTURE.

MINTS FOR THE MOSTEL OF APRIL. Spring work comes without hurry to the farmer who is prepared. Much of the mischlef laid to unfavorable seasons rightly belongs to a lagard beginning. A well started crop rarely falls to be satisfactory in spite of weather, and a late

one is rarely so. one is rarely so.

Farly Plantingand Sowing.—With the soil well prepared, early so ing is most desirable with many crops. Some tender ones make a poor at rundless the ground is warmed by the sun and air and a late frost may do harm. But it is rarely wise to delay because of what may happen, when promptness promises the best receiv!

The condition of the soil is always to be taken into account. Fields that are drained, either naturally or srtificially, may be safely sown when a wet soil cannot be. Wet soils are cold. Some deny this, on the ground that the water is aswarm as the soil, and has no refrigerating effect. But it is the circuittion of air in the soil that warms it, and if it is so filled with water that air cannot enter, it remains cold, until the water has evaporated.

water has evaporated.

The first crop to be sown, is siring wheat, then oats; after these come beets and polatoes. Wherever spring wheat will succeed it is a desirable crop, even when sown in April. Out of its natural district, which is marked out by peculiarity of climate more than any other condition, it is of no use to sow it, unless in a small way to experiment with new varieties of unusual promise.

promise.

Barley:—A fine condition of the soil is indispensable for this crop. Old barley growers know all about this, but many want to grow barley because it is a profitable crop when successful. It will succeed in any good, well prepared soil, but a mellow clay loam which can be brought to good tilth is to be preferred. But good crops of bright grain may be grown on lighter loams if in good heart. It may be made an excellent soiling crop to follow clover, and as a change from eats. We prefer to sow thick!, say 2) bushels per acce, but opinions vary in this respect, and from 1} to 2} bushels is the range.

Fix —It is supposed that flax is a "hard" crop

from 1) to 2) bushels is the range.

Flax —It is supposed that flax is a "hard" crop on land. It is true in one sense, but it will not injure a cool, moist soil that has a fair proportion of vegetable matter in it. It has been grown with oats and threshed for feeding, and there are few more profitable crops than this mixed one. A large demand is springing up for both seed and fibre. It should not be lost sight of that mills will not come until there is same material to be worked up, and if the farmers of any locality wish for a factory near them, they must first grow the needed material. It is fortunate that it ax can be grown for feed, and even the striw used for 'odder when mixed with oats, so that a good foundation may be laid for a supply

Medicines are to be avoided as a rule, excepting in extreme cases. "Spring Physicing" is an old notion which should rest with our ancestorn If due attention has been given to feeding and general care, stock will come out in good order after their season of dry feeding and confinement.

Menses.—When hard work commences, dry food with be needed. It hardens the muscles and prevenue excessive perspiration. The skin, tender from long rest, is easily chafed and galled. Cold water and Vete-inary Cosmoline will keep galls in check and heal raw spots. Clean, soft harness, prevents galls. Shoes that have been long on ought to be removed, and in paring the hoof lot no knife touch the frog. It will wear away fast enough.

away fast enough.

Cows.—Gargot and abortion trouble the dairymen. We believe in prevention. The former may surely be prevented by due care. As soon as the udder contains milk, it should be relieved by drawing off a part of it, if there is any tendency to hardness. These diseases are often a consequence of weakness. A fat animal may be weak for want of food. When a cow's time approaches and the feed is suddenly reduced, disturbance of the system is caused. Circulation becomes irregular, and congestion occurs in the most succeptible organs. The udder is the principal one of these at this period, and an attack of garget is very sure to occur. This may not slways be so, but long experience and observation convinces us that it generally is. The remedy is obvious.

Sheep and Lambs.—As lambs grow and thrive, ewes suffer. All the growth of the lamb comes from the ewe. The suggestion should carry its own moral, viz., feed the ewe. There is no food so nourishing for a lamb as the dam's milk, and plenty of it produces the finest lambs. Cow's milk may do for a store lamb, but not for a market lamb. Ticks will become troublesome and fret the flock. The use of a a strong decoction of tobacco will destroy these pests.

Swing.—Corn is high but so is foright and as

tion of tobacco will destroy these pests.

Swine.—Corn is high, but so is freight, and as 800 lbs. of corn may be carried in a park barrel, it is a question if it will not pay to feed 50 cent corn to four cent pigs. Every bushel of corn relieves the market of a surplus, and makes the remainder more saiable. This is to be considered. Also the fact that there it a kind of pig that may be fed the most profitably and that one kind is the one to discover and choose. Hereafter farmers will save their profits in all probability, just as is done in other manufacturing business. Animals are living farm machines.

Poultry.—Vermin run riot among the poultry and many poor fowls die of diseases caused by the constant worriment or lice and fleas. As the weather grows warm this is to be looked after, and the flock freed from the pests. Free use of kerosene oil or crude petroleum, about the roots and crevices of the nests, and clean earth in the runs and houses will effect a deliverance.

Machinery.— after the winter's rest an over-hauling of the machines will be proper. Dust and rust should be cleaned off, and oil and tallow used liberally. It should be understood that there is more wear from rust than from use, with farm machinery,

(To be continued next week.)

WIT AND HUMOR.

It is surprising how many people there are in this world that do not like to work between meals.

A maiden lady of our acquaintance has resolved to change her name to "Conclusions," having heard that men semetimes jump that way.

A man never feels more unhappy than at the moment at which the rain scage into his hat and indolently drops down to his nose.

A RURAL CONUNDRUM .- "What did the snowstorm say to the farmer?" It said-" If you've any steers to shed, prepare to shed

A camel can make 100 miles per day if he has fire-crackers tied to his tail, but he'd rather go about ten and then loaf around the rest of the day.

"Jane," said he, "I think if you lifted your feet away from the fire we might have some heat in the room. And they hadn't been married two years, either. When a new dramatic company "takes the

road," they should see that the road is kent in good repair, for the chances are that they will need it to walk home on. Maggie Mitchell owns to being 43 years

APPARITIONS AND MIRACLES AT KNOCK, CLAREMORRIF.

THE APPEARANCES OF THE 9TH AND 1278 FEBRUARY.

(From the Tuam News) Annexed is the deposition of Mr Martin Hes-

Annexed is the deposition of Mr Martin Hession, a young but very intelligent assistant in
Mrs Murphy's establishment, in this town, who
sided Knock on Monday, 9th February, and
slao on Thursday, 12th February;
I arrived at about 6 o'clock, p.m., on Monday,
the 9th Feb, at Knock chapel, which has recently become a centre of religious attraction.
There was a large number of persons present.
There was a large number of persons present.
The evening was very wet and cold. I remained
in the chapel for a considerable time. I saw at
about 8 o'clock on that evening at the south
gable of the chapel beautiful lights in many
colours. They were at times exceedingly bright.
Stars also appeared both inside and outside the
chapel. The lights continued coming and going
at about quarter past twelve that night I saw
a thick vapour all over the gable of the chapel.
I took to be the Blessed Virgin. The
figure was very beautiful. A mantle covered the
figure was very beautiful. A mantle covered the
figure all over; the mantle was dark white. I
saw two other figures, one on each side of the
Blessed Virgin, but they were not quite distinct.
A star of three different colours appeared under
one of the figures; green, red, and white. The
gable was, in fact, covered with stars. These
appearances continued until about half-past six
in the morning. I remained up all night looking at the figures and lights. At about five
o'clock in the morning three circles of stars appeared, as I thought, a half a mile over the top
of the chapel. The circles of stars swayed to and
fro in the air. There appeared at the same time
over the cross on the gable of the chapel a row
of stars which moved to the east of the gable
and reached one of the figures which was said
to be St. John. At about half-past six in the
morning a shower of hall and rain came, and
all who had been outside with mys-if went into
the chapel, and at seven o'clock, when I went
out sgain, there was nothing to be seen of the
beautiful lighta.
I visited Knock again on the tollowing Thu

the chapel, and at seven o'clock, when I went out sgain, there was nothing to be seen of the beautiful lights.

I visited Knock again on the following Thursday, I'th February. It was dark when I reached there, and at about a quarter past eight o'clock went out from the chapel and looked at the gable. I was there but about ten minutes when I saw three figures of the shape of, but much larger than, those which I had seen on Monday night. The central figure was considered to be that of the Blo-sed Virgin. It was very brilliant. The other figures were not quite visible. After about five minutes they all disappeared. I went to the A chdeacon, met him on the road, and spoke to him about what I had use on Monday night. Whilst speaking to his reverence a beautiful star appeared which itiuminated the who'e place. The Archdeacon saw it and he took off his hat and asked me and a few others if we saw the light. I then returned to the chapel, where I saw beautiful lights on one of the side windows. I have since visited the chapel, and also have seen stars inside the chapel, over the altar.

A correspondent of the Wexford People gives the following recount of a visit to Knock in

A correspondent of the Wexford People gives the following account of a visit to Kuock:the following account of a visit to Kuock:

Having heard so much about the appartitions and miracles at the charel at Knock. I was induced to undertake a pilerimage with my child to that 'avoured spot to test with my own eyes the correctness of the reports of the great cures that were wrought, and to see, and obtain relief for my child's infirmity from the mother of God. The little hardships accidental to the journey are not worth repenting here, but when 1 arrived there were large crowds congregated, not sithstanding that the weather was very inclement. They were praying in groups round the little church, and many were relating the wonders which had taken place. A very respectable man from Manchester, whose name, from a fer ling of delicacy, I did not ask, related how he had been blind since last May, and that he arrived there on Saturday and wended his way to the little chapel, full of confidence and faith, and prayed On Sunday morning he again entered, and taking out his prayer hook to have it blessed by Father Cavanagh, the good parish priest, he observed that the cover of it pre-sented a greenish hue. He again prayed, and when he opened it he was able to read the prayers of Mass. I may state myself that my child, who was bad for the past six months with hip disease, was enabled to put his feet under him immediately after making the "rounds," and that a visible improvement of the diseased rart has taken place ever since. I am not dispresed to any more at present about my own child's case than that there is a visible and great improvement in the part affected.

The correspondent of the London Daily News in a second letter, dated Claremorris, Saturday,

The correspondent of the London Daily News in a second letter, dated Claremorris, Saturday, says:—

special process and that the a the fire planel on each of the result is the process of the proce

so. I took off a little bit of the cement, and put it into the water, and he drank it. In a short time I was in the neighbourhood again, holding station, just as I was on the previous occasion, and after the station I was taking tes with the curate, when I asked him how the boy was, and he answered 'Oh, that boy is quite well.' The natural healthy colour had returned to him, and in a few days he was walking about as well as ever." Archdescon Cavanagh said there were many other cases of which he had not told me.

Hints on Household Matters.

Turnips on the Griddle.- I had seen for some time a statement going the rounds of newspapers, that a turnip used in rubbing the griddle, while cooking griddle-cakes, would give the desired smoothness and do away with the unpleasant smoke. I doubted it. but a trial soon convinced me that the statement was correct. I found, however, that at times it was necessary, when beginning, to put a very little grease on the turnip, but this made no appreciable smoke.

Putting Away Tubs .- A very little thing, yet worth knowing. One week my regular washer woman could not come, but sent a substitute. When she returned, on the following week. I found her tugging away at a nest of tubs, finding it almost impossible to pull the inner one from the enclasping outer one. "I never have this trouble," said she, "when I put the tubs away myself." "How do you avoid it?" I questioned -" Why, do you not see she has put all the handles in a straight line. Now I always set them away, so that no two handles shall come together. Then, if they do swell I can have thorough use of the handles and with them the tubs are soon separated."

Right and Left .- My little boy was lefthanded. I had found, by experience, that school-life would be particularly irksome to him, if that defect were not remedled before he began school. It was useless for me to try to persuade him to draw pictures on his little slate with the right hand. That hand was really weaker than the other; he could not guide it. So I made little pictures on the slate, nothing intricate, then rubbed them off with my finger till only the dim outline could be seen. These I required him to trace. The weak hand that could not originate a line, could, little by little, approximate the rubbed outlines. Afterwards, by the same plan, I taught him to write the letters of the alphabet, and by the time he was old enough to go to school, he had learned to use his right hand.

Mending a Carpet.-My dining room carpet was only a rag carpet to begin with; latterly it had become a ragged one. I was contemplating it ruefully one day, knowing that the state of my purse would not allow me to replace it just yet with a new one. I could it lesion of the brain, of which his penmanthink of no way to mend it, but by big patches ship affords substantial evidence. tacked in place. In the midst of my dilemma an experienced old lady entered, who suggested paste instead of tacks. "I have repeat. edly put muslin patches over the carpet with paste," said she "and it is surprising how it holds." I took the hint. Patches are not, in their nature, beautiful, yet a patched garment is decidedly better-looking than a ragged one, and the same is true of a patched carpet and my patches were so easily applied and proved so adhesive, that I rarely sweep the room without a mental benediction upon the one who suggested it.

Cutting Hot Bread .- One day company arrived unexpectedly. Supper was just over and no bread had been left. I had just taken from the oven some delicious-looking light bread, but it was too hot to cut. We live in a country place where there is no baker. In my bewilderment, I happened to remember that in Mrs. Whitney's Cook Book "Just How," she suggested heating a knife, in order to split open a hot short-cake. Why, thought I, may not smoking hot light bread, be sliced

GENERAL NEWS

-Gen. Todleben is reported to have said that ten pounds more of dynamite would have sent the whole superstructure above the cellar in the Cxar's Winter Palace into the

—According to the last census Japan has a population of 34,308,404 inhabitants. The capital of the Empire, Tokio, or, as it is otherwise called, Yeddo, had at the end of 1879 a population of :,036,771.

-Verona is shortly either to be deprived of its rank as a great fortress, or fortified like Metz and Strasbourg in a first-class modern style. The War Department at Rome is studying the question.

-Mr. McCulloch, of Australia, who lately gave \$35,000 for the cow Duchess of Lancaster, and \$22,500 for Berkeley Duke of Oxford, bought them to replace two valuable Oxford bulls which the sanitary authorities of Melbourne killed by giving them poisonous water in quarantine.

-The Rev. J. Stevenson is preparing for publication a very interesting memoir by Nan, the Secretary of Mary, Queen of Scots. It may be regarded as containing, in substance, the Queen's account of her life, and especially of those parts of it which have been the subject of so much controversy.

-A Dr. Borne, of French extraction, has left all his property to the Lausanne University, on condition of the revenue accumulating for 100 years, and being then devoted to the publication, in all known languages, of his MS. work, "Maxims and Aphorisms," every library in the world to be supplied with a copy."

-A dramatization of the Tichborne case, entitled "Two Mothers," has been produced with fair surcess in Chicago. "The Heart of an Actress," written for Clara Morris, has made a hit in San Francisco. The old English play, "The Mariner's Compass," has been revived as "Hearts of Oak" in Philadelphia, and as The Loves of Two Sailors' in Chicago. A transalation of a French play is to be brought out in Philadelphia under the new name of "Two Hearts." A new border drama by Joaquin Miller is to be acted next fall.

-Among curious works on Napoleon I. "His History Explained by His Handwriting" will occupy a prominent place. The modificutions of his brain are here studied in connection with those of his penmanship. The author, Mensieur J. H. Michon, already celebrated in connection with his "System of Graphology," claims that the man whom his own mother called a "monster" was in the latter years of his reign affected by an organ-

-An Antwerp firm of publishers has just issued a revised newspaper directory, from which it appears that there are in Belgium at present 54 daily newspapers and 378 weekly or bi-weekly organs. The Flemish Gazette Van Gent dates from the year 1667. The greatest increase in periodicals falls between 1830 and 1848. In Brussels, during the last two years, new periodicals have been constantly appearing and disappearing. The Socialist organs are La Voir de l'Ouvrier and an illustrated comic weekly, La Trique (The Cudgel).

-The ship Lammermoor which arrived at Liverpool the other day from San Francisco, after a rapid passage of 122 days, reports that she passed Pitcairn Island, the home of the descendants of the Bounty mutineers, on the 20th of November. A boat with twelve natives pulled from the shore, bringing fruit, flowers, and vogetables. Capt. Duncan gave them some salt pork, and a bag of bread, and some newspapers and magazines. He also offered some novels, but the declined them. They asked about the Zulu war, and they were especially auxious to know if Cetywayo had been captured. -A telemeter, which will for

poses far surpass any range finder yet suggested, has been invented by a professor of mechanics at the high school at Belgrade. The instrument, it is stated, will show with unvarying precision the exact distance of an The rapidity with which sound enemy. travels is the basis of the measurement of distances, the distance required to be known being shown upon the face of the instrument in less than a minute. The telemeter itself is only about the size of a watch, and can therefore be easily carried in the pocket, while the error in the measurement of any range from 500 up to 20,000 yards does not exceed one and a half yards, and does not increase with the distance. The cost is only about \$10.

.The agitation in favor of fortifying the rontiers is daily gaining strength in Switzerland. The Swiss are reminded that whenever in olden times, the small and comparatively insignificant State of Switzerland successsfully defended herself against the onslaughts of her more powerful neighbors, she always relied largely upon the artifical defences which in those days existed in large numbers throughout the country. The decisive battles fought by the Confederates took place, almost without a single exception, either in or in the immediate neighborhood of fortified positions, before which the advance of the enemy had been retarded; as at Laufen, Sempach, Granson, Murten, and Dornach. As it has been in the past, so it will be, it is argued, in the future. The Lord-Lieutenant and Chief Secretary

of Ireland are Englishmen; the paymester of the Irish Civil Service is a Scotchman; the Chief Commissioner of Irish public works is an Englishman; the Registrar of the Irish Court of Chancery is an Englishman; the chief officer of the Irish Constabulary is a Scotchman; the chief officer of the Irish Post Office is an Englishman; the Collector of Excise is a Scotchman; the persons employed in the collection of Excise are English and Scotch to Irishmen in proportion of thirtyave to one! Now let us turn to England. The following is the calculation made in Thoms' Official Directory, one of the best compilations in the world : Cabinet Ministers -English 10. Scotch 3, Irish 1-Lord Cairns the Chancellor. Lords of the Treasury-English 4, Scotch 2, Irish 0. Members of the Lord Stewards and Chamberlain's Department of the Royal Household-English and Scotch 225, Irish 4. Clerks of the Treasury—English and Scotch 112, Irish 1.
British Ministers to foreign ports—English
and Scotch 131, Irish 4. The chances of
preferment calculated as above would amount to 6 to 1 in favor of an Englishman or Scotchman in Ireland, while the probability of an Irishman obtaining a place in England is 401 to 10-or 50 to 1 against him. The whole of this page would not contain the names of those, each of whom has felt that the curse of Swift was upon him, for he was man of genius and an Irishman.-Irish

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