## COUNTY COUNCILS IN IRELAND.

Can English Promises be Relied

A forecast of the Measure Premised Next Musica-An Estimate Formed from the Previsions of the English

[From the Dublin Freeman.]

· We relater the chear threatmen to do right, even at the last minute of the eleventh or twelfth hour. I admit that one of the reasons we rejoice is this, that whatever local government they do water in Ireland must assist the Irish people in the demand for their national rights. Every popularly elected body in Ireland, whatever you may call it, will be a new focus of thought, and will give new vent for its expression. You may say it will be one of excitement or of agitation; but a focus it will be of some thing or other which will tend in the direction of the fulfilment of the national with."—Speech of Mr. Gladatone at New castle on Tyne, October 2nd, 1891. This speech was delivered by Mr.

Gladstone before the wretched Local Government scheme of 1892 was produced by Mr Balfour. Without the alteration of a comma the Grand Old Man might make it again to-morrow in reference to the Bill promised for next session. It is true we are promised a Bill on the lines of the English Local Government scheme carried in 1888, and extended to every parish by the Parish Councils Act of 1891; but we ought by this time to be able to appreciate the true value of a promise of this character made by English party leaders. Most of us are familist with promises of a more or less definite nature made with respect to the amendment of local government in Ire land for a great many years past. It may be alleged that the promise by Mr. Balfour a month ago was more distinct and definite than any ever given before. and that this time the old corrupt grand jury ey-tem will for a certainty be swept Unfortunately this allegation would not be in accordance with the facts. The late Lord Randolph Churchhill, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, in August, 1886, stated that Ireland, in the matter of local government, would be treated with "similarity, simultaneity and equality," as regards England and Scotland. Was that a dennite promise binding the Government of the day? Some said it was; others denied it, and said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer only spoke for himself. In 1888 Lord Rendolph (who was not then in the Cabinet) was challenged up in the declaration he had made, and from his reply, as given by Hansard, I cull this remarkably clear and persuasive

declaration which it was my duty to written declaration. Every sentence of tirely, but one dissentient voice, and without one

pledge, made with the assent and approval of the Prime Minister and the leaders of the Unionist Party, remains unfulfilled. It is little to be wondered at that so little faith is put in English pledges in Ireland. They have been

made only to be broken. minute of the eleventh or twelfth hour." as Mr. Gladstone expressed it Mr. Bal four introduced a measure of Local Gov ernment for Ireland; but he never intended to pass it, and it was withdrawn in the month of June of that year, "un-Went, unhonoured, and unsung." That measure was introduced to carry out the. up a very strong attitude on both, and Tory pledge of giving to Ireland an act | with reference to the latter he said :- "I of the same character as had been pass- submit that not even for a moment can a ed four years previously for England; and as a matter of fact it was announced be considered by Irish members, as an towards the close of the previous session acceptable basis for dealing with that of '91, just as the measure to be tabled question, which ignores the essential of this session. But when it saw the ment of the police." light a more worthless Bill was never Carthy, on behalf of the Irish Party, told it into the fire, and Mr. J. Redmond. who has never shown, to say the least of it, any unreasonable hostility to Tory reforms, described the Ministers' promeals as a mockery to the Irish people. Mr. Sexton moved the rejection of the averring that the only power a County limited one of breaking stones, and under some restrictions, dealing with destructive insects under the "Destructive Insects Act, 1877." Hence it is only wise on the part of the Irish people not to be too certain that next session they will be put upon an equality with England and Scotland as regards Local Government, for promises made with as much authority, and equally binding on

the leaders of the same party, have been sham fully broken in the past.

faith in these assurances, we can at once form a fair estimate of what the proposals of the Government next year will be, the changes they will produce, and the effect they will have on the rural life and present institutions of this island. A system of county councils was established in England and Wales by a verv comprehensive measure passed in 1888, which established a popular county government in every county, and effected large saving in local taxation. The structure of local government was com-pleted by the Parish Councils Act of 1894, the greatest democratic measure which Parliament has passed since the reforms of the early thirties. It brought local government to the doors, so to speak, of every agricultural labourer and village workman, and provided that after the day's work was over they should meet in their village hall or schoolroom, and under the secrecy of the ballot elect the men who should attend to the needs of the people and the parish. It would occupy too much space to detail and describe the powers and duties which are entrusted by law to these councils. Dr. Spence Watson, in his admirable preface to Mr. Corrie Grant's book on the Local Government Act of 1894, tabulates them as follows :-

(1) The right to choose the overseers of the poor.

(2) The compulsory purchase and compulsory hiring of land for allotments and other purposes.

(3) The control of village charities. (4) The obtaining of a proper water supply and the bringing of it to the

houses. (5) Lighting the dark corners in village streets. (6) Fencing off ponds and places dan-

gerous to children. (7) The right to hold meetings in achool rooms.

(8) The erection of village halls. (9) The protection of village greens, right of way, and roadside wastes. (10) Keeping in repair footpaths and

by roads.

(11) The removal of nuisances and other conditions hurtful to health.

(12 The provision of village libraries.

reading rooms and wash houses. speaking the functions similar to those now discharged in Ireland by the Grand Jury. The circumstances of Ireland are peculiar in many respects, and some thing more would be necessary than to declare that the provisions of the English Act shall apply to Ireland on and after a certain day. There is chaos as regards authorities. In some towns one body is responsible for the footpaths and a wholly different one for the roadway. There is also chaos as regards areas. require to be considered, and, being a preliminary step to the very starting of a scheme of local government, it may he assumed that these anomalies will be It has been supposed-and this sun in the first place rectified. In Iriah position I have never before noticed, | counties, under the present law, the inalthough it has been rather widely lititative as regards county works or pro alluded to in the Press-that in the jects does not rest with the grand jury. which meets twice a year, but with the make at that table in August, 1886, I baronial sessions, a body consisting of was stating that which was much more | magistrates and cesspayers selected on an my own opinion than the opinion of extremely absurd plan. This body makes Her Majesty's Government. Sir, I think | their proposal to the grand jury, who, as which I made at that table at that time or reject such proposals. The Bill of mire." was, so far as it related to Ireland, a 1892 aid not abolish the grand jury enpreservea committee word of it-represented the opinions of the county to act with seven county the Government, and had been submitted | councillors as a standing joint comto and assented by the Prime Minister | mittee, the source of all power and auhimself, and by the Chief Secretary for thority, practically speaking, under the Ireland of that day. More than that, act. Any anachronism of this kind the declaration which I made in regard would not give to Ireland the same systo Ireland-1 recollect it as well as if I tem of local government that has been had made it yesterday--I made without conferred on England. Two further one dissentient voice, and without one warnings are necessary. The provisions dissentient murmur being raised among of the measure must deal with malicious val of the leaders of the Unionist Party. | may be stated once for all that if a Twelve years have passed, and that radical reform is not introduced, if the present system is not completely swept away, the promised Bill will be worth less. There is no need to review for Irish readers how the present system is worked. There is not a county or barony where the land or grass grabber did not get compensation for some I am not forgetting, of course, that in injury to his property which the neigh 1892, when the Tory Government of bours know to be a gross scandal and 1886 had run its course, "at the last perversion of justice. The police of England and Scotland are subject to local control, and powers ought to be

next year is announced towards the close and fundamental matter of the manage-The Irish measure, according to Mr. put beiore Parliament. Mr. Justin Mc Balfour's statement, is to be accompanied by provisions for the payment of the the First Lord of the Treasury to throw | landlord's half of the Poor rate by the Government, and also halt of the grand jury rate, which now altogether falls upon the tenaut. It is being stated in some quarters recently, and it was urged by many Tories in the discussion of the Bill of 1892, that the landlord pays half Bill on the second reading in a masterly | the county rates in a great number of speech, tull of destructive criticism, cases, but the cases in which he does so are so few that they may be put entirely Council would possess under it was a out of account. Tenaut purchasers now pay all the rates, and the relief proposed

given to the county councils to deal

with them, to have some voice in the expenditure on the force. Both of these

subjects were reserved from the Bill

brought forward in '92. Mr. Sexton took

scheme of local government for Ireland

will be very welcome to them. Beyond doubt an application of the principles of English local government to Ireland would be satisfactory to the Irish people. They long to see an end to the grand jury a stem, which is not only wasteful and corrupt, but demoralising as well. The English system would place in every district a popular authority; it would bring interest and responsibility in public affairs to the cottage door of Once again the promise has been made. every working man, and it would result A measure embodying the principles of in what Mr. Chamberlain in his that that the principles of the what I would be the principles of the what Mr. Chamberlain in his that already in force in England is to be "Radical days" declared he would like

inish the strength of Ireland's demand for a native Parliament; but every local council, on the contrary, as Mr. Glad-stone so well observed, would be "a focus of something or other that will tend in the direction of the fulfilment of the national wish.

# NOTE AND COMMENT

Pope says: "Some men to business, some to plessure take, but every woman is in heart a rake " This is far too harsh an attack of femininity, but then Pope's life, embittered by his deformity, had to ever find a victim for his acidulated satire. There are however women who go to show how ever great the capacity of men's great consoler is for good it is equally as great for bad. Mrs. Mary Hansen, of New York, is a case in point. During a varied career she has succeeded in swindling men out of \$250,000. In 1895 and 1896 Mrs. Hansen lived in Greene avenue, Brooklyn, with William Simpson, her son in law, and his wife. Their residence was not far from Dr. Lott's home in Reid avenue. Mrs. Han sen, it is alleged, posed as the wife of Admiral Johann Carll Hansen, of the Danish navy, still in active service. He was said to be a man of great wealth who had deposited in the United States Treasury sums varying from \$6 000,000 to \$60,000,000, believing it would be safer there than in the institutions of his own country. She had trouble in getting the money, Mrs. Hansen maintained, and it cost her much for lawvers' fees to prosecute her claim. She is alleged to have induced Dr. Lott, who attended her, and Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, at different times. to advance various sums, aggregating \$10,000, to satisfy the lawyers. She also managed to get from Miss Shea, a professional nurse who lived with her, about \$800 for some purpose.

The North American Review has chosen for one of its leading articles a paper entitled "Are American Parents Selfish?" It is from the pen of a woman, The County Council also has authority and the writer has evidently given her to deal with county administration, subject not a little careful study. She poor laws, county property and concesses that there was a time when funds, county efficers, presentments. Daisy Miller and her brother were fitting asylums, registration, and generally prototypes of the American child, but things have altered since that book was written, and American parents have begun to see that the true interests of their children require a wholesome and strict control. "Conditions in America." continues the writer, "are constantly as similating themselves more and more to those existing in the older countries, where the conflict for existence is close and intense, and where the prudent, the careful, and the far-sighted inevitably crowd out the weaker and more careless forms of election, &c., all of which will individuals and families. An almost require to be considered, and, being a unmistakable sign of "arrold family" in America is conservatism in expenditure and modes of life. The newly-rich, who set the pace of public luxury, are always amazed at the probates of the wills of these quiet citizens. They cannot be lieve that one who spent so little should have so much, not realizing that the simplicity of life made it possible to solidly invest a surplus. The heirs of this solid wealth have been bred to prudence and self denial. Such a family survives, while in all probability the off u right to say that that was not so in every one knows, is selected by the spring of the other type may in two genany degree whatever. The declaration sheriff, and the grand jury may accept erations be hopelessly trodden into the

The article is cleverly written, but it one fault it-I might go so far as to say every seven grand jurors with the sheriff of influence of Christianity on the child and how far its saving influence reflects on both parent and offspring.

The Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association were in session all last week in Chicago, with headquarters at the Clifton House. There were three hundred delegates in attendance, and in the unavoidable absence of Bishop McQuaid of Buffalo, Rev. Father M. J Fitzsim the gentlemen who belonged to the Tory injuries and police. The greatest of Buffalo, Rev. Father M. J Fitzsim Party. More than that, I was given to grievances which the Irish people mons, rector of the Cathedral, celebrated understand in the plainest way that the labor under in respect of coun the Grand Mass, which ushered in the declaration of the Government thus ty administration are embraced proceedings. The annual report showed made received the full and entire approunder the former head, and it a membership of fully 29,000 members and a revenue fund of \$26,834.

> The United States of America are gettheir share of visitations of God. We in Canada should thank Providence that our lines have been cast in such pleas sant waters, and that here at least we have been spared the terrible natural disturbances which have convulsed the tace of nature on the other side of the line. The recent cloudburst in Youngstown, Ohio, is the latest disaster heard of. The details so far are very meagrebut unhappily there is every reason to believe that in addition to the distruction of property there has also been beavy loss of life.

> What pluck, judgment and untiring energy can accomplish is proved by Frank M. Phelps, the bright New Yorker who has been spending a few days in Montreal. In April, 1895, he left New York on a wheel and in a paper suit. He was given three years to fit himself up and earn three thousand dollars. One of the conditions of the agree ent into which he has entered is that he must also travel 12,000 miles on his bicycle in each hemisphere. He claims to have some \$2,000 already earned and to have ridden over 18,000 miles. He has whirled through the greater part of Airica, Asia and Europe and has endured many hardships. In Russia he claims to have been imprisoned four days because he had no passport. During his tour he states that he has worn out two bicycles and 18 sets of tires. From Montreal he goes to Cuba, Mexico and South America and thence back to New York.

Referring to Mr. Laurier's great success in England and the favorable impression which he created everywhere, the 'Signal' says: 'The imperialistic views attributed to him are not founded. In none of his speeches did Sir Wilfrid Laurier advocate the idea of imperial federation, but he simply said that Canada would be a gainer by having representatives in the British House of Commons, the same as it gains by having a high commissioner in London. be a real affirmation of the principle a network of popular representative Lauder is in favor of imperial rederation of equal rights and hence, if we may put bodies. It would do nothing to dimthere is quite an abyss. No, Sir Willrid

on Canadian soil, he has been the same man, following the same path, speaking the same language, preaching the same doctrine, professing the same views, a Frenchman in his heart, loyal to the British Crown, and a Canadian before

Mrs. Amelia Kohler died vesterday at Mount Vernon. Had it not been for Mrs. Kohler, Tom Moore might never have written the line "Tis the last rose of summer." The poem was of her suggestion and the first line was from her fips. She was, early in the century, a close friend of Moore's sister, who kept a private school in London. While walking in the garden of the school with the poet one day Mrs. Kohler, so the story runs, plucked a rose, remarking: "Tis the last rose of summer, why not write about it, Mr. Moore?" The incident suggested the thought that was after wards so beautifully woven into verse, and the poem was dedicated by Moore "To Amelia," which is Mrs. Kohler's first name Mrs. Kohler's life was of interest in more ways than this, however. She was ninety-two years when she died. Her maiden name was Amelia Offergeld, and her father was an officer under General Blucher. The family home was in Aix La-Chapelle. Mrs. Kohler frequently spoke of having seen Napoleon in her girlhood.

Lieutenant-Colonel White, Deputy Postmaster-General, has been superannuated after fifty-one years of service, partly under the Imperial Postmaster-General and partly under the Canadian. Dr. Robert Miller Coulter of Aurora has been appointed Deputy Postmuster-Gener. I.

It is proposed to amend the constitution of the "Union Allet" of ex Papal Zouaves, so as to render sons and grand ons of the Z maves eligible to member ship, in order to perpetuate the memory of the papal army.

Mr. Georges Adolphe Tue while De Guerry Linguedoe for ever fifty years an efficient the sheriff's effice, Montreal, died on Suturday last at his residence Outremont, at the age of sixty-rine years, after a long and painful idicess.

#### KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS.

There is an absolute craze in some quarters over the discovery of the new gold fields in the Yukon. At Seattle a Washington despatch described the condition as follows:--

"On the streets, in the houses, everywhere here, is heard nothing but Klondike gold talk. The whole town is feverish and agitated as never before over the Alaskan gold discoveri a. Men who cannot go are forming pools to grub stake men who will. Ex Governor John H McGraw will leave on the next steamer General E. M. Carr, of the State militia, who at one time camped within seven miles of the rich placer, will go. Colonel Joseph Green and A. J. Billiett, the Yale oarsman, are packing their effects, and attorneys, doctors, cierks and laborers, are all acheming to secure a share of the vast wealth in the north.

"Policemen are resigning from the force to go to the goldfields. Every street car man who can raise a stake has given notice to his company. In fact, all classes of society are represented in the feverish rush to get north. Men neglect their business and congregate in groups on the streets in excited discussions. People are telegraphing friends and relatives in the east to come and join them in the new ElDorado.

"The steamers' officers are rushed with business, and outfitting stores are taxed to their utmost capacity to supply the wants of those who are getting ready to make the trip. Merchants are learful at first, one emphatic "No" might that their help will leave teem and they will be unable to fill their places."

the warning voice and thus come to certain grief. For one who will make a fortune in the gold fields hundreds will perish from absolute want. An idea of the necessities of the situation may be gleaned from the following statement by returning explorers:

"Passengers returning home all advise and urge people who contemplate going not to think of taking in less than one ton of "grub" and plenty of clothing. While it is a poor man's country, yet the hardships and privations to be encountered by inexperienced persons unused to frontier life are certain to result in much suffering. They should go prepared with at least a year's supply.'

EXPERIMENTS IN THE CARE OF INSANE,

The managers of the St. Elizabeth's insane asylum in Washington are en gaged in an experiment that will be watched with great curiosity by those who are interested in the care of that class of unfortunates. A farm has been rented near Oxen Hill, Md., which contains filty acres of good garden soil, twenty acres of hillside, sixty acres of corn and wheat land, with about 100 acres of woodland and pasturage. New build ings have been erected, modern implements and machinery have been secured, and skilled farmers have been employed, who have the patience and judg ment to deal with men and women who

asy to Take asy to Operate Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all." over." 25c. C. L'Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take

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Laurier never prostrated himself before are mentally distracted. Under these Albion; on the British soil as well as conditions an attempt will be made to solve the problem of the labor cure for the insane. Each patient will intrusted with a certain degree

of responsibility, and persuaded but not compelled to undertake a certain amount of labor, which, with a diet carefully regulated and regular hours of sleep and recreation, will furnish an experiment under the best conditions possible. As Dr. Godding, the superintendent of St. Etizabeth's, put it: "It is the intention to establish a pioneer colony of insane men, carefully selected from the quiet class of inmates, to whom a home where they can sit under their own vine and fig tree, enjoying the fruit of their labors, will be something hitherto unknown to their hospital life. A moderate outlay for inexpensive farm cottages, a little patience in the development of the work, and an abiding faith in the result, is all that is needed to take them away from the hospitul atmosphere, and out of the new farm vistas to open wider horizons to the every day life of the insane."

#### PERE MARQUETTE.

Unveiling of a Statue to the Memory of th Great J suit Missionary.

MARQUETTE, July 25. - The citiz us of

Marquette turned out en fete last we k to do honor to the founder of their city, that noble hearted Jeauit priest, Fere Marquette. The long looked for event, the following trip of suburban express. the unveiling of a statue of this great missionary in the city to which he had | 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., Montreal. given a name has been at last accomplished, and the proud shat looks over the bay on which the missionary toiled to reach the haven of rest, now a flourishing business community. Hon, Weldon M Dickenson of Detroit was the orator on the occasion of the unveiling and his words of burning cloquence shows how deeply the citizens of Marquette and in fact all Michigan revere the memory of the venerable priest. He

"More than 220 years ago a man, his ever resting upon the sacred emblent of Christianity, died with a radiant smile mon his five. This event, see cown in all subsequir historica of our country centry I carly in May, 1675. Since that time the ferne of that dead last never been mend med by intelligence coupled with I aroung except with honor, affect tion or protograd admiration.

"this was Marquette. In his jarmeys upon yonder lose in connection with work at this mission, it is related that he visited the a te of the city which bears his name and comped on the ground upon which we stand, and upon this spot where you rear this monument to his memory. A truly noble statue of this good man we inveil to day. It confers just fame upon the artist who chiselled its o iginal. It is a glory to

the city of Marquette, where it is rear d. "We honor ourselves in building a monument in enduring bronze in memerg of the man whose career my poor words can vatuly essay to even ak ten When about to die he said: 'I do not fear death.' Surely peace was in that gentle heart when he laid him down to die. For he could say: 'I have loved them all like a father; may they bear witness for me that I taught them the way of salvation."

The statue is a replica of the one which was placed in the Statuary half Washington, and which attained celebrity not only for its great artistic merit but from the frenzied opposition to Wis consin's gift, and for the great fight against its acceptance which was made by Rep. Linton, of Saginaw.

ON SAYING "NO."

Most of the young men and women who are lost in our cities are rained because of their inability to say "No" to the thousand allurements and temptations which appeal to their weak pusions. If they would only show a little decision silence their solicitors torever. But they are weak; they are afraid of off-and ing; they don't like to ray "No," and Many will rush away without heeding | thus they throw down the gauntlet and are soon on the broad road to rain. A little resolution early in life will soon conquer the right to mind one's own bu**si**ness.

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450 pieces Good Faeful Prints, suitable or Dresses Wrappers and Shirt Waists. regular value 70; July a de price 41; 220 pieces Light Grand Prints with large and small Challie Designs, worth 105 vard ; July sale price 54c.

195 pieces Rieb Percales in newshades of Pink, Bue, Yellow, Red, Green, in Dresden and scroll designs; most stores would sell this line at 10c; July sale price 64c.

95 pieces Elegant Cosmeleon in rich Shot effect. With this lot are many pretty Creponettes in light colors with bright stripes; usually sold at 10a; July sale price 613.

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135 pieces Fashionable French Crepons in Pink, Blue, Murve, Red. Black, Yellow, etc., with white and fancy colored stripes. This lot was sold at 15c yard ; Ju'v sale price 9½:
A large centre table full of Handsome

Linen Colored French Crepons with colored stripes, also in black grounds with fancy scroll patterns, in White, Manve, etc., regular value 20a; July sale price

110 pieces pretty Dimity Muslims in White Grounds, with fancy colored stripes, regular value 25c; July sale price

Another table heaped up with Orepons, Satecos, Cheenes, Piques, Ginghams, etc., regularly sold at 25c to 35%; July sale price 193.

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There are a few odd lines of Japanese Sammer Silk, in stripe, left over, which we are desirous of clearing. All Pare Silk and sold at 357; July sale price 15c. 10 pieces new Dread n Taffeta Silks just received in the very latest novelty designs and newest colors; regular value \$1 10; July sale price 77c.

50 pieces just received new Changeable Taffeta Silks in all the most fashionable shades; we have been selling this line at 95c; special sale price 68c.

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