THE LAETARE MEDAL.

THIS YEAR IT IS CONFERRED ON GENERAL ROSECRANS.

MEANING OF LAETARE SUNDAY-THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE MEDAL-DIS-TINGUISHED CAREER OF GENERAL ROSE-CRANS, THIS YEAR'S RECIPIENT.

On last Sunday, Lactare Sunday, at Notre Dame University, the Lactare medal was conferred on General William Stark Rosecrans, one of the most dis-tinguished survivors of the late war and a Catholic of distinction. The selection of General Rosecrans was kept a close secret and comes as a surprise, for the honor is one greatly coveted. The presentation was made by Bishop Montgomery, of Los Angeles, in whose diocese the general resides. Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, a graduate of Notre Dame, was asked to represent the University at the presentation, but was unable to be present. General Rosecrans resides at Redondo, Cal., and is now 77 years of age and in feeble health.

THE MEDAL A BEAUTIFUL ONE.

The medal is simple and beautiful. A massive disk of finest gold almost severely plain, with raised edges and sunken centre, it is a bit of art-work which any goldsmith might be proud to claim as his creation. The medal bears on the obverse the usual legend-lagna Est Veritus et trav lebit-in letters of black enamel, while the central field is taken is worked out with exquisite delicacy in enamel and precious stones. The reverse of the disk is much the same. Another inscription in black enamelled letters circles about the centre, on which is engraved General Rosecrans' name. The address which accompanies the medal is on heavy parchment, illuminated by the Sisters of St. Mary's Academy.

ORIGIN OF LAETARE SUNDAY.

Lactare Sunday marks mid-Lent. On this Sunday there is a momentary lift in the gloom in which the Church is shrouded during the penitential season. The Sunday is so called from the words of the prophet Isaias with which the Mass of the day begins-"Rejoice O Jerusalem.

This, then, is Lucture Sunday—the day on which the Pope blesses, every year, a rose of priceless workmanship and sends it, with his benediction, to the Catholic, of all Europe, whom he deems most worthy of honor and reward. The origin of this ceremony is almst lost in the night of ages, but it seems certain that it was introduced before the days of Pope Leo IX, who ruled the Church from 1049-1054. From that time a cluster of golden roses, with petals of diamonds, formed with all the delicacy of the jeweller's art, has been solemnly blessed every year, alt' ough the offering is not made annually, but only from time to time as a favorable opportunity presents itself.

This allusion to the meaning and history of the golden rose sufficiently indicates the purpose of the University of Notre Dame in founding a Lactare Medal to be bestowed every Lucture Sunday on some child of the Church who has distinguished him or herself in literature, art or science, or in benefactions to humanity.

The Latare Medal, founded in 1883 by the University of Notre Dame to encourage Catholic laymen to battle ever for the truth, is the American counterpart of the Papal 'golden rose," John church in America, was the first to receive the medal. This was in 1883. Sunday school may be sufficient for the Protestant child. He can learn there Gilmary Shea, the historian of the architect of his time, was chosen, the following year, to wear the medal. Eliza Allen Starr, poet and artist, was the Newton the engineer.

was the medallist of the year 1887. The medal was awarded, but the man chosen by the trustees declared that he was unable to accept it. He was a convert, and had vowed to refuse my Anna Dorsey, the novelist; Daniel them what they knew from childhood.

Doherty, the orator; Henry F. Brown- Another plausible reason given fo son, a leading Catholic publicist; Patrick Donahoe of The Pilot; Augustin Daly, playwright, and Mrs. Sadlier, novelist. ROSECRANS' CAREER.

In honoring General Rosecrans, the hero of Corinth, Stone river and Chickamanga, Notre Dame does herself a greater honor. General Rosecrans is of Dutch extraction. He was graduated fifth in a class of fifty-six at West Point and entered the Engineer Corps. He gained great distinction as an engineer, but in 1854 was compelled to retire because of ill-health. At the breaking out of the war he immediately offered

his services to the governor of Ohio and in a fortnight was commissioned a brigadier general and joined McClellan in West Virginia.

His first battle was lought July 11, at Rich Mountain, where he won a decisive victory, over General Garnettt, capturing eleven hundred prisoners, their camp and stores. Before the middle of September General Rosecrans had cleared western Virginia of rebel troops. For this he received a vote of thanks from the legislatures of Ohio and West Virginia. On June 17 he relived General Pope in command of the army of the Mississippi. With four brigades he defeated General Price at Inka, occupied Corinth and drove the enemy back after a two days' battle.

HIS NOTABLE VICTORIES.

He was then assigned to succeed Buell as the commander of the army of the Cumberland. He found the army a wreck but his energy worked a wonderful change.

On the 30th of December, he took the field against General Bragg, and after four days of heavy fighting drove him from his position on stone River, gaining a remarkable victory. Stone vices ing a remarkable victory. Stone river

flank again and again, compelling him | gnawing at the vitals of the British Emto abandon position after position, until pire, and causing all the present at length Chattanooga, the objective difficulty and obstruction in the settle-point of the campaign, was captured.

Reinforced by Gen. Longstreet, Bragg I hesitate not to say that the self-styled unde a stand at Chickamauga, and attempted the capture of the approaches to Chattanooga. On the second day of the battle, a misinterpreted order made a breach in the Union line of battle, and Resecrans was compelled to withdraw to Chattanooga.

Gen Rosecrans was next assigned to the department of the Missouri, and drove the rebel General Price out of that state. On March 28, 1867, he resigned from the army.

HELD MANY OFFICES.

Since the war General Rosecrans has refused repeated offers of political preferment, devoting himself to his profes-sional duties as an engineer. He was Minister to Mexico in the late "sixties," served one term as a Congressman from California, and was President Cleveland's first Register of the Treasury. His honors are all deserved, and in conferring upon him the Lacture medal, Notre Dame only recognizes the worth that must be apparent to every student of his career.—Milwaukee Citizen.

THE REVIEDIAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,-So much has already been spoken and written on the Remedial Order, that it may seem presumptuous in an humble individual like myself, possessing a very limited knowledge of politics, to hazard up by the escutcheon of our country, in low relief. The, red white and blue shield the case, however, appear to be simple enough, and not beyond ordinary com prehension. The Catholic minority--at one time the majority in Manitoba-enjoyed the blessing of a separate school system, to a certain extent under the control of the hierarchy, and subsidized by the State. In 1800, under various pretexts, separate schools were abolished and public or common schools substituted in their stead. One of the reasons adduced for the change was that the rising generation in that new country of various nationalities, by frequenting the same schools, might be made better acquainted with each other, and thus become more easily welded into one happy,

loyal and prosperous people.

In so far as mere secular education is concerned, the plea for common schools is forcible enough. To see the youth of both sexes, of every phase of religious belief, harmoniously competing with each other in the race for knowledge, is certainly a very pleasing picture; but will the most ardent advocate of common schools maintain that a mere knowledge of the three R's and what that expression implies, is all that is required to make a happy and useful citizen? The Wise Man evidently did not think so. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," was his grand maxim. "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth," is another of his remarkable sayings. Will the Catholic episcopate heed them not, and allow the child to drift whithersoever he listeth, to please a crowd of noisy politicians whose parrot cry is non nterference of the clergy? Are they to become dumb watch dogs slumbering on the walls of Jerusalem, and afraid to bark lest perchance they might interfere

with the machinations of the enemy. Where, let me ask, can the Catholic child learn his religion, with all its requisites and observances, better than in a Catholic school; and on the other hand, where ought the Protestant child to learn his religion if not in a Protestant school? To this last query the answer is triumphantly given :- 'In the Sunday school." One hour a week in the ten commandments and the grand maxim of doing unto others as he would be done by, together with a smattering third medalist; the fourth being General of Scripture history. This is all right so far and praiseworthy. But it the It is not set down in any book who chosen Messengers of Our Lord were enjoined to teach all whatsoever he commanded, the above is not enough for the Catholic child. Christianity does not consist altogether in a knowledge of the ten commandments and the golden rule. ecclesiastical distinction which might It so the Mahometan and Buddhist may be offered to him. Since then justly lay claim to the title of Christian, the medal has been given to John and owe no thanks to the Protestant Hickey, the Catholic journalist; Mrs. missionary for his kindness in teaching

Another plausible reason given for abolishing Catholic Separate Schools in Manitoba was their inefficiency. This, it is contended, was produced by devoting too large a portion of the school hours t) catechism and religious instructions. This is a transparent fallacy. The younger pupils have a short tusk in catechism every day; the more advanced, once a week, when all astemble for the space of an hour to listen to instruction on some point of Christian doctrine, given either by the priest or by the principal in his absence; the exercises of the day are commenced and closed with a short prayer. Who will dare to assert that such time is unprofitably spent? A certain amount of religious knowledge joined to a practical observance of of the ordinances it demands, is a sine qua non in all Catholic schools and academies. Notwithstanding the loss of time incurred thereby, the Catholic school exhibit in Chicago, whether it hailed from Canada, the United States, Belgium, France, &c., did not appear to suffer in consequence; nay, it was a subject of general praise and admiration and considered interior to

none other there. Being neither lawyer nor politician there seems to me something absolutely absured in the daily batch of speeches on the Manitoba school grievance regularly sent around for consumption from the parliamentary cuisine.

An appeal was made to the highest authority in the Empire for relief. After due and mature deliberation, it was granted by the enactment of the Remedial Order, in which not one word occurred that can be construed into the right

As far as I know, however, no alarm was but the beginning. It required just two weeks for him to manuare Bragg ments of the far famed New Zealander. Out of central Tennessee, taking him in At the same time, there is a canker-worm be by the best non-Catholic opinion,

"Loyal Orange Association and bulwark of Protestantism" is the reptile to which Tallude. Like unto its prototype Satan -who was once a canker worm also-it arrogates to itself a power not inferior to that of the Crown when running con-trary to its tactics and principles, which, as is well known, proclaim undying hostility to the Catholic Church.

The much vaunted loyalty of the Orangeman is a hollow sham. It is a divided loyalty-to the lodge first, to the Crown whenever it may suit its convenience. "No man can serve two masters." That the loyalty of Orangemen as an association is a mere pretence. can easily be substantiated by comparing the well known Guibord case with that of the Remedial Measure. How supereminently loyal they were on that occasion admits of no denial. An Orange hearse with an Orange charioteer on top flourishing the ribbons was selected to convey the unhallowed remains to conconsecrated ground; whereas, the Remedial Measure, emanating from the same august authority, is condemned by mock-Orange loyalty to be thrown out of doors and trampled under foot. It is foreign to my purpose to comment on the celebrated speech of the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, which, as I learned from the bulletin board at the office of La Patrie, was a masterpiece of eloquence. Darus sum non Œdipus. But as an older man than he I may be permitted to give the hon, gentleman a bit or two of ad vice which will be of service to him to remember when next he rises to address the House. The words, however, are not mine, but of Our Lord Himself: "He that is not for Me is against Me; he that soweth not with Me. scattereth." Again -"A man's enemies are those of his own household,"-and-(permit me to add as equivalent)-of his own tribe, and of his own people.

Before concluding I wish to express my firm conviction that notwithstanding numerous exasperating delays and obstructions the Remedial Order will eventually be executed, and the just claims and equal rights of the Catholic minority settled to their satisfaction. But should unfortunately these fond hopes fail to be realized, then the nations that hate England will laugh, as well they may, when they see proud Albion weak kneed. vacillating and afraid to execute her own legitimate judgment minus the good will, pleasure and approbation of a secret lip-loyal, long-petted and pampered association, that ever since its commencement has been the curse of Ireland and wherever elsewhere it has planted its

A. G. GRANT.

THE CHURCH AND THE STAGE.

cloven hoof.

The Aim of Catholics Should Be Not to Banish the Play House, But to Purify it

The Ave Maria, in an interesting article, deplores the degeneracy of the the pulp or rerve of the tooth, simply stage. Among other things our contemporary says:

The Puritans are dead. The taste for salacious drama grows apace; and as the coming generation gives no promise of being more reverent, modest or conservative than the present one, the question arises, where will it all end?

Twenty years ago the late Professor Blackie asked: "Is it not a strange thing that in modern times, with our high strung religion, we have made a divorce between the stage and morality and religion; whereas in ancient times. growing out of mere joyl-dity-out of the harvest home, as it were—there came up a Greek tragedy, which became a puipit from which you have sermons upon conscience which go to move the inner strings of the heart as much as any sermon which was ever preached? Recall the opening chorus of 'Agamemnon,' or read over the choruses of 'Eumenides.' and tell me it it is not a most monstrons thing for men preaching the gospel to say that there is anything in these tending to a divorce between the church and

the theatre. The question is still pertinent. It is idle to speak of the "essential immorali'y" of the drama. The first modern theatre was a convent and the first dramattst a nun. It is idle to propose shunning the stage and delivering it up to a reprobate sense. That is not the way of the Church. When an offensive institu tion cannot be banished she endeavors to change its character and make it an ally. Thus some of the feasts of the ecclesiastical year had in so far a pagan origin. And if church-goers would insist that all managers should be like the lamented Mr. Booth, the theatre, too, might become not merely a place of innocent amusement, but a pulpit of truth. a handmaid of the Church. On one occa-sion Mr. Booth was asked by a minister it he could not enter the theatre by a side door to avoid being seen. "No, sir," answered the great actor: "there's no door in my theatre that Almighty God can't see through." Here was a conscientious manager, and one who more than any other succeeded in lifting from the theatre the odium which unserapulous management and depraved patronage had east upon it.

The Church cannot banish the drama, but organized and enlightened Catholic opinion at least to a large extent-can change it. It is purely a question of dollars and cents. Managers are like most other public servants; they give people what they want and what they pay for. Let it be shown that the dangerous drama is not profitable, and the dangerous drama will be promptly abandoned. Let it be once understood that the public wants decent plays, and the

public will have them. Ours is a day of agitations and movements-many of them stupid or useless, or worse. But there is work for one more agitation, reasonable in its demands and vigorous in its methods. If the patronage of the better element of theatre goers were withdrawn from plays of doubtful character, and from theatres where such plays were cnacted, the managers would very soon be brought to a sense of their responsibility. A strong Catholic league, organized by priests in

would speedily transform the drama, and conduce to a higher tone in public morality. The need of such a league is great and immediate.

The drama in itself is a legitimate fensive, it is so because of accidental form, the following motion was made and wholly unnecessary perversion. Let us aim not to banish the play-house an impossible feat—but to purify it. To quote Professor Blackie again: "If they who are God's children know not how to use the drama, depend up on it the devil is far too clever a fellow not to use it for his own ends." A healthy proble opinion in revolt against indecency one already suppressed the erotic novel; a tashope that a similar movement may sappress the crotic drama.

ELECTRICITY IN DENTISTRY.

SOMETHING NEW 18 THE TREATMENT OF THE TELTIC: A MONTREAL DENTIST TAKES

THE INITIATIVE. For many years dentists have been striving to discover some means of alleviating the pains attending the operation of filling teeth. About three years ago, Dr. Peter Brown, demist of Montreal, made a number of experiments in the application of a mild electric current to the tooth to be operated upon, it being a well-established scientific fact that a remedy, drug or medicine placed upon any portion of the body would be immediately torced into the system by means of electricity.

In his experiments Dr. Brown met with varying success. About the same time as Dr. Brown was conducting his experiments in this city, Dr. Westlake, of New York, became interested in the treatment, and at once began experimenting with cocaine and electricity, in order to ascertain whether the drug could beforced by the electric current into the gum surrounding the teeth in such a manner as to render the nerves of this portion of the body insensible to pain during the operation of extraction or of laneing.

Later, in August, 1895. Dr. Gillet, of New York, read a paper on this subject, and reported a number of cases, where it had been successfully employed in alle viating the pain incidental to the operation of filling teeth. This led Dr. Brown to resume his investigations, with the result that-perfected electrical appara tus having been secured—the most sensitive tooth may now be treated without the slighest pain to the patient.

The treatment is known as "electrical osmosis, or cataphoresis," and consists of applying the positive terminal of the current to the tooth, the patient holding the negative pole in the hand. A cur rent of oue-tenth of a milliampere is then turned on by means of a current controller. This is gradually increased until one-half or three-quarters of a mil liampere is passing through the tooth. driving the anaesthetic before it into the dentine, or ivory of the tooth, deadening the pulp or nerve and rendering it insusceptible to pain. The quantity of electricity is so small that its passage to the patient, and, very frequently, is not felt at all.

It produces no i jurious effect upon deadening it for the time necessary to perform the o, eration. The tooth again becomes susceptible to feeling in the space of an hour or two after the electric current has been cut off Dr. Brown states that "electrical

osmosis" may be applied quite as sue-cessfully for the extraction of teeth, and for such other dental onerations as a times require the use of an anaesthetic. The new discovery renders the use of arsenie, in destroying the nerve of a to the entirely unnecessary, and, at the same time, greatly facilitates this opera-

VIATORINE.

SOMETHING THAT IS NEW AND BULLABLE. The efficacy of cod fiver oil, as a remedy in cases of debility, is well known. It is thus that Professor A. Bouchard, or the "Faculte de Paris," speaks, in one of his works, of cod liver oil :- "This re medy gives great, help in every case of insufficient repair in the elements of cal crification necessary to procure bodily heat, also to those who are predisposed to consumption, and to the poor children in great cities that are suffering from weakness." It is useful in eases of dis-case of the skin, rheumatism, and screfula. Thousands suffering from early consumption have been brought to health by its use. However, many delicate or rained stomachs cannot digest the oil in its pure state. Consequently various combinations have been tried to render

it easier of assimilation. The Brothers of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Mile End, have prepared, under the name "Viatorine," a cod liver oil that meets all requirements It is agreeable to the taste, casy to digest and contains strengthening tonics. Competent physicians have analyzed the compound and found it most praise worthy. It cures coughs of all kinds, whooping-cough, cronchitis, croup, scrotula, dyspepsia, and other ailments. It is much better than the pure oil.

AN IMPORTANT PURCHASE.

The Convent of St. Laurent, near Montreal, has just purchased seven "PRAFTE" Planos, for the use of their advanced pupils.

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The pupils of that progressive institution are to be congratulated on their good fortune.

F. M. Edselas, a name familiar to readers of Catholic periodicals, now appears to be the pseudonym of Sister Mary Frances de Sales, a nun of the Visitation Order at Hastings, Neb. She is a convert to the faith and a niece of Bishop Chase, of the Protestant Episcopal Edsclas is easily seen to be a transposition of the letters of De Sales.

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RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

THE LATE REV. FATHER HOGAN.

At the general monthly meeting of the Young Trishmen's L. and B. Associa-

Whereas, the Young Irishmen's Law B. Association have learned with profound regret or the death of Rev. Eather Hogan, our beloved spiritual advisor from the time of our incorporation in 1875, to 1885, during which time is endeared himself, by his staunch patriotism, to all with whom he came in contact, and whose name at all times will recall to memory that of a charitable, kind and devoted spiritual adviser, be it

Reselved, That, as a mark of respect to his memory, this Association do re cord in its official minutes the foregoing expressions of sincere sorrow, and that a copy be transmitted to the Press for pub-



Provisions, Etc.

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SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Anna Donogher, of the City and District of Montreal, wite of Occar Albert Willie, manufacturing further and trader, of the same place, justically authorized a ester of ractio between his order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Tait, one of the Judges of this Honorable tourt, reacted sing day, Plaintill: vs. the said Occar Albert Willie, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, this tenth day of March, instant

mistant Montreal, Morch 19th, 1886. JUDAH BRANCHAVD & KAVANAGH, 21.5. Attorneys for Phantiff

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Dame Marry Liver, of the City and for the it Montreal, has pay day tok in the against her hose aid. More not have, the ca-

Montreal, Tark Lebruary, 1866.

ROBIDOUX, GEOFFRIAN & CHENEVERT, Attorneys for Plaint to



Lachine Canal-

NOTICE is hereby given that the water will be let out of the lar hime Canal on MONDAY the Briti APRIL next, and will only be resumated about the list of May.

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