# The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

DEVOTED TO ...
FOREIGN NEW 9

ROME NOTABLE APPOINTMENTS Mgt, Lugari, who was received by the Holy Eather in private audience, in a prelate of great distinction and

confidence in the Roman Curia A member of a wealthy and highly-regarded Roman family, he was until gregation of Rites with the rank of Lay Consisterial Ad-vocate, and held in esteem for his learning in Archaeology and History, publications in both of which studies he put forth by the press and presented to scientific academies in Ronie. After his assumption of the clerical garb, he became Promoter of the Faith, or Devil's Advocate, a. it is humorously called Mgr Lugari is still fresh in years and in strength, and he has now been called by the Pope to act as Assessor, or under-secretary of the highest congre-gation, that of the Holy Roman and ly up to the Sacred Purple itself Thus it was in the Consistory of 1901, when His Eminence Cardinal Gennari vacated that post and the Archbishopric of Lepanto in order to enter the Sacred College The Vacancy Was then filed by Mgr. Canestrari, Bishop of Thermae, who died during the summer. Mgr Alessandro Volpini is the Scoretary of His Holiness for the Letters to Princes, "ad Principes." or Latin Letters, and he has come thus to share in some way a part of the renown of the Pontiff as a Latinist. Mgr. Nolpini has been placed, while retained in his present high ofnee, among the "Consultors" of the Congregation of Studies. A third appointment concerns the Sacred Congregation of Rites Mgr. Alessandro Verde has been appointed a Consistor-

ial Advocate and Promoter of the THE LAMBS OF ST. AGNES.

On the 21st inst., the Feast of St Agnes, the virgin-martyr, an interesting celemony, took place at the church dedicated to he beyond Porta Pla, where her body is preserved Alber High Mass, celebrated by a Bishop, two lambs, which had been kept from birth in the Convent of St Agnos, were blessed at the sitar and afterwards consigned to the Nuns of St. Oscilia, who from veir wool manufacture the "Pallia," or vestments sent by the Pope to Archbishops and Patriarchs, and sometimes to Bishops, as insignia of their dignity. The Pallium is at all times worn by the ays when offering Mass. One ty. But before God and before His Sovereign Pontiff, by others only on instance is recorded of its having been awios conferred on the same person, an English saint, Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom Pope Alexander II not only sent the Pallium appertaining to his office, but another, which the Pope had been accustomed to wear, as a token of affection.

# IRELAND

DEATH OF CANON CARBERY, P.P. We exceedingly regret to record the death of Canon Carbery, the zealous and beloved pastor of St. James' Partab, in Dublin. The sad event was so entirely unexpected that the first tidings, even of his illness, came but only with the subbing peals of the slow half that appounced the passing away of his soul. The immediate cause of death was an acute attack of bronchitis, with which, it appears, he had been manfully struggling unnoticed for none days. Suddenly as the end came, Father Hoey, one of the priests of 34. James', had time to administer to the lamented pastor the last sacrameats and consolations of the Church. At the announcement of his death grief was deep and universal through the wide and populous parish over which he so worthily presided. As the sad news travels afar it will be received with heartfelt sorrow. In quiet villages and hamlets, in waymide cabins, in many a farmstead, in laborers' cottages, in union hospitals and city prisons, in schools in town and suburb and country, in all these the death of Canon Carbery will awaken a prayerful sympathy, for his labor and his love were generously given to them all. There was no hase of missionary effort with which Canon Carbery was not at once familler and successful He was a son the soil, full of the genial good huor which so delights and captures the Celt, and so he made an easy way with his message to the hearts of the people. Mentally he was excelleatly well endowed - with more than a common store of the sating salt of

worth having A patire of Carristown, Co Dub-Mn, Canon Cathery made his early studies in Castleknock College, and his studies for the priesthood in the Alma Mater at Maynooth Ris carliest priestly work lay in Ballymun and Charpevin - in Coclock, in Clontail, and Fairview - and through all these districts the name of Father Phil Carbery, is still recalled with grateful mountain. His devetton to the young men and students of the Model Farm, In that district, is not yet forgotton Omon Carbory was appointed parish priest at Rthadrum by His Emisence | they did not. Therefore a Catholic | taken tolerance And President Thwing the late Cardinal McCabe in the year matriage ought not to take place un- lol the Western Reserve University

common-sense. His advice was always

1879 He presided over that important charge for some filteen years. During the stirring days of the Land Leighe agitation he was always a had likened the husband and the wife staunch and ardent supporter of the cause of the people. He was intimately acquainted with Mr Parnell, for Avondale was within his parish, and he had many interesting details to some eight year ago a layman. He give of the great years of the 'Irish was, however, a pleader in the Con- Chief," and none to that gallant leader's discredit,

### ENGLAND

CONVERT TO THE CHURCH. The London Tablet states The Rev. Arthur Whitcombe Taylor, B. A. Worcester College, Oxon, lately chaplain to the Anglican Bishop of Rangoon, was received into the Roman Catholic Church at Rome Mr. Taylor had also had curaties at Grantham

and St. Saviour's, Ealing. His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, preaching at the Church of Our Lady of Grace and St Edward, Chiswick, Universal Inquisition This is one of said he wished to say a few words the "cardinalitial" posts, or high upon the feast of Cana-not so much secretaryships, which lead immediate upon the marriage least, but rather upon a great doctrine of the Church, for it was before Our Lord began His public ministry that He honored by His presence such a gathering It might be said that the occasion was scarcely worth of Him - worthy of His presence and office, as it was so lowly an institution - but it should be remembered that a great truth and a great doctrine lay in the Sacrament of Marriage Marriage always had been a holy rite, for it was subject to three different laws. Marriage as conso that the increase given for that tracted according to the natural law Church represents, in a large proporrequired two things to make it valid. tion of the dioceses, the growth for viz., that the parties should have several years, where in the case of knowledge and free will, that they Protestant bodies the growth given must know what they were doing and that they must consent to what they

were doing Having dwelt at length

revenied law of God Christ Our Lord

raised marriage to the dignity of a

Sacrament, had placed it under the

care of His ministers, had given it

that sanctity and honor due to the

various Sacraments, for Christ Our

Lord in founding His Church gave to

her legislative power, and this power

of legislation affected Marriage as 10

affected all the other Sacraments It

way, however, to be regretted that

the Legislature of this country had

departed from the Divine and reveal-

ed law of God respecting marriage,

that the dissolution of marriage had

been allowed by legislative enactments

and that large numbers of people

Church persons who remarried while

either the first husband or wife, as

the case might be, was alive, was

living in adultery Marriage had been

called by St Paul a great Sacra-

ment The Cardinal then explained

how Adam was by the power of God

thrown into a great sleep, and while

in that state Eve was created of his

flesh and bone to be his helper The

origin of woman was therefore closely

allied to man She was areated to be

his companion, his associate, his help-

er, there was to be between them not

merely an ordinary society, but there

was to be a openess, she was taken

from his side, and as the side was

near to the heart, so was she to be

loved and cherished by Adam: she

was to be protected by Adam, she was

to be honored by him. She was "bone

and could there be a greater or a

closer union or a more instructive

picture of the love which the husband

should have for his wife? This close

union between husband and wife was

a type of the supernatural union-of

the Divine and human union of Jesus

Christ This first took place in the

chaste womb of the Blessed Virgin

Mary, when the Divinity was united

to the humanity, and next it was dis-

played upon the Cross itself when

from the Secred Heart of Jesus Christ

flowed water and Blood, and this

close union of Jesus Christ has been

put before us by St Paul to make

us understand it Having quoted from

St Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians,

His Eminence said the union between

husband and wife implied that one

should be superior to the other-not

because that one was the husband and

the other the wife, not because one

was stronger and the other weaker,

but because there must be some head

If, for instance, three or four or more

persons formed themselves into a so-

ciety, in the usual way, one would

be appointed head or chairman. It

a wife was not a slave, but that she

was equal to her bushand, therefore

men should not treat their wives as

though they were slaves and command

and tyraphize over them without the

right to have a voice in settling mat-

ters that concerned them both. They

were united to bear each other's bur-

dens and to attain a supernatural life

and their united efforts should be to

attain Heaten which was their goal

It was necessary that persons about

in marry should have a knowledge of

the Christian doctrine A priest was

justified before the marriage ceremony

in accretaining by questions whether

the parties knew the Christian doc-

should, however, be remembered that

of his bone and flesh of his flesh."

represents that for last year only. He concludes that the Catholic figures are too large upon the Sacrament of Marriage, the Dr Carroll furnished this table, Cardinal said that dirorce in the full showing the order of denominational sense of the word was contrary to the rank in 1890 and in 1901, with number of communicant members in the

structed in the Christian doctrine, so

that if God gave them children they

would be able to instruct them in it.

In ounclesion His Eminence said that those about to enter into the ho!r

state of matrimony must make pre-

paration for it by cleansing their

souls and receiving the Holy Sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eu-

chariet It would be well indeed if

this were done at the Nuptial Mass

We should remember that St Paul

to Christ and His Church Love was

tested by trials and by sufferings, and therefore the husband and wife who

suffered by each other would have a

double share in the glory of the King-

UNITED STATES

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS

Dr H. K. Carroll, who was in

charge of the religious statistics in

the United States census of 1890, and

has just completed the statistics for

bers on foreign mission fields, to be

28,090,686, out of a population that

must, if population growth has been

the same this year as during the de-

cade from 1890, be about 77,900,000.

This is for actual membership, and

does not include adherents and mem-

bers of congregations. The increase, according to Dr. Carroll, was 730,-

027 last year, or 2.67 per cent This

is an increase slightly greater than

the annual increase of population

from 1890 to 1900. The latter rate of

interest was 2.18 per cent. Thus, if

Dr Carroll be correct, the churches of

the United States are growing slight-

Catholic rectors do not revise their

statistics of population every year,

population.

dom of God for all eternity.

respective years Religious Body Roman Catholic ...9,168,711 6,231,417 Methodist Epis ... 2,762,291 2,240,354 Reg Baptist S'th 1,664,108 1,280,000 Reg Bapt't Col'd 1,610,801 1,318,989 M. E. South ..... 1,177,180 1,209,976 Disciples of Christ 1,179,541 641,051 Reg. Bapt's N'th 1,005,613 800.450 788,221 Presbyterian N'th. 999,815 750.799 532,954 Prot. Episcepal 698.354 African Meth. ..... 452,725 Congregationalist. 634,885 512,771 Luth Synd, Con. 566,375 357,153 availed themselves of this legal facili- Af. Meth. Zion 587,337 349,788 Luth. Gen. Coun. 346,563 324,847 Latter Day Saints 300,000 Reformed German United Brethren 210,007 202,474 227,991 179,721 Presbyterian S'th Colored Meth 204,972 129,384 Luth. Gen Synod 204,098 187,132

IN THE CENTRE OF AFRICA the lame of Pain-Killer has spread. The hatives use it to cure cuts, wounds sprains, as well as bowel complaints. Avoid, substitutes, there's only one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and

# A Tribute to The Catholic Press The editor of The University of Ot-

tawa Review writes. Thanksgiving Day occasions indigestion and bad literature. Society's unprecedented prosperity is sung in every key. We owe thanks, to whom? To humanity of course, answer a chorus of cocksure prophets. Is it not to man's own strenuous effort that is due our unrivalled progress, marvellous inventions and matchless civilization? God, all-ruling and supreme, is superannuated, disappeared with our forefathers. Religion is invited to "go away back and sit down." Non-Catholic ministers of the Gospel unbosom their messages to empty seats and literature reflects the prevailing natutalism. The profane raving for which Harpers' lately apologized, because a hitherto meek Catholic sentlment could endure no more, is merely a symptom of the epidemic. More than once has The Catholic Record, for instance, lifted its voice in protest. The Catholic Register has done the same. The Casket observes "The utterances of some presidents of the large American universities on the aims. objects and results of their systems are as pagan as though there never was such a thing as Christianity." Rev Fr Campbell, S. J. in the current Messenger of New York, writes "At the present time the world is flat on its face before its scientific iduly which it adores because of their hugeness, and in spite of the unforely and at times grotesque features which they often present" At the demand of insane, untried fads, in the name of so-called science, litherto inviolable principles of belief and conduct were ruthlessly exposed to dissection and

dissolution. When, however, the in-

satiable craving for experiment and

sensation resulted in McKinley's as-

was reached the last strew was reached

trine, and he would be justified in re- ed . Easy-going folk awoke to the

fusing to perform the revenony it grave peril organished by their mis-

fil the parties were sufficiently in- simply voices the reaction that is setting in when he declared recently before the Illinois State Teachers' Assocition: "We have gone further than we need to go in the elimination of religious teaching in the schools I, a Protestant, would rather have my children taught by a wise Roman Catholic nun than by an atheist."

## The Late Aubrey De Vero

The following appreciation of the late Aubrey de Vere is taken from The Dublin Freeman's Journal: Aubrey de Vere was not a popular

poet. His genius was imaginative and philosophical, not sensuous, sentimental, or lyrical, dramatic rather than personal, and concerned rather with the greater spiritual truths gathered from the lessons of human history than the half-lights of latter-day impressionism. In a sense, too, his has since then annually made up fig- genius was English rather than ures on the growth of the churches, Irish. Ilis Mentor was Wordsworth, a poet in whom the critic will find it 1901. He finds the total church com- | more difficult to trace any Celtic admunicant membership, in the Uni'ed | mixtures than in any of his contem-States alone, and exclusive of ment-poraries. His father, he tells us, bers on foreign mission fields, to be taught him when a boy of eighteen years old to admire the great bord. 'I had been very enthusiastically praising Lord Byron's poetry. My father replied, 'Wordsworth is the great poet of modern times.' Much surprised, I asked, 'And what may his specials merits be?' The answer was, They are very various; as, for instance, depth, largeness, elevation, and, what is rare in modern poetry, an entire purity In his noble "Laodamia" they are chiefly majesty and pathon. A few weeks afterwards I chanced to take from the library shelves a volume of Wordsworth, and ly faster in membership than is the lit opened on Laodamiat' Some strong, calm hand seemed to have been laid Dr Carroll points out that Roman on my head, and bound me to the Catholic rectors do not revise their spot till I had come to the end. As I read, a new world, hitherto unimagined, opened itself out, attetching far away into screne infinitudes. The 'region was one to me unknown, but the harmony of the picture attested Its reality. Above and around were

> An ampler ether, a diviner air, And fields invested with purpureal gicams."

> That calm hand laid upon the head of northian influence was one of the dominant aesthetic influences that moulded the style and thought of De Vere Hence, in a sense, Aubrey Do Vere's genius was English rather than Irish. But it came to be irradiated with Irish gleams, It was no pure Norman or Anglo-Norman that wrote:

> The Little Black Rose shall be red at last. What made it black but the March

wind dry, And the tear of the widow that fell on it fast? It shall redden the bills when June is night

The Silk of the Kine shall rest at What drove her forth but the dragon fly? in the golden vale she shall feed full

fast. With her mild gold horn and her slow, dark eye.

The wounded wood-dove he's dead at lasti The fine long-bleeding, it shall not This song is secret. Mine car it, pass-

In a wind o'er the plains at Athen-

In truth, even in the pre-Emanicpation days there was an Irish flavor about the best of the Munster gentry. The poet himself has described their relations with the people. There was something dependent and feudal about them that could not last; but it was a benevolent feudalism, not the bigoted, social tyranny that existed elsewhere. The De Veres belonged to the best of their class. His father stood for Emancipation before the winning battle was fought; but was beaten. De Vere was fifteen when "The Bill" was passed and the bountres on the hills of Clare proclaimed it. "I well remember climbing to the top of a high pillar on the summit of a hill opposite our house," he writes, "though how the feat was achieved I cannot conceive, and standing upon it for minutes, waving a lighted torch round my head in the gathering darkness."
This Protestant led, of Curragh Chase with his lighted torch, was not out of touch or out of sympathy with the Catholic peasantry round him. He was to be brought nearer in sympathy, though never into complete acceptance of their ideals. "The earliest political event which I temember," he writes, "is the death of King George III. We children were all great loyalists, on this occasion we were put into mourning, and I believe that our grief on that occasion was very real, though not very lasting." Loyalty in an Irish household could no further go, surely, than to plunge into grief and mourning for George III Gerald Griffin was, lowever, among the had sent to Mrs. Hemans. His classifriends of his youth; and he was able cal studies are reflected in his earliest in later years, to write of his convictions even then that he was already. I with "The Waldesos," and in 1848 an ardent disciple of Edinund Burke, came "The Seasch of Proserpine, Rewho asserted that there was no religiouslections of Greece and Other lous body in Europe which represented, or at jeast resembled, the early Christien Church so much as the Irish Catholic Church of his own day. looked upon her as desply wronged in the past, and as placed by the countquent political aditations of secent



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the eye, and the result is that it is

is lifeless and unattractive. Our work

main feature of our printing is that it appears pleasing to the

had already formed a warm friendship

with Hamilton, the great mathemati-

cian. They found a common ground in

debating those higher questions of

spirituality and wisdom upon which

light. Hamilton was profoundly con-

vinced of the truths of the Christian

revelation. They chatted at Dunsink

and rambled through Wicklow, and

road "Yarrow Revisted" from the

manuscript copy which Wordsworth

poems. In 1842 be tempted the critics

Poems " But it may be questioned

whether in these effusions he found his

true self. They were the air rather of

academic experiment than of the in-

eritable .outpourings of the poetic

mind. Religious questions deeply in-

terested him, and the problems begote-

the philosophy of true science sheds its

and we claim that such work

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ble to a right estimate of her religi- | conscience. He accepted the High Anous character." He was already at | glican theory of the Church; but when eighteen trying his pinions for a flight. | the Gorham judgment was delivered he The Muse had made her home at | could not reconcile it with the Argli- | was great. The 'Heroic Age' of Irothe boy was never raised. The Words Curragh Chase. Sir Aubrey De Vere, can position. He, therefore, withdrew the author of "Mary Tudor," belong- upon himself, and made a scarching ed to that band of minor poets of the re-ramination of the principlet he early nineteenth century whose work long had held. He found them sound, possessed so much of the true metal and then he followed them to their of poetry. And Curragh Chase was a logical conclusion and became a Cath-fit home for singers The goet has olic, despite the warnings of his sketched from memory a beautiful Ar- friends. Sarlyle was one of these. "I cadian picture of the surroundings of have ridden over here," he said, "to his youth "My recollections in con- tell you not to do that thing. You nection with these, my early years, were born free. Do not go into that are chiefly rural and sylvan. They bole." De Vere answered-"But you come to me fragrant with the smell of always used to tell me that the Rothe new mown grass in the pleasure- man Catholic Church was the only grounds, the breath of the cows as Christian body that was consistent, they stood still to be milked, rolling and could defend her position." Car- source in patriotic study, ran the their eyes in quiet pleasure, with a lyle-"And so I say still. But the s much better not | verse. His "L majestic slowness such as the Greeks | Church of Eng attributed to the eyes of Juno No withstanding, because her face is turnchange was desired by us, and little led in the right direction." He Vere came. The winds of early spring way- answered-"Carlyle, I will tell you in ed the long masses of daffodils till a word what I am about. I have livthey made a confused though raptur- ed a Christian hitherto, and I intend ous splendor in the take close by, just | to die one." This was in November, as they had done the year before, and | 1851. His conversion had much influthose who saw the pageant hardly ence. on his work as a poet and as a noted that those winds were cold. critic. His theory of art became pene-Each spring the blackbird gave us trated with the high mysticism under again his rough, strong note, and the the influence which the mediaeval world had achieved so much, and his robin's, as the season advanced, gainacceptance of its faith brought him ined a roundness and fulness like that of the thrush. Each year we watched to closer sympathy with the nationthe auccession of the flowers, and if ality of the Irish people. Thence forthe bluebell or the cowslip came a ward his work was to be suffused with little before or after its proper time. Catholic philosophy on the one hand, we felt as much aggrieved as to the and with an elevated literary patriotchild who misses the word he is acism. Though the aversion born of class customed to in the story heard a hunassociations and early predilections dred times before. Each spring there prevented him from ever accepting the came again the contented cooing of political objects upon which his coun-Wood-doves far away, and that tremutrymen had set their hearts, the tragedy of Irish history took on for him. love pathor of the young lamb's bleat. which seemed hardly in harmony with a new meaning. His father used to his gladness as he bounded over the tell him in his young days pathetic pastures illuminated by the sudden stories taken from the "Pacata Hi-April green. Each year the autumn | bernla." Later, what struck him was that, "while the details of Itleh hisreplaced the precipitate ardors of the spring with graver joys and more setory were obviously so full of signifidate fruitions, and all those darker cance, the history itself was nowhere colors which decorate, though sadly, to be found except in fragments. It the funeral feast of the year. The maappeared to lack all unity." "It was ple slowly, as of old, relinquished its after the lapse of many years," he fires, and there was the falling leaf writes, "that the meaning of Irish and the frightened flutter of the pophistory flashed upon me. It possessed unity, although not a political one. lar's golded tablets, in place of the thickening leaves and deepening shad-Religion was Ireland's unity. That owe of the vernal woodlands; but behad not been a series of frustrations. yond these woodlands a remoter land-A great destiny had been working itself out, not from the time of Strongscape was once more, seen through clearer air." Memory may have lent bow, but from that of St. Patrick. some of its gold to this picture; but I The Norman time and the time of the the fields and skies of Limerick went. Penal laws had both been episodes to the making of the poet. Trinity College took up his training then. He \* these things, doubtless, were frustrations. But these things constituted

> poem of mine," he says, "was written more intensels. I may say, more painfully, from my heart than 'Inisfail.' " • • The book was addressed, not to many, but to the thoughtful and the few, and at least as much to English statesmen as to Irish patriots." The same high purpose and mystic interpretation of history ruled most of his later work. Even his "Alexander" was written to illustrate a great moral truth. When he passed from Christian Areland to Pagan Ireland he was that the substances in them intended on the same search for moral great; to operate on the intentines are re-Am the Oxford movement vessed his influence of heroic character on hu-

but an injerior part of Irish history.

by Irish history is this: that to the

different nations different vocations

are assigned by Providence; to one an

imperial vocation; to another a com-

mercial one; to Greece an artistic one,

to Ireland, as to Israel, a spiritual

one." It was under this thought that

"Inisiail" was conceived. "No other

• • One of the lessons taught to us

man destiny. Of his studies in early Gaelic legend he says-"The Doetry of that first age, though very unequal, land anticipated by some five or six centuries the 'Saintly Age.' . . The poetry that illustrates a 'Heroic Age' is quickly recognized. It is both great-hearted and light-hearted. Those old Irish poems have for me the stamp of regitty. The poet was a witness, and did not set himself up as a judge. He did not look down on them from a height, real or imaginary, but encountered them face to face as be moved along the paths and by-pathe of men." From these studies came "Queen Maeve." Side by side with the current of this poetry that had its current of religious and philophic the Church and the Empire" appeared in 1887; "St. Peter's Chains" in 1888, and "Melizeval, Records and Sonnets" in 1893. The volume published in his 79th year showed no waning of the fires. It exhibited the same rapt elevation, if less of the lyrical beat of his earlier work. But it was out of harmony with the tendencies of a time, when to be a bard of the hour the singer must worship "Pan" and shout "Christ is not Risen." "I am in the happy position," said the poet once, "of being able to double my income any moment. I please." "How is that?" asked a friend, "By laying down my pen;" replied the poet. His audelence was lew, indeed, if fit. But Ireland will yet find larger audience for the past whose love for his land and veneration for its herpes cannot be challenged. His fame may be left to "The Old Land," of which be wrote:

Ah, kindly and sweet, we must love thee perforce! The disloyal, the coward alone would

not love thee: Ah, mother of heroest strong mother! soft nurse! We are thise while the large cloud

swims onward above thee! By thy hills ever blue, that draw heaven so near;

By thy cliffs, by thy lakes, by thine ocean-luiled highlands; a And more — by thy records disastrous and dear,

The shrines on thy headlands, the cells in thine islands.

Phrough the cloud of thy pathos thy lace is more fair; In the old time thou wert sundad; the gold robe thou worest!

To thee the heart turns as the deer to her lair. Ere she dies, her first bed in the gloom of the forest.

Our glory, our sorrow, our mother! Thy God In thy worst dereliction forsook but to prove thee;

Blind, blind as the blindworm; cold, cold, as the clod; Who seeing thee, see not, possess but not love thee!

THEY ARE CAREFULLY PRE-PARED.-Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of three canals. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills are so made, under the supervision of emperts ness and for dramatic examples of the tarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bost