

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA.

Opening of its Sixth Annual Session, Sunday, 11th July.

High Mass Celebrated by the Bishop of the Diocese.

The sixth annual session of the Catholic Summer School, or the Champlain Assembly, was formally opened by the impressive service of the Sacred High Mass at the beautiful church of St. John the Baptist, the celebrant being the Right Rev. Gabriel, Bishop of Ogdensburg. The other officers of the Mass were as follows: Assistant priest, Rev. Dr. Loughlin, of Philadelphia; Deacons of Honor, Rev. Fathers Jones of San Francisco, and Kennedy, of New York; Deacon, Rev. Father Gilmartin, of Boston; Sub Deacon, Rev. Dr. Smith, of Pittsburgh; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. M. J. Lavelle, LL.D., of New York.

Dr. Lavelle, as president of the Summer School, announced the school open, returning thanks in most touching words to the Rev. Bishop, the pastor, Dr. Walsh, V.G., and his assistant, Dr. Smith, as well as to the residents of Pittsburgh, for the cordial welcome extended to the members of the school and offering them the heartfelt hospitality of the grounds at Cliff Haven.

Rev. Father O'Reilly, G.S.A., of Lawrence, Mass. preached a most eloquent sermon. He was listened to with breathless attention by the large congregation. The scene on the grounds during the afternoon was exceedingly pleasant; old friends greeting each other and joining in anticipation of a successful session. At a quarter to six in the afternoon Benediction was given at the little chapel of "Our Lady of the Lake."

Monday morning at ten o'clock the regular course of lectures was commenced by Rev. Hugh T. Henry, so well known as a poet, a musician, and a scholar. Father Henry gave five lectures on "Passes of Shakespearian Study."

The evening lectures will be at eight o'clock. The first evening's lecture was on "The Development of Greek Literature," by Dr. C. M. O'Leary, LL.D., of Manhattan College, New York college. Tuesday evening "Literary Ambitions" was treated by Rev. Mortimer E. Twomey, of Malden, Mass.

Abstract of Sermon by R. V. James T. O'Reilly, O. S. A. "Unless the Lord build the house they labor in vain who build it. Unless the Lord keepeth the city, he watcheth in vain who keepeth it."—Psalm 126:1.

Words of infinite wisdom, spoken under Divine inspiration by the Royal Psalmist. God is the great architect of Heaven and earth and all things contained in them. According to the eternal design the perfections of God must be made manifest in his creatures. All nature must bear testimony to his supreme dominion, to his wisdom, his justice, and his love for man. The world has been building from the beginning of time; but to what purpose? Its monuments of brass and stone have melted away under the wasting hand of time. Its systems of Philosophy, its theories and plans for uplifting man, have faded away as the echo of the voices that proclaimed them.

In fact, science to-day seems occupied in delving into the obscure mazes of the past rather to rob man of the glory of his creation, and assign to him a lower dignity in his Simian origin, than to create or sustain a hope in his breast for a future. The mission of the Catholic church is not to cultivate, to refine and enlighten the mind, nor to investigate the secrets of nature. Hers is to use learning, refinement and culture as instruments in prosecuting the work of uplifting man to the dignity of a child of God.

She need not prove the origin of the world nor the creation of man, by arguments dug out of the bowels of the earth. But she encourages her children to penetrate into the innermost arcana of nature to show those that labor with them that even there they must admit that God is glorified in his works. "For in His hands are all the ends of the earth; and the heights of the mountains are His. For the sea is His and He made it, and His hands formed the dry land."

Religion is the only true science. It takes man by the hand and by the light of Divine revelation leads him onward in the path of truth, and enables him to build for the future an everlasting abiding place, on the line laid down by eternal wisdom. The Church is a human organization with a Divine soul, fashioned after the nature of the God-man and guided by the Holy Ghost.

The great work of the Church is to teach man his true relations to God; to show him how to correspond with his duties to God; to show him what God has done for him and how to utilize the means to elevate himself which God has placed within reach; to make him know God, and as the result of knowing and seeing Him in His works to be able ultimately to possess him for eternity. The Church stands before the world as the representative of Jesus Christ. She holds a divine commission to teach the truth, to combat error, to save souls from the powers of darkness, to conquer the world, the flesh and the devil with the principles of her Divine Founder.

She is a vast army marshalled in the cause of humanity under the banner of the crucified. On her side are truth, justice and God. Against her are art, selfishness, the forces of ignorance, pride, ambition, moral depravity, guided by the spirit of pride under the banner of Satan. The great battle is on between light and darkness, self sacrifice and luxury, God and Satan. Man's soul is the prize, life or death the result.

Need it be asked, what are the duties of lay Catholics in this great army? What are the duties of rank and file in any army? Do they discharge their obligations simply by wearing the uniform of the soldier, or obeying for their flag? No. The lay Catholic must do the fight.

ing. He must advance the outposts of the Church in every field held by the enemy. In the literary, scientific, commercial and social field it is the duty of the lay Catholic to plant the standard of the cross and to defend it. Priests have their own portion of the work. It is theirs to lead, to preach, to exhort, to advise, to threaten at times, to offer sacrifice, to dispense the mysteries of God's grace; but there is a great struggle going on and the questions of the day, affecting man's social and religious life, are being discussed in the forum of the shop, the street, the club, the steamboat and the railway train. There the lay Catholic must uphold his honor and the honor of the Church. In the arena of every day life the voice of the layman alone is heard. Religion is the one great question that is argued everywhere and by everyone.

On Monday morning, Rev. Dr. Lavelle, as President, declared the School open, paid a graceful compliment to his predecessor, made some pertinent remarks, among others recommending great punctuality in attendance at the lectures, and introduced the Rev. Brother Justin, of Manhattanville College, Provincial of the Christian Brothers.

Brother Justin gave an interesting account of the convention in Toronto to consider measures of an educational and reformatory nature. He introduced the already so well and so favorably known lecturer, Rev. Hugh T. Henry, of Philadelphia, who gave one of his able interpretations of Shakespeare, a short abstract of which we present. In the audience we noticed the well known lecturer, Rev. Talbot Smith, of New York, Rev. Father Barry and Dr. Henry, brother of the lecturer, and wife, of Philadelphia.

The Rev. lecturer began by saying that the commentators of Shakespeare have been endless in numbers and unflagging in zeal. Every year brings forth new lectures and new books illustrating the poet of all grades of merit and prominence. Nevertheless, the vast multitudes for whose benefit this prodigious energy professes to expend itself have in truth little or no familiarity with the poet. This seems to be an age that loves rather to read books about books than the original books themselves. The purpose of the present course of lectures was to attempt to show how the study of Shakespeare may be undertaken without the postulate of a long array of critical impediments.

Proceeding on the assumption that in many artistic respects the poet does indeed repeat himself, the lecturer took as the text of his discourse, the tragedy of Macbeth, and in elaboration of its purposes to study all of the plays in some fashion by means of intelligible allusions to other plays, indications of similarities and contrasts in their place and execution. This first lecture dealt with the first act. Having read the first scene he adverted to the opinion of Saurmoyr, who found no reasonable motive for it and therefore considered it spurious. There are two weighty reasons for differing with this critic, a poetic and a dramatic one. The poetic reason is that Shakespeare wished to draw us away from the actual world with its prosy weights and measures of motive and action into a preternatural world, unembarrassed by any of the ordinary subjective clauses of our own personal environment. The scene of the weird sisters is the key-note of the play. The second reason is a dramatic one—the scene sounding the dramatic key-note of the whole action. The lecturer then illustrated the principle of the key-note in other plays of the poet.

He next made the same scene serve as a text for a discourse on the same preternatural creations of Shakespeare. The contrasted characters of Macbeth and Banquo in the third scene formed another text for illustrations of the principles of the dramatic fort. The method of Shakespearian study in the schools is faulty because undue stress is laid on the critical and not sufficient on the artistic phases of the study. We regret that the lateness of the hour prevented us giving more than a very brief abstract of Dr. O'Leary's lecture on a subject of universal interest by reason of the present political crisis in Greece, the mother of the beautiful literature and art.

The lecturer said that Greek literature differed in its development from that of other nations in as much as it has been steadily progressive and marked by no period of decay. One reason of this is to be found in the physical aspects of the country which favored the growth of the sentiment of the beautiful. This love of the beautiful is the keynote of the Grecian character and accounts for the superiority of all that Greece produced both in literature and art. It strengthened and purified their imagination and enabled them to reach the loftiest realms of thought. We see this above all in the writings of Homer, in which imagination runs riot and the sublime has been most frequently attained. It was from him that Aeschylus learned the wonderful story of Agamemnon.

The plays of Euripides, while lacking of the vehemence and sublimity of Aeschylus, surpassed them in the quality of humanity.

SPANISH AND ENGLISH COLONISTS. [Sacred Heart Review, Boston.] Lord Dufferin, in a speech to the people of Bristol, is reported to have said, in comparing the results of the discoveries of Columbus and Cabot, that "in the caravel of Columbus lurked the Inquisition, slavery and carnage." This leads the Catholic Universe to ask if Lord Dufferin does not really know something more about the origin of African slavery. Evidently he must be very ignorant if he is not aware of the fact that New England rum purchased many a black man's body if not his soul, and that the early English colonists, who followed in Cabot's wake, were as far from being saints as were the Spaniards who were inspired to come to the New World after the discoveries of Columbus.

Doublets there were good and bad among both the English and the Spanish settlers. Scoundrels are ready to join any expedition that promises plunder and profit. The people who went to

California in the early days of the discovery of gold there were not all reputable and honest men. If they had been there would have been no Vigilance Committee. Lord Dufferin, in the opinion of the TRUE WITNESS of Montreal, used not to be a bigot, and the same authority says: "In Canada, at any rate, he used to leave the emigration and other vexed questions alone and said nothing to affront the Queen's Catholic subjects." He may have got into bad company, honest contemporary, since he left the New Dominion. There were three sailors of Bristol City who were not models of all the virtues according to Thackeray's song, and they may have left some descendant in the English port whence John and Sebastian Cabot sailed in search of new countries for an English king.

BUBONIC PLAGUE FEARED.

A BRITISH SHIP FROM CALCUTTA HELD IN QUARANTINE AT SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The British ship Maud, which sailed into port late on Thursday last, has been ordered into quarantine. On the voyage across the Pacific from Calcutta one of her crew died, and the quarantine officers are of the opinion that the sailor died from the dreaded bubonic plague. Two others of the men were ill from the same disease, but when port was reached they were convalescent. The quarantine physicians decided that the vessel should be carefully guarded until all the germs of the plague that might be on her were killed.

PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

FOR MEN ONLY, AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS.

Rev. Father Strubbe has just announced a pilgrimage for men only, to St. Anne de Beaupre. It will be held on Saturday, August 31. The steamer Three Rivers, which has done such excellent service on this route, will convey the pilgrims to their destination. The fare for the round trip is placed at a low figure for both adults and children. The success which attended the pilgrimage of the women held under the same auspices last week, should be a special inducement to all Irish Catholics, young and old, to take advantage of the opportunity to visit the celebrated shrine of St. Anne. The Redemptorist Fathers for a great many years have had the direction of all pilgrimages for Irish Catholics, and the results attained from a spiritual point of view, have been very gratifying. The parishioners of the different parishes should support their praiseworthy efforts.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

DIVISION NO. 3 TO HOLD ITS ANNUAL OUTING ON AUGUST 5.

The A. O. H. Division No. 3 will hold its annual excursion to Lake St. Peter on Aug. 5. The steamer Three Rivers has been chartered by the organization for the trip, and all the arrangements for the outing are now well under way. In the absence of the President, Mr. D. Gallery, vice president, and Mr. William Rawley, the indefatigable secretary of the Branch, have all the matters in charge, and judging from the manner in which these officers have administered similar undertakings in former years, the excursion should be a grand success.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of St. Anthony's Branch No. 50 C.M.B.A., held on Wednesday, July 7th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove, by death, the wife of our esteemed fellow-member, Bro. J. Carroll, be it

Resolved, That, while humbly submitting to the Will of our Divine Redeemer, we desire to extend to Brother Carroll and his family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained, he by the death of an affectionate wife, and his children a loving mother; and we trust that the knowledge that she whom they mourn has left this home for a better one will give them strength and courage in this their hour of trial.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. Carroll and his family and to THE TRUE WITNESS for publication.

W. P. DOYLE, Secretary.

REV. BROTHER YUNG DEAD.

Rev. Brother Joseph Maria Yung, C.S.V., founder of the Deaf and Dumb Industrial School, at St. Louis du Mile End, died suddenly Tuesday evening, 12th instant. Shortly after five o'clock, Brother Yung had admitted a lady to the church, and stood at the door while she went over to one of the pews. When she knelt down she heard a noise, and, on turning around, saw the brother lying on the floor. She summoned assistance, but when the other brothers arrived Brother Yung was dead. Coroner McMahon was notified, and after investigation decided that death was due to natural causes. Deceased was born in Metz, Alsace, in 1821, of French German parents, and was 76 years of age. In 1855 he came to Montreal, on the invitation of the late Bishop Bourget, and founded the Industrial School for the deaf and dumb, which has been prospering ever since. The remains of Brother Yung were taken to Joliette, where the head house of the Order is situated.

Liver Pills Hood's Pills Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All Druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Barsparilla.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Under the Glare of the Sun in the Metropolis.

The Provision Being Made for the Masses of Citizens to Obtain Fresh Air—The Proposed Public Library Building—Changes at Brooklyn Bridge

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, July 19.—The weather here in the great metropolis of America continues sweltering, and the rush for summer resorts of those who are able to afford the luxury has been something unprecedented. Meanwhile the municipal authorities are considering various problems tending to an amelioration of the lot of those who are compelled to spend the heated spell under the glare of a New York sun. Perhaps one of the most feasible works in this direction is that of President C. O'Brien, dock Commissioner, who is pressing for the construction of more, what he terms, recreation docks. An act authorizing the erection of such piers was passed in 1892, and explains their object as follows: "An act to provide for the health and recreation of the people by setting apart certain piers along the river front of the city of New York for their use, and to make provisions for the easier transaction of business by the people of the State at such piers."

LOCATION OF THE DOCKS.

The original bill provided for the building of four such piers, but President O'Brien hopes that there may be as many as ten before a bill is called. The first one to reach completion is at the foot of East Third street. Another at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street will open in August, and two others, one at the foot of Christopher street, North River, and another at the end of East On-street and twelfth street, will be ready for use before the end of the season. A fifth, at the foot of Twenty-second street, North River, has been suggested.

The scheme would never have reached its present stage had it not been for the efforts of a score or more of noble women who had seen the suffering of children and women in the tenement district and lent all their energies to secure relief for them. The scheme provides for a superintendent of each dock and a woman caretaker in the daytime and two at night to look after the comforts of the women and children. The pier at the foot of East Third st. is the smallest of the first four. It is 300 feet long, 52 feet wide and the second story is 22 feet high. It is built of steel and will accommodate five thousand or six thousand people. There are settees for five hundred. Ice-water is provided free of charge, and there are all necessary appointments. A bandstand occupies the centre of the promenade, and there is music every night except Monday and Wednesday, and also on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. A policeman in charge said that during the two weeks the pier had been open there had not been a single arrest.

A VERY SENSIBLE PROPOSITION. Another proposition to the same end is that of Mr. Jacob A. Riss, secretary of the committee on small parks. The suggestion is that the small parks should in all cases where it was possible be established near schools, and serve as the playgrounds of the school children, and also as public playgrounds. It is also suggested that the roof playgrounds of the schools may be made available to the public out of school hours, by means of entrances independent of the school-rooms.

NEW YORK'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

But the subject at present which is specially interesting the reading public of New York is the arrangements for the great new public library building. The preliminary competition of architects closed last week and one hundred plans were submitted. The judges are: Prof. William R. Ware, of Columbia University, Bernard R. Green of the New Congressional Library, and Dr. Billings, director of the New York Public Library. In this competition only the successful twelve are to be rewarded, receiving \$400 each. From the twelve drawings selected, six will be probably chosen to take part in a second competition. With them will be associated six architects of prominence, who will be selected by a committee of the Trustees. For this the big architects await invitations, for every competitor will be known and each will receive \$800 for his work. These competitors will choose three practicing architects, who, together with three members of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Billings, will sit as a jury on the second series of drawings.

The building will be erected on the site of the old reservoir at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, which measures about 482 feet in depth with a frontage on Fifth Avenue of 455 feet. The building will be 225 feet by 350, and will cost \$1,700,000, exclusive of the heating, lighting and ventilating appliances, furniture and shelving, architects' fees, and the cost of the removal of the reservoir. It is intended that the book stacks and reading rooms will be susceptible of enlargement to a capacity of 4,000,000 volumes. The library now possesses about 300,000 volumes, with about 30,000 uncatalogued pamphlets.

GREATER NEW YORK'S GREAT BRIDGE.

Brooklyn Bridge is to be enlarged, but in such a manner as not to interfere with Park Row or encroach upon its limits. The plans provide for a platform sixteen feet above the present level of the tracks on the bridge structure and extending to the north end 180 feet. In this space will be a wide platform with four tracks running on it sufficient to accommodate eight cars. It is planned that as they come in the cars will unload from one side and load on the other. The present building will be extended sixteen feet on either side for its whole length. Cars may approach the loop on four tracks, and the necessity of interlocking switches has been done away with. Elevators will be necessary, and the bridge officials insist that

there shall be at least sixteen, capable of accommodating forty persons each, with a total capacity of 16,000 an hour.

BRINGING BUYERS INTO GOTHAM.

The efforts of the Merchants' Association of New York to induce out of town buyers to visit this market are attracting much attention among the wholesale dealers of the West. While they concede that the efforts will result in an increase of business for the New York merchants, they do not comprehend any decrease in their own trade. St. Louis started the movement a year ago. The Board of Trade of that city issues round-trip tickets to merchants in good standing throughout the territory to St. Louis, and as a consequence the influx of buyers to that city is very heavy. The expense of transportation is divided among the wholesalers with whom the buyers deal. Advice from the West state that every ware business is good, particularly in dry goods, and there is every indication of a splendid fall trade all through the Panhandle of Texas, South-west Kansas and even Nebraska.

HAIRD ON TEA IMPORTERS.

The New York tea importers are confronted by the prospect of a heavy loss on their importation of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of tea, which began arriving in this city about the 1st of July. It was ordered when the general impression was that Congress would put a duty on tea. It is of the first crop, the first tea of the year, and to establish the tariff the importers took all they could get.

SAVINGS BANKS TO LIGHT ENAVION.

The New York Associated Savings Banks are preparing to make a test case to have a decision as to whether they can issue savings books as legal taxation on their deposits. There is a conflict of opinion on this subject between the banks and the tax authorities, and the officers of the former have obtained the advice of counsel, who sustain them in the contention that such deposits are not legally taxable.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE

Was Offered the Chief Justiceship of the Court of App. of Ontario.

A dispatch from Ottawa to the Daily Witness says:—

A very interesting proposal by the Dominion Government was kept very quiet at the time, and even now there is no official record of it, as yet, but I am in a position to certify to its correctness. When Chief Justice Huggarty, president of the Court of Appeals for Ontario, retired a few months ago, Sir Oliver Mowat, Minister of Justice, offered the position to the Hon. Edward Blake, M. P. for South Longford, with the understanding that as soon as Sir Henry Strong retired from the position he would hold Mr. Blake should become the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and so greatly strengthen the highest appellate court in the land.

But Mr. Blake had other fish to fry, and declined. It is regretted that the British Government, in passing a law admitting colonial members to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, confined the nominees of the colonies to judges. But for this Canada would undoubtedly have nominated Mr. Blake to the Judicial Committee, and Mr. Blake would probably have accepted if he was placed on an equality with the other members as regards salary. As it is, Chief Justice Strong is now sitting as a member of that committee, which leads to an anomaly that would strike most people as making the two positions of Chief Justice of Canada and a member of the Judicial Committee incompatible.

Chief Justice Strong has gone to England to take his seat as a member of that judicial committee (his expenses being borne by the public treasury), and only four Canadian cases were entered for hearing before the committee, on two of which he was precluded from sitting by reason of having passed judgment in them when they were before his own court at Ottawa. He is sitting in the other two cases. He can scarcely go over to England more than once a year and at the same time discharge his duties at Ottawa, where, in fact, he is bound by statute to reside, so that at the next term of sitting of the Judicial Committee twice as many Canadian appeals may be entered for hearing and the Canadian member of the committee will be absent, or even if he is present he would be disqualified from hearing any case that has been before the Supreme Court of Canada.

The sooner the British Parliament amends its laws in two respects the better, namely: giving the colonial government liberty to nominate to the committee senior counsel at the bar who are not judges, and giving them a salary so as to enable them to reside in England or, at all events, to visit there whenever the committee held a sitting.

SINCE PAPA DOESN'T DRINK.

My papa's awful happy now, And mamma's happy too, 'Cause papa doesn't drink no more The way he used to do. And everything's so jolly now! 'Tain't like it used to be, When papa never stayed at home With poor mamma and me. It made me feel so very bad To see my mamma cry, And though she'd smile I'd spy the tear A-hiding in her eye. But now she laughs just like the girls— It sounds so cute, I think— And sings such pretty little songs Since papa doesn't drink. You see my pretty Sunday dress; It's every bit all new, It ain't made out of mamma's dress, The way she used to do. And mamma's got a pretty cloak, All trimmed with funny fur, And papa's got some nice new clothes And goes to church with her.

TESTING HIS HONESTY.

Your druggist is honest, if, when you ask him for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion, he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to take Cod Liver Oil.

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The greatest sale of its kind in Canada held only once a year.

Carsley's Sledgehammers for To-morrow

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Glass Tumblers, Glass Cake Servers, Ladies' Leather Bags, etc.

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Three Hundred dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, at the same price, 35c, for 50c.

Lot No. 1.—Ladies' Shirt Waists. A magnificent lot of New Shirt Waists made in the latest style with pointed yoke, full sleeves, (if fronts, starched and negligee collars and cuffs) would sell in the ordinary way at 70c, will be offered tomorrow at 50c.

Lot No. 2.—Ladies' Shirt Waists. Is a very stylish lot of Shirt Waists in Light Grounds with Colored Stripes and Scroll Designs, beautifully made with pointed yoke and latest style collar and cuffs; the regular selling price of this Shirt Waist is 75c to 90c. Tomorrow's price at 45c.

Lot No. 3.—Ladies' Shirt Waists. The daintiest of Ladies' Shirt Waists in exquisite patterns of New Muslin, in all the prettiest colors imaginable, Greens, Pinks, Blues, Grays and Black and White effects, all striving for supremacy in the great panorama of colors. The regular value of these Shirt Waists is \$1.25. Tomorrow's price is 65c.

Hundreds of other Pretty Shirt Waists in Pink and Blue, 17c.

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LADIES' SUMMER CAPES.

Hundreds of Beautiful Capes in Light Weight Material, specially adapted for seaside or steamship wear.

75 Pretty Light Cloth Capes, usually sold at \$1.85. July Sale Price \$1.24.

110 Elegant Summer Cloth Capes, peacock design, very pretty for evening wear. Regular value \$2.50. July Sale Price \$1.50.

120 Ladies' Summer Cloth Capes in light material, new shades, trimmed with black braid. Regular value \$3.50. July Sale Price \$2.75.

90 Ladies' Summer Cloth Capes in new evening shades, trimmed same material. Regular value \$6.50. July Sale Price \$3.40.

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STYLISH WASH FABRICS.

125 pieces Creponettes with fancy colored stripes and Grass Linen Grounds. Regular value 10c. July Sale Price 6c.

175 pieces Handsome Percales in White, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow and Pink Grounds, with Stripes and Scroll Designs. Regular value 11c. July Sale Price 6c.

RIPPLE WASH FABRICS.

180 pieces Ripple Wash Fabrics in Pretty Stripes and Scroll Designs, imported to retail at 15c yard. July Sale Price 9c.

120 pieces Linea Colored Crepons with Bright Stripes of Pink, Blue, Green, White, etc., also in Black Grounds with Scroll Designs. Regular value 20c yard. July Sale Price 12c.

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ORGANDY MUSLIN.

150 pieces Beautiful Organdy Muslin, exquisite patterns in Dresden and Poppyard Designs. The colors are magnificent combinations and delicate tints of Pinks, Greens, Blues, etc., and is the lightest and coolest of fabrics. These charming goods are particularly adapted for Ladies' Shirt Waists or Summer Costumes, and are sold regularly for 25c and 30c yard. Tomorrow Sale Price is 16c yd.

LINEN GRENADINES.

55 pieces Stylish Linen Ground Grenadines, with elegant stripes in bright colors, as Pink, Yellow, Brown, Red, etc. This is one of the most fashionable fabrics and was imported to sell at 32c yard. Tomorrow's Sale Price is only 17c yard.

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