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TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903

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AMERICAN BRUTALITY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Official Report of General Miles
Washington, April 27.—After more than two months' delay the War Department to-day made public that portion of the report of Gen. Miles which refers to the misconduct of officers and soldiers in the Philippines.

The statements made by Gen. Miles are the result of his tour of inspection in the Philippines last Autumn and Winter. The report is dated Feb. 29, 1903, and is addressed to the Secretary of War.

He says that in going from Calamba to Batangas, in November last, he noticed that the country appeared devastated and that the people were very much depressed.

Stopping at Lapa, he says, a party of citizens, headed by the acting president, met him and stated that they desired to make complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying they had been concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignities.

"That fifteen of their people had been tortured by what is known as the water torture, and that one man, a highly respected citizen, aged 65 years, named Vicente Luna, while suffering from the effects of the torture and unconscious, was dragged from his house, which had been set on fire, and was burned to death. They stated that these atrocities were committed by a company of scouts under command of Lieut. Hennessey, and that their people had been crowded into towns, 400 being confined in one building."

A doctor of the party said he was ready to testify that some of the 600 died from suffocation.

Gen. Miles says he looked at the building, which was one story in height, 18 or 20 feet wide, and possibly 60 or 70 feet long. He asked for a written statement to be forwarded him at Manila, but says he never received it, and adds:

"I have no reason to disbelieve their statements; in fact, the instances of torture in the case of the man Luna having been tortured and burned to death are confirmed by other reports."

Concerning the failure to receive the statement, Gen. Miles says: "Whether any influence was brought to bear to prevent their statement, either by persuasion or coercion, I am not prepared to say at the present time."

Gen. Miles then refers to other cases, saying that on the Island of Cebu it was reported and published in November, 1902, "that two officers, Capt. Samuels, 44th Infantry, United States Volunteers, and Lieut. Peeter, 19th Infantry, had committed similar atrocities against the people of that island. It is also reported that at Laoag, on the island of Luzon, two natives were whipped to death."

"At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that Major Glenn ordered Lt. Caulfield, Philippine Scouts, to take eight prisoners out into the country, and that if they did not guide him to the camp of the insurgent Quison he was not to bring them back."

"It was stated that the men were taken out, and that they either did

not or could not do as directed. One of the men, who had a son among the scouts, was spared, but the others were separated into two parties, numbering three or four respectively, and while tied together were all murdered by being shot or bayoneted to death, some being in a kneeling position at that time. The pretence was made that they were killed while attempting to escape, but so far as I know no official report was ever made by the circumstances. These facts have been reported by Major Weitz, who investigated the case. Besides Lieut. Caulfield, Civilian Scouts Ramos, Preston, Corn and McKeen were participants.

At Calbayog, Samar, it was reported that several men in that district had been subjected to water torture. I saw three men who had been subjected to this treatment. One was the Presidente of the town, Mr. Rozales, who showed me long deep scars on his arm which he said were caused by the cords with which he was bound cutting into his flesh.

"The second man was named Jose Borja, and the third was Padre Jose Diaz, who stated he was one of three priests who had been subjected to torture by the troops under command of Lieut. Gaujot, Tenth Cavalry; that his front teeth had been knocked out, which was apparent; that he was otherwise maltreated and robbed of \$300. It was stated that these priests were taken out to be killed, and were only saved by the prompt action of Major Carrington, First Infantry, who sent out for them."

"Lieut. Gaujot was tried, pleaded guilty, and was given the trivial sentence of three months' suspension from command, forfeiting \$50 per month for the same period. His pleading guilty prevented all the facts and circumstances being developed."

GLENN'S BRIGADE OF TORTURERS.

"It appears that Major Glenn, Lieut. Conger, and a party of assistants and native scouts were moved from place to place for the purpose of extorting statements by means of torture, and it became so notorious that this party was called 'Glenn's Brigade.' Whether it was possible for officers to be engaged in such acts without the personal knowledge of the general upon whose staff they were serving at the time, namely, Brig-Gen. Hughes, I leave for others to conjecture.

"These facts came to my notice in a casual way, and many others of similar character have been reported in different parts of the archipelago. In fact, I was informed that it was common talk at the places where officers congregated that such transactions had been carried on either with the connivance or the approval of certain commanding officers. It is, however, most gratifying to state that such atrocities have been condemned by such commanders as Generals Lawton, Wade, Sumner, Lee, Baldwin and others."

NO EXCUSE FOR THESE BARBARITIES.

"I found that with certain officers the impression prevails that such acts were justifiable, and I felt it my duty, in order to correct such erroneous and dangerous impression, and to prevent the possibility of such acts being committed in the future, which must impair the good name of American arms and bring discredit to our service for all time, to address to the division commander the following letter of instructions."

Then follows an order addressed to the Commanding General of the Philippines, under date of Feb. 28, 1903, in which General Miles calls attention to the reports of atrocities and directs that any orders or circulars of personal instruction which would inspire or encourage any act of cruelty be annulled. The order says that "the excuse that the unusual conditions justify the measures herein condemned is without foundation."

PRACTICISING EXTORTION ON PRISONERS OF WAR.

Continuing his report to the secretary, General Miles directs attention to the acts of reconcentration by General Bell, and claims that they were in direct violation of the law. He says the law was also violated in handling and buying large quantities of rice which was sold at a profit. The people who were in the reconcentration camp were, says General Miles, "considered prisoners of war, but were compelled to buy food from those who held them, at a large profit." General Miles characterizes this as unprecedented. He speaks of the magnitude of the transaction, which involved 21,000,000 pounds of rice and other supplies, at a cost of \$309,320. He says that "an extraordinary feature of this transaction" is that the action was disapproved by a division commander who assumed command and who turned the matter over to the civil authorities, and that it has been carried on under an act of the Philippine Commission.

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THE D'YOUVILLE READING CIRCLE

Editor of The Register:

The last meeting of the Reading Circle was a great success in point of attendance and the reception of the material for discussion. Under the heading of Current Events it was said among other things that the new Discipline Bill now before the British House of Commons has for its object the limiting of the Ritualistic movement. The people of the Established Church are evidently becoming alarmed at the numbers which are marching Romeward. The tenth and eleventh books of Wordsworth's Prelude, and the first Cantos of his excursion with the last chapters of the fifth volume of Gorre's History were recommended to the members as timely reading in connection with the troubles in France. History is repeating itself with a vengeance and these poems of Wordsworth serve as thrilling reminders of what took place in the beginning of the last century and as a counterpart to the bloodless Revolution going on now. Religion is one of the burning topics of the hour. Therefore we appreciate very much Rev. Father McSorley's gift of the Rev. Bertrand Conway's, C.S.P., "Question Box," containing as he tells us in his preface, "answers in a brief and popular manner to the most important questions actually received by the author during the past five years of missionary activity in all parts of the United States, from Boston to Denver. Its object is to interest fair-minded inquirers in the further study of the Church's claims by removing many of their false notions regarding her. We hope that many of the clean of heart approaching this study in the humble, docile spirit of the child and asking not 'How can these things be?' but simply 'Has God revealed these truths?' will find their prayer for light answered by the Holy Spirit of Truth. Too much cannot be said in commendation of the noble far-reaching work the brave Paulists are doing all through America and too much cannot be said in favor of such a book. The members were strongly recommended to procure copies for use among their Protestant friends and in order to be able to give at a minute's notice a reason for the faith that is in them. Anything and everything touching Catholic belief is here set forth in words few and simple, their very brevity and quiet earnestness being enough to carry conviction to the veriest bigot that ever lived. Father Conway has a splendid chapter devoted to that time-worn theme, at least as far as our enemies are concerned, the Popes in history. The "Monita Secreta" of the Jesuits, too, is repudiated with proofs in the way of dates, etc., as an impudent forgery. Another article also dealing with religion was quoted from the April number of The Booklovers' Magazine, "What form shall our Christianity take?" by L. G. McConnell. In this paper, though not of our faith, Mr. McConnell pays a very good tribute to the remarkable strength of the Catholic Church, and says distinctly that it is the only one so constructed as to suit the majority.

The March and April numbers of Mosher's were especially dwelt upon because of two excellent papers, one on Gilbert Parker's "Right of Way" and the other a study of Geo. Eliot's "The Heintzman & Co. piano is a 'thing of beauty' in tone and construction. It has been called CANADA'S ARTISTIC PIANO. It is a favorite with the leading foreign musicians who use it on their Canadian tours. Heintzman & Co. 115-117 King St. W., Toronto.

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besides the sense of discomfort in the stomach, often results in weakness of the heart, palpitation and fluttering, shortness of breath, pain in the left side, and constipation.

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THE FEAST OF OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL CELEBRATED

(Written for The Register.)

Sunday last the Feast of Our Lady of Good Counsel was celebrated at St. Mary's Parish, Montreal; it being the Patronal Feast. No pains were spared in order to have a worthy celebration. The Irish Catholics of the East End are true to the faith of their fathers. Many an old parishioner has vivid recollections of past years, when the first move was made to have a church of their own. Many were the trials they had to undergo; many their disappointed hopes, before the goal of their aspiration was to be reached. A chequered career of thirty years was the span of time during which their efforts proved unavailing. During their long wait many a brave soldier of the cross, many a staunch supporter of the faith of his forefathers, went down into the silent grave, apparently in sight of the promised land, but doomed, like Moses, to view it only from afar.

At least the darkness of a night of thirty years had rolled away and the promise of a bright morn had dawned, when, on the 3rd of November, 1878, the Rev. Canon Lamarche, delegate of His Lordship, Edward Charles Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, came to effect and bless a cross which was to mark the site of the long-expected and long-desired church. Needless to say that the day was fraught with rejoicing and that the population turned out in their numbers to participate in the religious ceremony so long desired and ardently prayed for. The proceedings of this memorable day received the episcopal sanction and approval on March the 7th, 1879.

The canonical erection soon followed. The year was not deemed to pass away without recording this happy event. The title under which the new parish and forthcoming church was ever after to be known was a source of consolation and joy. Our Mother of Good Counsel was to preside at the destinies of the newly-born parish—destined to eventually become a shrine—a source and fountain of life-giving grace.

The blessing of the corner-stone of the new church took place on June 12th, 1879. The ceremony was performed by His Lordship E. C. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, assisted by His Lordship the late Bishop of Albany. The work of the new temple of the Lord was rapidly pushed forward, and with the indefatigable pastor of St. Bridget's, since retired from active parish work, Rev. James Lonergan, at the helm—still holding jurisdiction over the two congregations—no delay was to be suffered in the accomplishment of the work, no sacrifices were to be spared to bring it to completion at the earliest possible date.

On November 6th, 1881, the Bishop of the Diocese solemnly blessed the new St. Mary's Church. On the 14th of August of the previous year, Rev. James Lonergan had been formally appointed pastor of St. Mary's, with his brother, Rev. Simon P. Lonergan, as special assistant, and the other curates of St. Bridget's as helps.

With such zealous and enlightened guides the new parish could afford even in its infancy to appear with confidence side by side with its older sisters. A new change was soon to take place in the life of the formed family. His Lordship was to appoint a pastor whose undivided attention was to be devoted to the interests of his spiritual children.

On Feb. 29th, 1882, the parish was again visited by the Bishop, this time to perform a glad and solemn ceremony. This was the consecration of the main altar, a magnificent one, composed of solid marble, a gift of the Rosary Sodality. Before his departure the Bishop took a fragment taken from Father Tyrrell's "Faith for the Millions," some booklets published by the London and Dublin Catholic Truth Societies were also distributed. They are recommended as very appropriate for children study, supplementing to a great extent the shorter catechism.

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parture His Lordship appointed Rev. Simon Lonergan pastor of St. Mary's, the day to make it coincide with the anniversary of the Pope's election, the present Light of the Church, His Holiness Leo XIII. Rev. Father Fahey at present curate of the newly-formed Irish Catholic parish, St. Michael's, but then of St. Patrick's, was appointed first assistant.

The new pastor entered into his new field of responsibility with all the zeal of an Apostle. His great energy, his deep piety, his profound learning, all were employed in the interests of his flock. Though short his administration rapid were the strides the parish made. His resources in obtaining aid for his church were prodigious. Not satisfied with the generous collections he knew so well how to stimulate his people to give, nor with the bazaars and other means which were always successful, he did not hesitate to go and solicit help from strangers for his beloved church.

Shortly after his appointment a bell was secured. The following year witnessed the enlargement of the Congregation by the annexation to the new parish of the English-speaking Catholics of the St. Vincent de Paul Parish. This event dates from Feb. 7th, 1883. On the 10th of June, 1883, a beautiful organ, another generous gift presented by the Rosary Sodality. The blessing took place on the 17th of the same month. Yet to think of it, the devouring elements last year destroyed the interior of the beautiful structure, and left the parishioners without a church of their own to worship in, at least for over a year. At present they worship in the basement of St. Bridget's Church.

The new pastor saw another great need. It was a parochial residence. The wardens saw the advisability of taking this step without delay, and on Oct. 28th, 1883, decided to purchase the site on which the presbytery now stands. The undertaking was great and not a few obstacles had to be overcome. The work once begun progressed rapidly. It was taken possession of on Nov. 3rd, 1884, by the pastor and his able assistant Rev. J. P. Kiernan.

The summer and the autumn of 1885, however, brought sorrow to many a home in St. Mary's and witnessed many a bleeding heart. The smallpox epidemic, while choosing its victims from all quarters of the city, seemed to have a special predilection for the East End. Yet the pastor and his assistant promptly carried to the dying soul saving helps of religion as well as the balm of consolation to bereaved relatives and friends.

Worse things, however, were in store for St. Mary's. A bitter day on which she was destined to face her first real affliction and behold herself an orphan. The 11th of November, 1885, was indeed a day of grief for St. Mary's. On that day the noble, energetic, and scholarly Father Simon Lonergan had passed into the Realm beyond. Stricken down in the prime of life was this great worker in the Lord's vineyard. He was a power for good and he wielded to the best advantage. What he had left undone other laborers in the same glorious cause would finish.

Touching scenes followed the announcement of this sorrowful news. The parish wept over a common calamity. Thousands paid their last respect and tribute to one whom they had learned to love and reverence. His remains were interred in the family plot at St. Thereses. St. Mary's, in the bitterness of its grief, seemed to feel that an irreparable loss had been sustained. Rev. James Lonergan, pastor of St. Bridget's, was again called upon by the Bishop to administer to the wants of his former children of St. Mary's. Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, then assistant at St. Anthony's, was appointed as second assistant. Thus things went to the satisfaction of all for ten months.

The Bishop felt that it was time to appoint a new pastor, and on Oct. 1st, 1886, the popular and eloquent Rev. J. J. Salmon, D.D., now Chaplain of the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, was appointed. For seventeen years Rev. Dr. Salmon had founded, labored and built up a successful and flourishing parish at St. Gabriel's, Point St. Charles. Father John, as he was familiarly called, was therefore no novice at parochial work. The scattered district over which his jurisdiction extended called for all the zeal of a missionary, while the temporal cares of the parish absorbed his precious time. Repairs and renovations had to be undertaken both in the church and in the presbytery. Retreats and missions were of frequent occurrence for the people of St. Mary's. After laboring some years, and his labors being productive of much good, Rev. Father Salmon resigned his charge, and left the Diocese.

He was succeeded by Rev. P. H. O'Donnell, that saintly character, whose genial manner, loving and tender heart, and pleasing and smiling countenance will never be forgotten by a grateful people. He labored with

the zeal of an Apostle, and with the patience of a martyr. The interior of the sacred edifice which is being rapidly reconstructed was a memorial to his revered name. Under his regime it was beautifully decorated with the artist's brush and lighted with electricity. All its grandeur disappeared in the conflagration last year. What better tribute could I pay to the memory of Father O'Donnell than that paid to him by Mr. P. J. Leitch, Principal Edward Murphy School, in his book of poems recently published:

"Dear priest, patriot, prince of men,
O'Donnell, Saint of God.
Pure was that soul that broke its
bond at the dark angel's nod.
The manliness of Christ's appointed,
marked his active way,
Chastity, piety, patience beamed from
his brow each day.

"On Tablets of eternity, memory
shall engrave
The gratitude of widows, and of orphans
he did save.
A deep spirit of devotion did animate
his breast,
No ostentation, though, but humble
as a child at rest,
Nor stranger, friend nor guest could
ever break his ardent zeal,
To Our Lady of Good Counsel he loved
to make appeal.

As a citizen, a chiefain fair, among
the nanking he spoke,
Ever honored for his wisdom, his
counsel and his joke,
His virtue, learning, genius, as his
Sanctity and grace,
Shed lustre on his honored name,
and glorified his race.
He loved his native country, still he
loved his father's shore,
No son of dear old Erin could ever
love her more.

Now lie his holy ashes 'neath the
dove Virgin's shrine,
Sweet Mother of Good Counsel, sure
his heart was truly thine;
Sons and daughters of St. Mary's
will oft through coming years
Enshrine the truth of him they loved
with gems of precious tears,
Keep him in our memory green, while
life's dull path we plod,
A friend in heaven, true to us, O'Donnell,
Priest of God."

A church, presbytery and a beautiful convent, stand as monuments to the zeal and devotion of three worthy Irish priests.

DEATH OF MR. M. E. KELLY.

The Register regrets to announce the death of an old subscriber, Mr. M. E. Kelly, of 27 Bellevue Place, formerly mail clerk on the Midland Division of the G.T.R. Mr. Kelly died at his late residence on Saturday, May 2nd. He had suffered an attack of pneumonia which the best medical treatment was not able to overcome.

Mr. Kelly was a member of Branch 49 C. M. B. A. and the Toronto Branch of the United Irish League, and was a regular attendant at St. Mary's Church, Bathurst street. His death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends in Midland, Port Hope and this city, where he was well and favorably known. R.I.P.

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