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ITEMS OF PASSING MOMENT

Here are some very sensible criticisms and suggestions from the Insurance and Financial Chronicle, which "the powers that be" might well ponder over:

The aldermen cannot possibly realize the extent of the injury done to Montreal by permitting the condition of its roads and sidewalks to be a matter of general, justifiable and perennial complaint. While our citizens are, of course, the chief sufferers from the lamentable condition of the streets, our visitors are naturally the chief critics, because most of them are familiar with something better with which to constitute comparisons. In nothing is the standing of a city so palpably revealed as in the condition of its streets. No amount of ornamentation and no amount of luxurious or ostentatious extravagance in other directions will counteract the bad impression created by dirty roads and sidewalks. Always unsatisfactory, the state of the roads becomes intolerable every spring. Making every reasonable allowance for financial exigencies, there can be no excuse for allowing the winter's accumulation of filth to remain on the streets weeks after the snow has gone. A man may plead poverty as a reason for not carpeting his house, but this does not excuse him for having dirty floors. What, for instance, can be the justification for such a state of affairs as we have seen lately on Sherbrooke street, the principal residential thoroughfare of the city, inhabited by many of the largest taxpayers! The mud, doubtless, infested with disease germs, was scraped up into heaps and allowed to remain subject to the pranks alternately of the rain and the sun and the wind, for ten days or a fortnight. To open a window in the neighborhood on a dusty windy day was to invite bacilli into the house. The street was an eyesore, an offense to olfactory organs, a menace to public health, and an injury to the reputation of the city. The roads are all to be put in repair next year, they always are to be made good 'next year,' but meanwhile Montreal's spring cleaning is an imperative duty that should not be neglected for an hour and should be thoroughly performed at any cost. There is common sense in this policy, and there is money in it for the city.

An Englishman contributes an article to a London review in which he criticizes the Americans for tardiness. He admits that the American both hustles and hustles, but denies that he is quick. "He can never realize that noise is not speed." This writer found idlers blocking up the hallways of American hotels, and adds that an American always has time in the middle of the day to knock off work to watch some fantastic procession or other. "And in his working days the American endures such flogging from his time by incompetence and bad management as no Englishman would tolerate. The New Yorker gulps his food, yet his lunch takes at least as long as the Londoner's owing to the delay in the serving of his order." Shopping in the big American stores this Englishman finds "a painfully slow process." He found the American post office slower and less effective, and criticizes American newspapers for the tardiness of their editorial comment. In legal delays, "leisurely America" has the civilized world beaten hopelessly. "America whirrs and buzzes and makes much more noise than London. Therefore, she thinks she is busier and quicker, whereas she is really much idler and slower." The writer tarried too long in Philadelphia and Toronto. He really

ought to have spent a little time in New York and Montreal.

Thermometer wrecking weather never freezes up a good yarn. A story that is supposed to have found birth in the early days of Winnipeg was frequently told during the past severe winter in the west. It was to the effect that a man came to Winnipeg in the early eighties. The winter was frightfully cold and the "tenderfoot" is reported to have gradually frozen to death. Just before life became extinct he requested a friend to see that his body was cremated and the ashes forwarded to a relative in the east. Then he yielded to the final grip of the frost.

The body was taken to a crematory and the customary proceedings took place. The friend, who accompanied the remains, was a curious sort of fellow, and must needs look in the furnace to see how matters were proceeding, when lo and behold he was greeted with the command: "Close the door! This is the first time I have been warm since I came to this blooming country."

The Right Honorable Sir Henri Taschereau celebrated on the 4th instant, the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the Quebec Bar. For over thirty-five of those fifty years he was on the Bench, having been appointed, on the 12th January, 1871, at the early age of 34 years and three months, to the Superior Court of the Province. He had represented the County of Beauce in the Legislative Assembly in the Conservative interest from 1860 to 1867, and formed part, in 1865, under Sir George Cartier, of the special committee on the Civil Code.

Sir Henri is the head of the Taschereau family, which has held the highest positions in the Church, the Government, and in the magistracy of the country for nearly two centuries, both under the French and the English regimes, not less than seven of them, since 1735, having been judges of the highest courts. The late Cardinal Taschereau was his cousin.

The exact location of the tomb of Samuel de Champlain, founder of Quebec, has been for years the subject of dispute among Canadian writers, but the mystery seems now to be solved. During his recent visit to Europe, Mr. Paul de Cazes, secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, made it a point to investigate the matter, and make further researches. His efforts were crowned with success, as he found in the old archives of Paris documents and a plan placing the burial place within the limits of Fort St. Louis, so that the exact spot of Champlain's grave can now be established by actual measurements, based on said plan. As the Chateau Frontenac occupies a portion of the site of the old Fort St. Louis, it follows that the Champlain monument in front happens to be placed by chance, if not on the exact spot, at least in the immediate vicinity of his tomb.

What about that rotten salmon that menaced the health of untold numbers of citizens of the city a short time ago? Have the guilty parties been located, and if so, how is the matter to be disposed of? The people of the city have rights in the premises and they are going to insist upon them. A crime was committed in the despatching and placing on sale this cargo of poison. Do the authorities think that the public has so soon forgotten this matter?

What is going to be done about it, Mr. City Attorney? The people want to know.

The immigration returns for the two days ending the last week show that upwards of 10,000 settlers have reached Canadian ports within that interval, bound for the fertile fields of Western Canada. The majority of these have already passed through Montreal, but there are several thousands yet to be sent forward to their destinations to-morrow. Such a large influx in two days has put a severe tax on colonist car accommodation, but up to the present no very great difficulty has been experienced by the railway authorities in handling the newcomers.

During the past week 153 deaths and 141 births were registered at the Civic Hygiene Department. Of the births, 79 were males and 62 females. The deaths included 133 Catholics, 17 Protestants and three Jews. The deaths, classified according to the causes, were: Typhoid 4; measles, 4; whooping cough, 2; tuberculosis and other lung diseases, 7; and diarrhoeal diseases, 22.

During the same period there were 100 cases of contagious diseases recorded, including 5 diphtheria, 5 scarlet fever, 12 typhoid, 48 measles, 1 chickenpox, 5 whooping cough, 18 tuberculosis, 3 erysipelas and cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Dr. D. A. Shirres had a desperate fight with a dog on the Upper Lachine road Monday morning, and is now at his home with two badly lacerated feet, while his horse is in the stable with both hind feet bitten in many places.

It is inconceivable that these brutes are allowed to run around at will. A child would be torn to pieces in a short time by one of these infuriated beasts. If owners of these animals will not keep them chained or muzzled, the authorities should see that they are quickly despatched. They are not to be trifled with.

Montreal, Canada; Albany, N.Y.; Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana, are the latest cities to become practically assured of Irish Choral Societies. The harp may be silent in Tara's halls, but apparently it is going to be heard pretty freely in the New World within the next few years.—Syracuse Catholic Sun.

Cardinal Gibbons is, in order of creation, one of the oldest of the Sacred College of Cardinals. He is the fourth oldest of the cardinal-priests. In less than two months he will have completed his twenty-first year in the cardinalate.

Corresponder ce.

ST. ANTHONY'S VILLA.

Editor, True Witness:

Sir,—On my return to this city after many years' absence, I heard with genuine pleasure that the Irish Roman Catholics have at last put their shoulder to the wheel in the establishment of "St. Anthony's Villa," 865 Dorchester street west. The foundation of an English-speaking community in this city cannot fail of giving satisfaction to those who love justice and have felt the need of a convent wherein the Irish poor and sick shall be cared for. Girls, too, can find accommodation according to their means and immigrants are housed and directed to good homes. Altogether the noble aims of the ladies in charge deserve the heartiest co-operation of the Irish Catholics of Montreal to make an institution worthy of their faith and generosity.

JUSTITIA.

Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil, featuring an image of a woman and child, and text: "Mind This. It makes no difference whether it is chronic, acute or inflammatory. Rheumatism of the muscles or joints. St. Jacobs Oil cures and cures promptly. Price, 25c. and 50c."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM VICTORIA DAY

REDUCED FARES

Quebec 4.50 Peterboro 8.15 Sherbrooke 3.50 Hamilton 10.05 Ottawa 3.50 London 12.95 St. John 2.00 Toronto 10.00

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going Dates, May 23, 24. Return Limit, May 27, 1907.

MONTREAL and OTTAWA

Lve. MONTREAL 8.30 a.m., 12.40 p.m., 6.30 p.m.

Arr. OTTAWA 11.30 a.m., 16.40 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

Daily, 1 except Sunday. Elegant buffet parlor cars are now running on all trains between Montreal and Ottawa.

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137 St. James Street, Telephone Main 400 & 461, or Bonaventure Station

CANADIAN PACIFIC VICTORIA DAY-CHEAP TRIPS

Toronto \$10.00 Hamilton \$0.65 Ottawa 3.35 London 12.95 Quebec 4.50 Peterboro 8.15 Sherbrooke 3.50 Furtham 1.20 St. John 2.00 St. John, N.B. 14.30 Ste. Agathe 1.90 Labelle 3.05 Mangog 2.65 Knowlton 2.00

Lowest One-Way First Class Fare

Good going May 23 and 24. Good for return until May 27th, 1907.

TICKET OFFICE: 120 St. James Street Next Post Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT. Summer Train Service.

4 Trains Daily.

7.25 DAY EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Bic, Rimouski and Little Metis.

Leaves 7.25 a.m. daily except Sunday, Parlor Car Montreal to Little Metis.

12 "MARTIME EXPRESS" for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the syndes.

Leaves 12.00 noon daily except Saturday. Through since the car to Halifax.

7.30 "OCEAN LIMITED" for Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Cap a l'Aigle, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Miramichi, Moncton, St. John and Halifax.

Leaves 7.30 p.m. daily, except Saturday.

11.45 NIGHT EXPRESS for Quebec and intermediate stations.

Leaves 11.45 p.m. daily, except Sunday. A sleeping car is attached to this train, which passengers can occupy after 8.10 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James Street, or Bonaventure Depot. Tel. Main 65.

J. J. McCONNIFF, City Pass & Ticket Agent.

P.S.—Write for free copy, Tours to Summer Hazle, via Ocean Limited, "Train de Luxe"

Robbed and Exiled.

Result of the War on Religion in France is the Plight of Thousands of Gentle Nuns Whose Homes Have Been Confiscated.

Unquestionably the most heart-rending of the many sad spectacles to be viewed as a result of the war on religion in France is the plight of the thousands of gentle nuns whose homes have been confiscated, and who have been forced to leave their native country and find shelter and sustenance in foreign lands. Some idea of the sufferings of these women may be gained from the following letter. The writer, Mother Therese, is the mother prioress of a Carmelite community formerly of Digne, France. Expelled from their monastery, the nuns found a refuge at San Remo, Italy. In her letter the mother prioress tells something of the trials to which she and her devoted daughters in religion have been subjected, and the problems that now confront them.

The letter is as follows: You know the Satanic law which drives all religious orders from France. The consequences are terrible. Therefore, confident that you will compassionate the cruel sufferings of the poor Daughters of St. Teresa, exiles and robbed, we implore you for the love of Jesus Christ, in whose name we are so odiously persecuted, to come to our assistance, for we are in the most extreme need. The enemies of God and of His Church have taken all from us by armed force. Monastery, furniture of the chapel, statues, books of piety, even our kitchen stove, our poor straw beds, our clothing, everything has been put under seal. They have not even respected our holy relics, which the gendarmes have taken to the tribunal on a wheelbarrow. What a horrible profanation! We had prudently concealed all in the houses of devoted friends, but these Frenchmen who govern, abusing their

THE S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1907.

Household Linens.

Wise housekeepers will be investigating Linen values on Friday. We have specially prepared a rich collection of immediate requirements worthy of the proudest occasions and inexpensive too.

100 dozens HEAVY QUALITY PLAIN CRASH TOWELS, hemmed red borders, size 20 x 34. Special..... 12 1-2

100 PIECES HORROCKSES PLAIN ENGLISH COTTONS, guaranteed free from all pilling, suitable for underwear, 36 inches wide. Special..... 12

25 PIECES HEAVY QUALITY PLAIN CRASH ROLLER TOWEL-LING, red borders, 17 inches wide. Special..... 10 1-2c

Rich Silk Blouses.

Only 50 dozen of these Charming Japanese Silk Waists, left, which we will clear on Friday at two low prices.

LADIES' VERY GOOD QUALITY WHITE JAPANESE SILK BLOUSES, nicely trimmed with ticks valenciennes lace and silk applique, lace collar and cuffs, all sizes. Special..... \$2.75

LADIES' VERY GOOD QUALITY WHITE JAPANESE SILK BLOUSES, long sleeves, nicely tucked yoke, front trimmed with silk insertion, collar and cuffs trimmed with valenciennes lace, all sizes. Special..... \$3.85

In the Basement.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO A JOB LINE OF RUBBER HOSE of which we have just 1-2 inch at 8c. foot.

1000 Feet, 3 ply 3-4 inch at 10c foot.

THEN WE HAVE 500 STRONG WIRE CARPET BEATERS. Regular 10c, for..... 20c

AND STILL AGAIN, 1000 Lipped Saucepans, 1st quality enamel, in 5 sizes from 18c, 23c, 25c, 28c, worth..... 20c to 50c.

Seeds Were Never Sold Cheaper.

WE HAVE 10,000 PACKAGES OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS. Regular 2c. Now..... 1c

3 lines of seeds were never sold cheaper, 10,000 packages flower and vegetable seeds 2c for..... 1c

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1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal

In This Spring Weather

See that your feet are properly protected against dampness.

Our Waterproof Boots assure you comfort and dry feet. Every Style of Rubbers and Rubber Boots.

Special this week in Ladies' Good Rubbers. Sizes 2 1/2 to 5. Worth 60c. a pair at 48c.

RONAYNE BROS.

485 Notre Dame St. West. Chabollez Square.

power, have dared, with the police at their head, to search everywhere until they found and seized everything. Even our lawyers was condemned as a criminal for having sheltered our books and statues! Now we are in exile, with God alone and His Cross.

Here we are not disturbed, but our rent of three thousand francs crushes us (it is the lowest in Italy), and it is only by laboring night and day that we have been able to subsist up to this time. Broken-hearted and exhausted by this long martyrdom which has tortured us for three years, we are all ready to succumb if some charitable souls do not come to our assistance. If we are assisted this year, we hope that afterwards we shall be able to support ourselves.

And by the virtue of the blood, Oh, keep me to the end.

And when at last the battle's o'er, And all my work on earth is done, May it on high my portion be, To hear Thy sweet voice say, "Well done." R. W.

FIRST COMMUNION DAY.

On this, O Lord, the day of days, What thoughts flash through my mind, Of bygone years, when steeped in sin And to Thy goodness blind.

I thank Thee, Lord, that by Thy grace My soul has now inclined to Thee, And from the fulness of my heart My prayers shall rise to Thee.

My heart is open, now enter, Lord, The place that Thou hast cleansed,

And by the virtue of the blood, Oh, keep me to the end.

And when at last the battle's o'er, And all my work on earth is done, May it on high my portion be, To hear Thy sweet voice say, "Well done." R. W.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1996. Dame Marie Louise Pointe dit Bellefeuille has taken to-day action for separation as to property against her husband, Arthur Pagnon, carter, of the City of Montreal.

Montreal, 6 May, 1907. BEAUDIN, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court. Dame Exilda Conant, wife common as to property of Francois Xavier Robert hotelkeeper, both of the City of Montreal, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband, in the Superior Court at Montreal, No. 2851.

Montreal, April 4th, 1907. BEAUDIN, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN. Attorneys for Plaintiff.



Gardien de la Loi Feb 18th Assessee L

Irish Bill Ke

Government S

Dublin, May 21—The most representative and monious convention which assembled in Ireland to-day the plan for a limited Irish which was all the Libera ment had to offer in fulfil campaign promises.

killed the hope of any legislation by the present Government's forces, and far-reaching results.

The temper of the convention. No one had a word in behalf of the bill. Hon nothing was the unanimous measure, and the resolution Redmond, commanded ever the Irish parliamentarian been deluged with resolut town councils and other denouncing the bill. The spoke in an unmistakable the Irish members of I cheerfully acquiesced to it.

Three thousand delegates to attend the convention, after the doors of the Man were opened it was impos get into the building. T ing lacked the spirit of the Rule gatherings, when Dav Healy and other fiery ors the centre of the stage. T were temperate and their denunciation of the Govern cept for the outbreak of w who attempted to make t Church issue, and wa everything went smooth American delegates were i tunately. The keyno orations and of several was that the bill was an Ireland.

The floor of the rotun packed with delegates re every part of Ireland, inclu of the Catholic clergy. Be Redmond were the Ameri gues, Secretary John O' Treasurer T. B. Fitzpatr Executive Committee Timmins, of the United Iri John Parnell, brother o Charles Stewart Parnell, Croker and several bisho Mr. Redmond, who preside greeted with great cheeri His first words were:

"The heart of every Irish world goes out to John D the hour of his great afflic a resolution of sympathy Dillon in the loss of his w adopted, as was another f dow of Michael Davitt, wh since the last convention, Davitt's imprisonment for sake, and "the part he bor ing the Irish peasant from to a free man."

Telegrams of greeting from Irish societies in American where were read, after wh Redmond reminded the deleg Ireland's fitness for self-g would be judged by their of this convention.

Mr. Redmond then read lution on the Irish bill, wh clamorously cheered.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Redmond's resolution follows:

"That this convention, re tive of Irish national opin phatically places on record found conviction that noth satisfy the national aspira Ireland or bring peace and ment to our people but a self-government which will Irish people complete contr their domestic affairs.

"That while we have never ed in our belief that it is in to produce any logical or scheme for the extension an velopment of popular pow responsibility in Ireland shor concession of home rule, at time, in accordance with the of the national directio 5th of February, 1907, and the public declarations mad