

The Catholic Register

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City, Toronto, Ont. Telephone 489. THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1902. THE SHAME OF CIVILIZATION. Since the time of the Christian martyrs, the world has not looked upon a sadder page of suffering than is now being revealed to the people of the United States by their lately-acquired Filipino "subjects".

Telephone, Main 489

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THE SHAME OF CIVILIZATION

Since the time of the Christian martyrs, the world has not looked upon a sadder page of suffering than is now being revealed to the people of the United States by their lately-acquired Filipino "subjects". The facts are no longer matter to doubt. They are admitted by counsel defending the impeached officers at the court-martial in Manila.

General J. B. Smith did unquestionably order his subordinates to make a "howling wilderness" of an island containing 200,000 Christian people. He did, admittedly give an order to "kill everything over ten," and the atrocious mandate was executed.

The details of the out-heroding of Herod in the Philippines is simply sickening reading. It reeks of blood and barbarism. A young girl of Samar, Senorita Conge, tells a painful story of how her aged father, who was friendly to the Americans, was done to death.

"He told me that the soldiers took him to a lonely spot near the bay, placed him upon his back on some conchas shells, put stone upon his breast and stomach, and held him in the salt water, letting it run slowly into his mouth until he was almost unconscious."

"Father begged that they kill him, for, as you know, he never knew anything about the insurgents, and has always been on the side of the Government. They would not kill him, but after trying the salt water several times they took him from the bed of sharp shells all cut and bruised and brought him back here. Soon after I saw him at the Quarters. He was carried away, and I have never seen him since that time."

A soldier named Bertrand has furnished Senator Lodge with particulars of the disappearance and killing of Father Augustine, a Catholic priest, at Bolo.

He says it was reported that Father Augustine knew where insurgent gold was buried. Men from Company D captured him in December, 1900, and dressed him in a uniform of the United States artillery. He was then taken to Banato and kept in a well. He refused to tell where the gold was buried, and on the night of December 9 he was taken to a house formerly occupied by the president of the village. Upon his arrival there, Bertrand says, the water cure was given him by the "water-cure squad."

Private Snee, who served in Samar, tells the following fearful narrative. "Everybody found in the hills man, woman or child, was to be killed. 'Shoot all hogs and dogs' was the order, and we were not instructed to spare the children, though never to my knowledge did we find any of the latter."

"We were ordered to get what information we could about the insurgents from those we found, and to use the water cure to get it. Many of us, in fact, all of us, disliked to do it, but we had to obey orders under pain of severe penalty. I saw as many as 30 Filipinos given the water cure. We did it in the hills where we found them, and much of it was done

at the camp of the detachment in the village. The method was severe. First the prisoner was shot, and if it happened to be in the hills outside the town, the body was left there for the dogs. Here are further particulars. "I left Samar Dec. 19, my three years expiring in January. Just before I left a prominent, wealthy native named Cebu was arrested and brought into camp. They gave him the water cure, using salt water. This was often done to make it more terrible. If a bottle was not handy a thick stick of wood was forced into the native's mouth like a gag and the water was then poured in.

"Almost every man in the detachment was married to a native woman. It did not matter much whether the woman was already married. They did not want to marry the soldiers, but were forced to for fear of death.

"The ceremony as it was, was short, and performed by the president of the town, himself a native. The women had great aversion to men with beards, and the soldiers generally shaved off their beards and mustaches to make it less hard for the unfortunates."

But why go on! Smith is backed up by the general in command, Chaffee. The people of the United States are helpless, although clamoring for justice. They realize that a horde of savages, officered by men of barbarous minds, was let loose upon the Filipino Christian population. The army still prides itself upon being the arm of a civilized nation. But the whole idea of civilization has been lost sight of and not only the soldiers, but their leaders are following the worst instincts of the brute awakened by the taste of human blood.

Pope Leo in his latest Apostolic Letter, shows how our modern civilization has deteriorated because nations have created their own standards of morality to the exclusion of religion. The Holy Father says: "When the bonds are broken which unite men to God, Who is the Sovereign Legislator and Universal Judge, a mere phantom of morality remains, a morality which is purely civic and, as it is termed, independent, which, abstracting from the Eternal Mind and laws of God, descends inevitably till it reaches the ultimate conclusion of making man a law unto himself. Incapable, in consequence, of rising on the wings of Christian hope to the goods of the world beyond, man will seek a material satisfaction in the comforts and enjoyments of life. There will be excited in him a thirst for pleasure, a desire of riches and an eager quest of rapid and unlimited wealth, even at the cost of justice. There will be enkindled in him every ambition and a feverish and frenzied desire to gratify them even in defiance of law, and he will be swayed by a contempt for right and for public authority, as well as by the licentiousness of life which, when the conditions become general, will mark the real decay of society."

The foregoing paragraph may well be applied to the spirit of modern war, provoked by commercialism, imperialism, or whatever other word may be employed. Not only Christianity but mankind is shamed by the story of Samar.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN. The news of Archbishop Corrigan's death must have caused a great shock to the Catholic people of the entire continent. He was one of the three most distinguished figures in the Catholic life of the Republic. He governed his vast diocese in wisdom, slow of speech, gracious of manner and strong of will. He was a trusted and defender of Catholic education and his unremitting labor in that cause stands out as the most prominent feature of his career.

THE JAIL INVESTIGATION

There is an unabashed effort on the part of the majority of the adherents to defeat the purpose of Aid Bureau investigation into the scandalous condition of the lunatics confined in the jail. The hasty attempt to cover up what may by any possibility be concealed and to whitewash what cannot be buried only strengthens the reason for pursuing the enquiry into the administration of the jail. The city is here responsible and responsibility should be brought and conducted under oath to that end.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr Gilbert Parker, with the stupid candor which belongs to him, has begun to shout a little too soon over the success of the poller of Imperialism. In a letter to The London Times, he says: "Not long since I put forward in the public prints my belief that the time would come when the Commander-in-Chief in Pall Mall could put his finger upon Montreal and Toronto, Sydney and Perth, Auckland and Cape Town, in the schemes of army organization, as definitely as he does now with Edinburgh, Manchester or Canterbury. Ten years ago such a scheme would have seemed merely sentimental and visionary. I am far from sure that it would not be realized seriously now, though the practical difficulties are apparent. But practical difficulties have always been in the way of important and successful experiments."

Dr Moorehouse, an Anglican Bishop of Manchester, has created a mild sensation by praising the pipe as a "sedative calculated to make a philosopher out of the most impatient person." The Anglican Bishops are as a rule, the enemies of the fragrant weed, although Dr. Whitely, the famous Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, was a heavy smoker, and was severely condemned for the practice by the acridulated moralists of his day. Mr. Spurgeon was once known to confess that he thanked God for a good cigar. Fox, the founder of the Quaker community, objected to the smoking of tobacco, founding his objection on a literal interpretation of the text which declares that not the things that go into the mouth of a man but the things that go out of the mouth of a man defile him. He reasoned that, as the smoke is emitted from the mouth of the smoker, it came under the category of the things that defile a man.

"M A P" has an article on the late Mr Rhodes, in which is introduced a very glowing tribute to the memory of an Irish Jesuit. Not a few English papers have copied the article, and a query is put as to who is the mysterious Jesuit alluded to, disguised as "Father O'C". Nothing could be more generous than the account given by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. of the too-little known Irish Jesuit, whose literary powers might well be described as "prodigious". Equally a master of ancient and modern languages, this Jesuit professor, who was only just turned fifty at his death, was particularly "strong" in Hebrew, Greek and Irish. It is no breach of confidence, yet, rather an open secret—that "Father O'C", whose identity is now sought by so many English and Irish papers, was Rev. John James O'Carroll, S. J. In the very first number of The Gaelic Journal (November, 1882) Father O'Carroll contributed prose and poetry, but, above all, he it was who presided at the epoch-making meeting held at 24 D'Olier street, Dublin, on October 11th, 1882, when it was decided to publish an Irish journal, with Mr David Comyn as editor. Father O'Carroll was as unassuming as he was learned.

Whilst Catholics are very loyally impressed by the record of Catholic soldiers in the South African war, English Protestants are far from being affected in the same way, as the following incident will show. Father Austin Dobson, Catholic Chaplain to the Forces, writing from Machadoodorp, in the Transvaal to The Catholic Times, says: "I enclose a piece of printed matter in the form of a poem entitled 'Convent Bells'. Fifty copies of this were sent with some literature to the Church of England chaplain here for distribution amongst the troops. On reading the fenishish production he, like a just man, tore up the copies and cast the fragments to the winds of the void."

Little wonder, remarks our contemporary, that Father Dobson calls the wretched doggerel fenishish. It is a tissue of disgusting insinuations against convents. The nuns are "forced to sin," there are "coffin-like recesses" in the basements of their buildings, and a writer in The English-Churchman is quoted as saying that he had seen at the nunnery near King's Cross "cells about the size of an ordinary coffin," and had noticed plenty of girls go in, but had never observed a funeral coming out. The cowardly libeller who sought to have the foul leaflet circulated amongst soldiers, some of whose sisters are living in convents, of course conceals his name.

An Irish paper says: "The marriage of Major-General Sir Charles Tucker, K. C. B., and Miss Nellie O'Connell, only daughter of the late Sir Maurice O'Connell, Bart., Lakelaw, Killar-

ney took place at Aghdoe Church on Saturday morning. The wedding was private." The only church at Aghdoe is a Protestant one. There is a Catholic Church at Fossa, near Aghdoe. The late Sir Maurice O'Connell was a nephew of the late Lord. Both Sir Maurice and his father, who was a man of ability and considerable originality, regularly attended the little Catholic church at Fossa.

The poor little Queen of Holland, who is hovering between life and death, has within the last few weeks been made the object of more important press attention than the journals of Paris ever dreamed of bestowing upon an English sovereign. It was only last week, before her critical illness was publicly announced, that The London Daily Mail published the following paragraph, which the English people probably believed to be true: "One of the guests at a recent Court Ball at The Hague was Dr. Leyds. He was asked to dance in the Queen's quadrille, a dance of which he was entirely ignorant. At one point in the figure he ought to have bowed to Her Majesty, but he turned round the wrong way, and paid his respects to the wrong lady, the Queen all the while bowing and curtsying to Dr. Leyds' back. The incident caused much amusement in Court circles."

Like most people, says Lady's Realm, the Pope has his little weakness—a love for sweets. This is well known in Italy, and at his Jubilee a motherly peasant woman gave expression to her affection for him by a present of an enormous pile of sweets, wrapped in a huge colored cotton pocket handkerchief. It was said at the time that none of the Pope's many presents pleased him more than this.

CARDINAL MARTINELLI RECALLED TO ROME

The Philadelphia Standard and Times says: "While at the Italian Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel on Wednesday evening His Eminence Cardinal Martinelli received a telegram from Washington announcing that he had been recalled to Rome. He will probably leave before the end of this month."

Though no appointment of a successor to Cardinal Martinelli had been announced when The Catholic Standard and Times went to press, it was the consensus of opinion that Mr. Diomedo Falconio, Apostolic Delegate at Ottawa, has been chosen. An Associated Press despatch from Rome on Saturday last stated that the Holy Father was on the point of officially announcing that Mr. Falconio would replace Cardinal Martinelli at Washington, and that Mr. Zardetti ex-Bishop at St. Cloud, Minn., would have the office at Ottawa, but the announcement was postponed because Mr. Zardetti is lying at the point of death from pleurisy at Rome.

In some quarters credence is given to a rumor naming, as the Cardinal's successor, Mr. Zaleski, Delegate Apostolic for the East Indies, who is now in Rome. Mr. Zaleski is of Polish nationality.

A FORGOTTEN CATACOMB

Rome, April 17.—This morning a forgotten Catacomb was visited by a numerous crowd of priests and laymen, numerous crowd of priests and principal crypt after an interval of many centuries. The Catacomb of S. Hippolytus on the Tiburtine Way, a little beyond the ancient Church of St. Laurence, outside the walls, and almost opposite to this church, on the left of the road, was visited by several hundreds of people to-day. It is not known to the explorers of subterranean Rome. Bosio in the 16th century, Boldetti after him, and De Marchi in the early part of the past century, and De Rossi in 1882 and in 1883 make mention of it. Its ruinous condition, however, precluded it from becoming a centre of devotion. The rediscovery of it may be justly attributed to Commendatore Orazio Marucchi and the late Mariano Amellini, who entered the central crypt by a small opening in 1882. This morning Solemn Mass was celebrated by Mgr De Waal at a temporary altar erected just behind the original altar at which, as Prudentius the Poet, writing in the 4th century, relates that Communion was given to great numbers of devout Christians. Here, to-day, after a lapse of probably eleven or twelve centuries, a large group of Christians gathered in this spacious crypt to "inaugurate" as it were, the restoration of the Catholic liturgy in this ancient centre of worship. To many who were present the ceremony of to-day was an event which will be remembered during life. And when Orazio Marucchi, after the Mass, described the story of the place, the history of the Saints buried in it, the evidence furnished by notices regarding it in ancient documents, such as the Itineraries of the pilgrims of the 7th and 8th centuries, and the evidence of the inscriptions found within it proving its identity as the Cemetery of St. Hippolytus, Doctor, whose statue, found here in the 18th century, now adorns the Christian Museum of the Lateran, the interest of the occasion was complete. Each testimony supported the other, and all formed a body of evidence almost irresistible in its unity and force.

The Pope and the Workingmen

Rome, April 18.—This morning the pilgrims in Rome were received by the Pontiff. It was in St. Peter's, the grandest church in Christendom. Here the various representatives of different regions in Italy, as well as other pilgrims from Hungary manifested their affection and devotion to the Supreme Pontiff. Besides these many strangers travelling in Italy who had come to see the Pope were admitted to the great reception. It is estimated that he less than fifteen thousand persons were in St. Peter's this morning when His Holiness arrived. They occupied benches arranged in the great nave along the route of the Pontifical procession, from the chapel of the blessed Sacrament up to the Altar of St. Peter's Chair in the apse, where the throne was erected for the Holy Father.

The Italian pilgrims had come from the Provinces of Venetia, Emilia, Romagna, Tuscany, and in great numbers from Florence and neighboring cities, from Bergamo, Cremona and Massa and Carrara and some even from even from Genoa. Assisting at these pilgrimages were several Cardinals, who sat at the right of the Pontifical throne, among them being their Eminences Cardinals Giuseppe Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, Bartolomeo Bacillieri, Bishop of Verona, Agostino Riboldi, Archbishop of Ravenna, Domenico Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna, Pietro Respighi, Vicar of His Holiness, Antonio Agliardi, Bishop of Albano, Alessandro Sannini, Bishop of Zibarella, Francesco Saleo, Della Volpe, Renato Desire Mathieu, and Felice Cavaglis. On the left of the Pontifical throne sat Mgrs. Mistrangeli, Archbishop of Florence; Zambullini, Bishop of Udine, the Bishops of Rimini, Forlì, Sarsina, Guastalla, Pesca, Pontremoli, Acqui, Biado and Lugano, Massa and Carrara, La Rochelle, and the Vicar-Apostolic of the Upper Nile and the Abbots of Vallombrosa and Pescia.

Many other personages of distinction too numerous to be named here, were also present on this most interesting occasion. It is necessary, however, to note that several workingmen's associations and circles, with their special banners, were here to pay their homage to "the Workingmen's Pope." Several of these societies were from Rovigo, others from Modera, Padua, Esio and from various districts in Venetia, Emilia and the Romagna. Perhaps these workingmen's societies were the groups that were most significant of the future development of the tendencies of Italy present here to-day.

At mid-day His Holiness entered the great basilica, accompanied by the usual members of the Pontifical household who assist at such ceremonies. The reception of enthusiasm which always greets Leo XIII was tendered to him to-day with heartfelt joy and acclamation. When this had died down, as the Pontiff took his place upon the throne, Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, ascended the steps of the throne, and read to His Holiness, in the name of all the pilgrims of the various regions, a devoted address, in which he expressed the good wishes of the pilgrims to the Pontiff on his Jubilee and their affectionate devotion to him.

The Pontiff, in a clear, strong voice, replied to the address, saying to the Cardinal that he was grateful for the salutation brought to him in the name of all the pilgrims, and he was glad to salute and thank the Cardinal for the affectionate expressions which he had addressed to himself (the Pontiff). He also saluted the other members of the Sacred College and the Archbishops and Bishops who formed so honorable a crown around him. Then he saluted his beloved children of the various regions of Italy who have come in such great numbers here to this Rome to commemorate his Pontifical Jubilee, "which appears to us," he said, "as a most special favor granted us by Providence, and it is, therefore, just that you should all rejoice at it, and that you should come here to thank God for it with me. So great are your numbers that we are deeply touched in thinking that to undertake the journey to Rome you have been moved by sentiments of faith and of devotion to the Chair of Peter and of attachment to the Catholic faith, which in you has continued sound and constant."

"The various regions of Italy, which you here represent, their history and their glorious traditions, attest your sentiments of affection and of devotion, and such they have always remained. Remember, however, that even amongst you persecutions have not been wanting and malignant arts employed by those who have attempted to snatch from you your ancestral faith. Whilst that is sad and sorrowful, on the other hand there is a joy to us in the soundness of your Christian sentiments, of which your presence here furnishes ample testimony. We have notified recently in our latest Apostolic Letter what are the sentiments that should actuate all those who wish to follow the teachings of the Church."

After exhorting those present to keep these teachings before their minds, and to persevere in the faith and in attachment to the Catholic Church, in order that the arts and wiles of its enemies may be frustrated, His Holiness bestowed his benediction on all present. When one thinks of it all it is a marvellous picture. The Pontiff, in his 83rd year, feeble and decrepit at all times, even since the beginning of his Pontificate, and, naturally, feeble now, undertak-

ing to reply to an address by a speech, delivered in St. Peter's, is a strange and unwonted spectacle, even in the annals of the Papacy.

Cardinal Moran in Rome.

Rome, April 18.—The presence of His Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, in Rome is an event of special interest. The Cardinal resides at the Irish College, where many years ago he studied as a student, and where for a time he exercised the office of Vice-Rector. On last Sunday the Very Rev. Dr. Murphy, Rector of the Irish College, gave a dinner to a number of distinguished ecclesiastics and laymen, invited to meet His Eminence Cardinal Moran. Amongst those were the Very Rev. Monsignor Vecca, Secretary of Propaganda, the Very Rev. Father David Fleming, General of the Franciscan Mission, the Very Rev. Monsignor Antonio Savelli-Spinola, Secretary of Propaganda for Oriental Affairs, the Very Rev. Dr. Hearne, of Sydney, Australia, the Very Rev. Father Dowling, O. P., Prior of St. Clements; Rev. Father Magnieu, of the Redemptorists, Mr. Frank M. Bladen, Historiographer, of Sydney, who came to Rome to assist at the announced Historical Congress that was to have taken place here this month, but which has, through some squabbles of the directing committee, been set aside to an indefinite period, and several others.

After dinner the Cardinal and the guests proceeded to the Kirby Memorial Hall, where the students gave a "Concert to His Eminence Cardinal Moran." This consisted of a "chorus," "Eve," by the choir, an Irish song, "S a Mhuirín dhís," admirably rendered by Mr. Michael McSweeney, song, "Silent O Movie," by Rev. Martin Corney, violin and piano, "The Broken Melody," Messrs. J. F. Fullen and W. F. Browne, song, "Adieu to Innisfail," Mr. J. M. Linton. Address Chorus, "Eris the tear and the smile," choir, piano, "Whispers from Erin," Mr. Philip Moloney, song, "Erin my country," Rev. Andrew Moriarity, Irish "Faithe Roinn Cardinale Moran," Mr. Edmond Keohan; finale, "A song for the Pope."

The Cardinal, graciously replied to the address in English read to him, in which the students claimed kinship with him by bonds which united him and them to the same Alma Mater. In a very interesting speech he referred to the glories of the Irish College, to the able and saintly men who were students here at one time, and to the missionary spirit which so many of them had displayed, and which had wrought such good to the Church. It was on the great field of exercise for this spirit which Australia offers that the Cardinal dwelt in a special manner. He referred to the crumbling away of the walls of anti-Catholic prejudice which followed an acquaintance with Catholics in that land in which he has lived for so many years.

It is, perhaps, well to note that the gifts brought to the Sovereign Pontiff by His Eminence consisted of a sum of £1,200, of which 25 golden guineas in honor of the years of the Pontifical Jubilee of Leo XIII were contributed by the children of St. Joseph's School, in Sydney. These gifts were enclosed within the egg of an emu, the surface of which, carved in Cameo style, represented animals which are peculiar to Australia. The interior of the egg, which opened in two parts, bound and hinged in gold, was lined with white silk, and is a work of genuine art. Besides this, the Cardinal presented him with a magnificent rug formed of black opium skins—a comparatively rare animal. The Pontiff expressed his deep interest in the growth and progress of Catholicity in Australia, a full report of which the Cardinal gave him.

THE PAPAL JUBILEE

His Eminence Cardinal Logue and the Bishops of the Standing Episcopal Committee at their recent meeting gave their approval to the project of an Irish Pilgrimage to Rome, in connection with the Pontifical Jubilee of His Holiness Leo XIII. Rev. Father Ring, O. M. I., has been commissioned to carry into effect the resolution of Their Lordships.

A committee will be formed and a prospectus issued immediately. The pilgrimage will take place in autumn, probably in the month of October. As there is ample time for the organization of the Pilgrimage on this occasion, the arrangements are certain to be of the most satisfactory kind. The experience gained in 1893 and 1890 will be turned to good account by the Committee, and it is probable that the Pilgrimage will assume dimensions worthy of its objects and its National character.

Toronto, May 7, 1902. To the Advertising Manager, Catholic Register. Dear Sir—In renewing my advertisement in the current year in your paper, I feel obliged to compliment you on its merit as an advertising medium. I have decided to double the space used last year, which speaks for itself. Yours, H. C. TOMLIN, The Toronto Bakery.

FATHER KENNEDY'S FREE NERVE TONIC. Koenig Med. Co. 19 Franklin St. Chicago. Sold by Druggists at 4¢ per bottle, 6 for 20¢.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of St. Mary's Branch of the Catholic Truth Society, was held on Monday evening, April 28th, in the Occidental Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst streets.

A very large number were present, among them being Rev. Fathers McCann, Minehan, O'Leary and Williams, and Messrs. D. A. Carey, W. E. Blake, ex-Alders Defoe and Evans, and a number of others.

A very interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. H. C. Stuart on "Canadian Patriotism," and his remarks met with the warm approval of those present. Among other who addressed the meeting were Rev. Fathers McCann, Williams and O'Leary, and Mr. Geo. Evans.

A very entertaining musical program was also presented by the following ladies and gentlemen: Misses Barthelme, Dillon, Genevieve Kelly, Corbett, Messrs. Kennedy, Fulton, J. Doyle.

A pleasing event in connection with this meeting was the presenting of an address and purse of money to the Rev. Father Wm. McCann, who has been chaplain of the society since its inception—now seven years ago—and who, during that time, has always given his advice and kindly counsel most cheerfully concerning all the different undertakings instituted and carried on by the C. T. S.

The Rev. Father was completely taken by surprise and responded in a most feeling manner to the good wishes voiced in the address presented to him. It is the wish of the society that he may long remain to co-operate with them in the good work they are carrying on so energetically and untiringly.

Obituary

We clip the following from an Irish newspaper, The Newry Reporter, of April 10. The lady whose demise is recorded is sister to Mrs. Patrick McIntyre, and Mrs. D. D. Mackay, both of whom are well known and highly esteemed members of St. Patrick's Congregation, Ottawa, to whom The Register makes a tender of its sympathies.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. William Campbell on the death of his wife, which occurred at the end of last week. The funeral took place on Sunday, and was one of the largest seen in Warrenton for a long time. The members of the new branch of the Irish National Foresters marched in processional order, accompanied by members of the "Father Mathew" Branch, Kestrevor, with regalia, while the attendance of the general public, professional and business people, was very large. The Rev. H. McEvoy, C. C., Warrenton, officiated at the funeral service and preached a touching and impressive sermon from the text, Mark, chap 5, verse 5, expressing his own and the Bishop's sympathy for Mr. Campbell in his bereavement. Expressions of condolence were received from many friends and the I. N. F., Gaelic League, etc. The interment was in Burren.

THEY ADVERTISE THEMSELVES—Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmalee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

WHY lock your money up in a bank to bear an insignificant rate of interest when you can purchase our Debentures which are issued for one, two, three, four or five years, and bear interest at five per cent per annum. Half yearly interest coupons, made payable to bearer, are attached to these Debentures. The Debentures are transferable. Remember your money is safe here. There is absolutely no chance for loss. Write us for further information.

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