## DIVORCE

Coldenam, M.C. Exctore by Archbishop Lynch at St. Michael's -The Marriage Lie Indissolable The Doclimiring of Roman Catholicism Upon Di-

Archbishop Lynch delivered a lecture on "Divorce" at St, Michael's. His Grace commenced by asking the question : "Is divorce allowed by Christ in his new dispensation." We emphatically reply, in the sense of breaking the marriage tie, partial divorce, or separation from bed, and board, as it is technically termed, is allowed in testamouses. but the parties so separated cannot marry again tillione of them dies. Weath alone can break a true conjugal contract.ve How is this? as divorce, is permitted, in the Protestant churches, who say that they believe in the Bible. Legislatures claim the right to pro-nounce a divorce between man and wife, not only permitting them to separate, but also to marry again. This power is a usarpation in the sense that the Legislature pretends to hreak the marriage ties or presume it to have been broken by the misconduct of either par twor both. A Catholic member of Parliament could not conscientiously vete to abrogate the law of Christ, hence he could not vote for the law of divorce as it is at present understood by Protestants. He could vote for a law permitting separation of man and wife and division of their property, but not

TO BREAK THE MARRIAGE TIE. If the parties should marry again it is then for the law to take cognizance or not of such so-called marriages. The civil law of a non-Christian country may not take cognizance directly or indirectly of such marriages, But the question of heirship to property of the children of such marriages will be difficult to settle without the will of the parents. Christ, our great lawgiver, king, and judge has for-bidden any man to break the marriage tie. He emphatically says in Matthew ix., 6, "What therefore God hath joined together let no man Blessed Sacrament was exposed and the Te put asunder." The occasion of this answer was this, Matthew ix., 3, and following verses :- "And there came to Him the Pharisees tempting him and saying: Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause? Who answering said to them: Have ye not read that he who made man from the beginning made them male and female?" And he said :- "For this cause shall a man leave father and mother and SHALL CLEAVE TO HIS WIFE,

and they too shall be one flosh. Therefore now they are not two but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder." They say to him:
"Why, then, did Moses command to give a bill of divorce, and to put away?" He saith to them :- "Because Moses, by reason of the bardness of your heart, permitted you to put away your wives. But from the beginning it was not so. And I say to you that whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another committeth adultory, and he that shall marry her that is put away committeeth adultary." Now, if the marriage tie were broken by the sending away of the wife even for adultery, the man mar-rying her would not commit adultery, as she was no longer the other man's wife. The crime would be then only fornication. But Christ says that whoever inarries the woman put away commits adul--tery, which proves the marriage tie was not-broken. The Pharisees asked, "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause!" which might be perhaps incompatibility of temper, because she does not cook very well, or because he made the acquaintance of another woman he likes better.

TO PORCE A SEPARATION

committed adultery with her, for the Pharisees asked if a man could send away his wife Cloitre Saint Merri. In 1843 he took a part in for every cause. But Christ says as we have the work of founding the higher class school t scon. No. there was only one cause and that was adultery, which, after all, did not break the marriage tie. The woman so divorced is still the wife of her original husband, although separated from him. To this doctrine of the indissolubility of matrimeny proclaimed by Christ, the Phar-ises took exception, and said "Why did Moses command to give a bill of divorce?" Now Moses did not command a separation, but commanded that a bill of divorce be given to the women, so put away as a testi-mony of separation. Christ corrected the expression of the Pharisees, and said to them, Moses permitted, only permitted you to put away your wives by reason of the hardness of your hearts." But from the beginning, that is at the first institution of marriage by the Almighty Himself in the garden of Paradise, it was not so.

NO DIVOECE WAS PERMITTED by the original intention of Almighty God, the founder of society. Has Christ abrogated the permission of Moses and promulgated his new law to correspond with the original law of Paradise, re-establishing marriage on its original basis. And this is our Christian marriage at the present day. There are in history mention of divorces in the Catholic Church, but never a divorce from a valid marriage. We all know with what persistency a divorce was refused to Henry VIII., of England, and rather rather let that kingdom drift off from its allegiance to the Holy See than violate the law of Christ respecting marriage. No king, bishop or pope has authority to overrule the laws of God. In the Gospel according to St. Mark this doctrine of Christ is recorded very tersely, Mark x. 10. The Apostles themselves were startled at this doctrine of Christ, and privately asked Him when he went into a house the same thing. Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery against her (his wife) still his wife, and if the wife shall put away her husband and be married to another committeel adultory. We repeat there would be no adultery

THE MARRIAGE TTE WEEK BROKEN. as then the man and the woman would be; as free as they were before marriage. St. Luke, xvi. 18, records the same doctrine of Christ so that three evangelists took particular notice of this doctrine. Now, let us see what St. Paul says of it in his epistle to the Romans, vii., 2. "For the woman that hath a husband, whilst her husband liveth is bound, to the law, but if her husband be dead she is loosed from the law of her husband," therefore whilst her husband liveth she shall be called an adultress if she be with another man, but if her husband be dead she is delivered from the law of her husband, so she is not an adultresprif she be with another man. In his epistle to the Corinthians vii., 10, the same Apostle writes:—"But to them that are married—not I, but the Lord commandeth that the wife depart not from her husband, and if she depart, that she remain unmarried or be reconciled to her husband, and let not the husband put away his wife."

BT. PAUL COUNSELS RECONCILIATION, which in most cases is sure to take place when neither the man nor woman has any prospect of being able to marry again as long as death does not take away one of them. Is this reconciliation the practice of the present day? I know that it must be amongst Catholics. and, I presume. amongst many Protestants also. But, alas I too many, as statistics prove, Graves' Worm Exterminator dest married almos immediately after and gives rest to the sufferers.

divoros. A - bad sign of past relations. And these apeople a read, and pretend to, follow, the teachings of the Bible but on the day of judgment they will find their portion amongst the adulterers, against whom the kingdom of heaven is thut. Do not deceive yourselves, Neither fornicators, nor idelaters nor adulterers shall possess the kingdom of God "It Con., vi., 9. It is objected that a man may put away his wife for the crime of adultery. It is true, but the vinculum matrimonii or marriage link is not broken, as is "amply proved by the texts which we have already quoted? On next Sunday evening, we shall God willing, speak on the natural and supernatural reasons for making matrimony indissoluble, even if the Gospel were silent on this matter.

### BROTHER JOSEPH,

THE NEW HEAD OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

The Conclave of the Rue Oudinot has end ed in the election of Brother Joseph, the beloved pupil of Frere-Phillipe, to the onerous office of General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. After three days Retreat, the "Capitulants" heard Mass at 6 a.m. on Saturday last, receiving Holy Communion. They then proceeded to the Chapter Room, where, according to the rules of the Institute the votes of the delegates present from all parts of the world were taken secretly. The name of Brother Joseph came out almost immediately with the required majority. The other bulletins were then immediately burnt. By this means the General never knows whether he has had a great majority, nor does any other candidate know whether he has had any suffrages. Hamility is thus guarded. Immediately Blessed Sacrament was exposed and the Te Deam sung. The new General then received the electors, and proceeded at once to the residence of the Papal Nuncio and the Archbishop of Paris. On the following day Monsignor di Rende returned the visit of Brother Joseph, bringing with him the Papal Blessing and addressing the assembled community. The new General: will proceed to Rome to confer with the Holy Father on the difficult task which has now devolved upon him. The heathenist Municipal Council of Paris still perseveres in the unjust measure of confiscation by which the mother house of the Order is to be secularised without any compensation. This building was given in perpetuity to the Brothers by the city of Paris in 1849, when another building was expropriated. The sons of John Baptist de la Salle originally made Lyons their headquarters. It was the Municipal Council which invited them in the first instance to the capital. The measure, then, is not only illegal, but a flagrant act of disloyalty. Even now it is hoped that some means may be found to avert the disaster.

The new Superior of the great teaching Order is a man slightly over the middle height, quick and active in all his movements, and in the full enjoyment of a robust middle age. He was born on March 30th, 1823, at St. Etienne, in the Department of the Loire, so that he has just completed the half century. His parents were of the artizan class, and from his carliest years took especial pains that his training should be solid and religious. At the age of fourteen he had already developed an unusually bright and re-ceptive intelligence, with a decided leaning towards spiritual works. In 1836 he entered the Novitiate of the Christian Brothers at Paris, to continue his studies and prepare for teaching. His progress was so rapid that in 1839 he was appointed teacher, and soon afterwards Director of the school in the Rue in the Rue Francs Bourgeois, where he taught the French language and literature for some time. Later on he became Director of the same school. Under his care the school became so popular that a large building was required, and it was transferred to the Rue Saint Antoine, where it took the name of St. Paul's Commercial School.

In the Rue Francs Bourgeois Brother Joseph had founded a young men's Society, which soon became very successful, and was attended with the happiest results. At this period he was appointed a member of the Superior Council of Public Instruction, of which he is still one of the most active and energetic, aids. In 1874 he was elected Assistant Superior-General, and in this office his new dignity found him.
Soon after the result of the election was

made known, the new Superior, accompanied by one of the Brothers, called upon his Excellency the Papal Nuncio, to make known to him the decision of the Council. Mgr. di Rende expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the choice, and congrutulated Brother Joseph in the warmest terms. He was assured, he said, that under their new leader the Brothers would, as heretofore, render good service to the cause of civilisation and the Church.

In the afternoon his Excellency paid a visit to the house of the Christian Brothers. He was received on his entrance by the Chapter of the Community, and at once proceeded to the chapel, where the entire household, as well as many of the foreign delegates, were assembled. In a brief address his Excellency paid a touching tribute to the deceased Superior, and expressed his full confidence in the choice of the Council. He also read a telegram he had just received from the Sovereign Pontiff, expressing his joy and satisfaction with the result of the election, and sending the Papal Benediction to him and to all the Brothers.

Brother Joseph will in a few days leave Paris for the Eternal City, to lay at the feet of Hls Holicess an offering of his homage and filial devotion.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Prevision—Assutumn reads on winter, slender, delicate, and palefaced, youths become listless, languid, and debilitated, unless an alterative, combined with some tonic, be administered to quicken their enfeebled organs. This precise requirement is supplied in these noted Pills, which can and will accomplish all that is wanted, provided the printed instructions surrounding them meet with scrupulous attention. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted to supply the medical wants of youth, because his medicine acts gently, though surely, as a purifier, regulator, alterative, tonic, and mild asperient. A very few doses of these Pills will convince any discouraged invalid that his cure lies in his own hands, and a little per-severance only is demanded for its completion.

Love is very blind-when the girl is rich. Aver's Sarsaparilla works directly and promptly, to purify and enrich the blood, improve the appetite, strengthen the nerves, and brace up the system. It is in the truest sense an alterative medicine. Every invalid should give it a trial.

Street lamps in Borlin are extinguished a midnight, and the police carry lanterns instend of being preceded by a brass band.

Worms deriving the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator destroys worms

A GOOD GUARANTEE. H.AB. Obchran, draighist, Linualter Par writes that he has guntanteed over 300 botwrites that nemes, generates, for dyspepsis, bilious attacks and liver, and kidney troubles, bilious attacks and liver, and kidney troubles, In no case has ju disappointed those whe it. In Canada it gives the same general satisfaction, a gult amadit prinser atic

A little solid comfort goes a long way fur ther than a great deal of style

A PRINCELY FORTUNE A manimay possess the fortune of a prince but can never possess happiness without good hosith; to secure which the blook must be kept pure and every corgan in proper action Burdock Rlood Bitterse purify the blood and

regulate all the organic; her old think hour

The Viceroy of India dets a salary of \$125. 000 a year, with a residue off servants suffi ciently large to keep the flies of him thrown

## DANGER IN THE AIR.

In the chilling winds, the damp atmosphere, and suddenly checked perspiration, colds are lurking. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, coughs, asthma and bronchitis, and all complaints tending towards consump-

Men cannot become female clerks; but s great many women are mail clerks.

tion.

## A GOOD MOTTO.

Waste not your substance in riotous living, which feeds impure blood and clogs the system with disease. Open the channels of health, purify the blood, and regulate all the organs with Burdock Blood Bitters.

The blonde is not in fashion, and the brunette has come again. Blondes must dye .-Providence News.

## A FOURFOLD WORK.

Burdock Blood Bitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, relieving or curing in every case. Warranted satisfactory or money refunded.

When you say that you have found the milk in the coconnut, it is merely another way of stating that you have got the facts in

## DEPEND UPON IT.

You can depend upon Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a pain reliever in rheumatism, neuralgia, and all pointul and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but cures.

The electric light is fizzling out in London. A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure."

"It is not what we carn but what we save that makes us rich."

There are many Cough mixtures, but only one Allen's Lung Balsam; try it.—See adv. It was Voltaire who said of the English that though they have twenty-four religions. they have but one sauce.

IT REMOVES WRINKLES AND SOFTENS THE SKIN. The regular use of MURBAY & LAN-MAN'S FLORIDA WATER at the toilet tends to prevent and remove wrinkles, the softness of the skin produced by it taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and furrows.

We want all the original poetry about autump leaves and things that can be sent us. Cold weather is coming and kindling wood is high. - burlington Hankeye.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own t just seems to touch the snot af feeted.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results." A young lady in Boston is one of the most skilled lapidaries in the country.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HARTIS, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way hent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and safest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman s Vegetable Discovery, the Great Blood Purifier, and which is especially adapted to Indigestion, Biliousness, Coustipation and Poverty or Impurity of the Blood.

Sleeplessness caused by too much blood in the head may be overcome by applying a cloth wet with cold water to the back of the neck.

Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, writes :- "Two or three of my friends and myself were recomended to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, in preference of Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. We prefer your Emulaion, and think it better for the system than the Syrup," &c. do to to

The question whether whist playing should be prohibited in a railway carriage is receiving some attention now in England.

Scott's Emulsion of Pare Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites possesses healing, strength giving, and flesh producing qualities—that are especially valuable in Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and wasting disease of Children.

# SIR JOHN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 11.-At the Lord Mayor's banquet last night Sir John Macdonald said Canada; was proud of the fact that she was no longer the cause of trouble and weakness, to England, He looked forward to the time when some form of confederation would be brought about between England and Canada. If a great confederation should be made of England and all her colonies, he thought any nower which comes into collision with Engand would be obliged to count on the resist ance, not of England alone, but of all her auxiliary kingdoms.

# THE SCOTT ACT.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.-The following is the OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—The following is the official vote in Renfrew county:—Pembroke town, for 175, against 128. Pembroke Township, for 58, against 7. Ross, for 211, against 35. Stafford, for 56, against 52. Westmeath, for 196, against 65. Wilber; for 76, against 46. Admaston, for 115, against 154. Alice and Fraser, for 71, against 55. Bromley, for 145, against 60. Head, Clara and Maria, for 3, against 8. South Algoma, for 5, against 7. Petrawa, for 5, against 11. Rolph, Buchanan, Wylie and McKay, for 9, against 3. Renfrew village, for 111, for 9. against 3. Renfrew village, for 111, against 47. Horton, for 133, against 8. Grattan, for 51, against 59. Bagut and Blythfield, for 21, against 36. Brougham, for 1, against 36. Brudenel and Lyndoch, for 14, against 48. Raglan and Radeliff, for 22, against 10. Sebastopol, for 4, against 6. Griffith and Matawachan, for 13, against 6. Inagarty and Sherwood, for 3, against 24. farmer: "Is land high in Vermont?" Farmer; action, purifies and enriches the blood, and repairs of this old bridge, which was opened for 159, against 110. Totals for 1,748, against the clouds couldn't get, by at all.—Burlington and be cured.

The public on June 18, 1817, the second to the public on June 18, 1817, the second to the clouds couldn't get, by at all.—Burlington and be cured.

Free Press.

EUN, THE LEW CARLINALSDane Com RUME, Nov. 11.—In his allocation before the consistory yesterday the Pope mentioned the fact that new bishops had been appointed in Australia and India and throughout the eat, and expressed especial gratification at the restoration of the Seo of Carthage. The following are the names of citch of the new cardinals. Mgr. Ganglbauer, Archbishop of Vienna, Austria: Mgr. Gonzules Diaz Tunon, Archbishop of Seville, Spain; Mgr. Celesia, Archbishop of Palermo, Mgr. Massaia, the venerable African inissionary; Mgr. Merosi-Goti, Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation; Mgr. Inaversit, Assessor of the Congregation ; Myr. Indreuzi; Assessor of the Holy, Office s. Mgr. Masatti, a Secretary, of the Congregation of Bithops and Regulars, and Mgr., Verga, Secretary of the Congregation of Mice Armie Sollivan, & maile Lilonno Petit

WARNING TO THE LORDS moul to day the franchise bill passed the third reading without division. During the debate Mr. Goschen expressed regret that the Conservatives had been influenced by their success in South Wal wickshire to persist in opposition to the bill. As long as the Conservatives refused to indicate their attitude in regard to Mr. Gladstone's proposal, the Government would be unable to introduce the redistribution bill. Mr. Gladstone reminded the Opposition that Sir Robert Peel's refusal to compromise on the reform question resulted in the humiliation of the House of Lords. If they were not destined to have peace the Government would leave it on record that they desired peace. (Liberal cheering.) Sir Richard Assheton Cross (Conservative), replying in behalf of the Opposition, said the Government must proceed on its own responeibility.

### A MIXED MARRIAGE.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13.—Miss Pearl Tyler, daughter of the late ex-President Tyler, was married to-day to Wm. Munford Ellis, member of the House of Delegates from Montgomery county, in St. Peter's Church, Bishop Keane officiating. He delivered an enlogistic address on Tyler's life. The event produced a sensation, as this is the second instance on record in this county where marriage between a Crtholic and Protestant was celebrated in a Catholic church, the groom being a Protestant.

THE A. M. SULLIVAN FUND.

LONDON, Nov. 13 .- Cardinal Manning pre sided this evening at a meeting held in the Conference room of the House of Commons in aid of the fund for the family of the late to the State, Bishon Ireland, said: "Oband several members of the House were present. Upwards of \$3,000 were sub-scribed in the room, and a com-mittee was appointed to continue the work in England, and to take charge of the fund. Among the members of the committee are Cardinal Mauning, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P. for Carlide; Henry Labouchere, M. P. for Northampton, and editor of Truth; and Henry Broadhurst, M.P. for Stoke on Trent. The Secretary of the committee is Richard Barry O'Brien, a prominent advocate at both the English and Irish bars. The treasurers are Chas. Russell, M.P. for Dundalk, and William S. Caine, M.P. for Scarborough.

DAVITT ON THE FRANCHISE. GLASGOW, Nov. 11.—Davitt, in an address at Coalbridge to-day, premitted that there would be greater danger for England when, the passage of the franchise bill having augmented the Irish party in parliament, the government refused to allow home rate in Ireland. Davitt denied that he urged the crofters to armed resistance, but said they had right upon their side, and will win in the nd.

# THE SKYE CROFTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The master of the steamer chartered by the government to take a battalion of police to the Isle of Skye, refused to proceed and the owner of the steamer has cancelled the agreement. At a mass meeting at Stornaway to day a resolution was passed condemning the action of the authorities in sending police to Skye to evict the crofters. It is feared collisions with the police and crofters, when the former reach Skye, will result in bloodshed. The Birmingthem to adopt all lawful means of resistance only. The same of the state of the same of

# THE ALLEN TRIAL.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.-The trial of Frederick J. Allen, vice-president of the Young Ireland society, began to day. Prisoner was cheered when he entered the court. Mr. Healy, M.P. for Monaghan, who was yesterday called to the Irish bar, appeared for Allen. He de-manded that the letters, which Allen had written to the Fenian headquarters at Paris giving details of the Fenian organization in Ireland be marked so as to prevent all possibility of additions or abstractions being made. The crown prosecutor protested against, the invendo implied in this demand. The magistrate ordered the documents to be marked, but reproved Mr. Healy for his intemperate

FAILURE OF AN IRISH PROSECUTION.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11. -It was Patrick N. Fitz gerald, the Fenian suspect, who was arrested at London last April on a charge of treason-felony, that was acquitted yesterday, and not Charles Fitzgerald, of Dublin scandal notoriety, as reported. This Fitzgerald was implicated in the Tubercurry conspiracy. Owing to his acquittal, the crown to day abandoned the Tubercurry cases and all the prisoners were liberated. They were received by their friends with great rejoicing. At Limerick on the receipt of news that Fitz gerald had been acquitted, bands of his friends paraded the streets with demonstrations of rejoicing, till the police charged upon and dispersed them. "

A SIGNIFICANT HINT TO CANADA London, Nov. 13.—The Times urges Canada to reduce the duties on sugar imports from the West Indies. Canada would thus open the West Indian markets to her own products, such as corn, fish and timber, which she is able to export as cheaply and in as large quantities as the United States. It would also enable Canada to compete with America in sugar refining and other manufactures by obtaining a cheapand plentiful supply of raw material. It rests with the Canadians themselves whother they will allow America to keep the monopoly of the West Indian

An Eastern young lady has had her name changed to Notoriety, because so many men like to court notoriety. -- Hatchet.

depend upon it, that in most cases "ignorance is bliss." Cruel Miss S.: "I wonder you aren't happier, then."

Speculator to an old Green Mountain



SUCCESSFUL SYSTE Not a douche, snuff, nor patent medicine,

Dr. S. W. BEALL, Columbus, O.

#### . 4 30 365t V THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

diantic

Bishop Ireland's Sermon on the Church. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.—The Plenary Council re-assembled to day. Members declined to give information re subjects under consideration, as their actions have to receive the approbation of the Pope before they will be promulgated. This evening at the Cathedral Bishop Becker of Wilmington, preached on "The Church and Science."

BALTIMORE Md. Nov. 11 1884. The

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11, 1884,—The third Plenary Council of Baltimore began its hard work to day. The business sessions are held in the seminary of St. Sulpice, which has a large students' room just suited to the needs of such a council. After the opening ceremonies, Archbishop Gibbons announced the appoint ment of the various committees on the work of the Council, taking care to place on these committees as far as possible the arinkers of the Church who are recognized a authority on the subject to be referred to them. By this arrangement of commit-tees it will be possible to expedite in great measure the work of the Council. After the naming of the committees there was a general discussion of the main points of canon law which will require the action of the Council. This lasted for a couple of hours, when the Council adjourned till to morrow. In the

afternoon the committees met at various points, organized and prepared for work. THE CHURCH IN POLITICS.

The only public event of the day was the sermon of Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, at the Cathedral to-night, on "The Church the Support of Just Government." This was of unusual eloquence and power. After speaking of the attitude of the Catholic Church jection has been raised in the name of the State against the Catholic Church, as if she interfered with the duties of citizenship, by dividing, the allegiance of subjects, No less a name than that of William E. Glad stone has been connected with this objection. We cannot but wonder that it was ever raised. There is no ground for it-Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's. That is, the supreme rule of the Catholic policy. The temporal administration, the practical methods of government, are matters for the State exclusively. The Church simply proclaims the principles of justice and morality which are binding upon men, whether as individuals or communities. To bid her be silent is to make the State supreme alike, in morals and in secular concerns, and to remove all restraints from despotism. No remedy would be found for substituting for the teaching of the Church the individual conscience, uninstructed save by the light of private reason."

always leads to despotism Protestantism was not an organized force, and its contribution of positive power to any cause must necessarily be next to nothing.

HOMAGE TO THE REPUBLIC. In conclusion Bishop Ireland spoke of his homage to this Republic, and said :- "Believe me, the surest hope is from the Church which false friends would have thee fear. Believe me, no hearts leve thee more ardently than Catholic hearts. No congress speaks more loudly thy praises than Catholic tongues, ham Land Restoration League has sent the and no hands lifted up stronger and more crofters resolutions of sympathy, but advised | willing to defend thy laws and thy institutions, in peace and war, than Catholic hands.

Esto perpetua! BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—At the meeting of the Plenary Council to-day several subjects were placed in the hands of the committees! The higher education of the elergy and people and the marriage relation are among the most important subjects to be handled. Only matters affecting the government of the Catholic Church in the United States will be considered; the council having nothing to do giving life and vigor to the system generally. With dogmas of faith. This evening Bishop For sale everywhere. Price, 25c, per box, five boxes 31:00. Mailed free or postage on receipt aity of revelation. To morrow a pontifical requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of the souls of bisliops who have didd since the meeting of the second plenary council. Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco, will be the celebrant, and Archbiaho Corrigan, of New York, will pronounce the eulogium/ដែលក្នុងដើម្បីជា សមាទម្

Baltimore, Nov. 13.—There was no legislative session of the plenary council to day. Services were held at the exthedral, where a requiem mass for deceased prelates was solemnized. The requiem was conducted by the Archbishop Alemany, after which Archbishop Corrigan pronounced the eulogium. He enumerated the list of deceased bishops, 42 in number, and spoke of the duty of the faithful in praying for them out of a spirit of fraternal charity and as a tribute of love and gratitude for those who had borne the burden. Miss Emily Harper tendered the delegates reception this evening.

-Ladies of all ages who suffer from loss of appetite, from imperfect digestion, low spirits and nervous debility, may, have health renewed and life extended by the use of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies for all complaints specially incident to the female constitution. We not only have a living faith in Mrs. Pinkham, but we assured that her remedies are at once most agreeable and efficacious. efficacious'

Wife to a friend : I do want to know how late my husband comes home from the club but I can tkeep awake, and he never makes any noise when he comes. Isn't there some drug to produce wakefulness. Her friend, No need to buy drugs; sprinkle the floor with tacks.

# A Popular Fallacy.

Many people think that Rheumatism can-not be cured. It is caused by the bad, state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter Gentleman: My dear Miss Sharp, you can in the joints and muscles, causing lamoness, epend upon it, that in most cases "ignor-stiffness and swelling of the joints and exeruciating pains. Kidney-Wort will certainly, effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood, and eliminates the poison from the system. Go.

**FREEMAN'S** WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a sale, sure, and effectus destroyer of worses in Children or Adults.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS. DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA DROPSY, INDIGESTION. FLUTTERING JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN,

OF THE HEART. ACIDITY OF . THE STOMACH DRYNESS READACHE, ... OF THF SKIN.

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, MED BOWELS OR BLOOD. MILBURY & CO., Proprietors, Toronto



The youthful turkey is now refutting on its way in peace and is growing up and fattening, unthinking of the nearness of the annual holocaust that overtakes its juicy race.

Epps's GOODA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. Protestantism, he said, did nothing for liberty. It introduced into the world no one new principle that favored liberty. Its claim to private judgment in religion was religious anarchy. If it was anything in civil and political matters it was political anarchy which givern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately Javored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built us not liberty. may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and time, (4th and 1th) by grocers, labelled, "JAMES Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Englan

> The Japanese are the largest enters of fish in the world. Fish, indeed, is the staple food of the nation.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Fills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stemach and Digestive Organs, thereby of price in money or postage stumps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

The twenty-four hour time scheme has been adopted by the railway mail services contering at St. Louiseda Lies estonato out amita

For colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks, as well as for cholers merbus, diarrhees, dysentery or bloody flux, enic or eramp in the stomach, use Dr. Hierc's Extract of Smart Veed, composed of best Grape Brandy, Smart Weed or Water Pepper, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water.

An observer says the death-feigning of the possum is not a voluntary act, but an involuntary fainting fit from fright.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION FOR BECHUANALAND.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In the House of Commons to-night the Marquis of Hartington moved the question upon the appropriations for the army and anval expenses incurred in sending a force to Bechuana, and said the government did not intend to diminish the available forces for the protection of Natal and Zululand. The expedition will start from Cape Town in about six weeks. The steamer Grantully Castle will sail to-morrow for the Cape, having on board Lieutenant Arthur Bartle Frere e forty efficers and 300 troops. It will carry, also a quantity of military stores. The government has ordered the formation of an irregular mounted force of 500 men for service in Bechuanalandsom : wide salit mil mo tan.

WATERLOO BRIDGE REPAIRS. LONDON, Nov. 13. Waterloo bridge, which was considered unsafe for a number of years, has been undergoing repairs, and will soon be out of the hands of the contractors. Waterloo is one of the three bridges built by John Rennie. Its arches are elliptical, 120 feet in span, 35 feet high, and 20 feet wide at the spring of the arches. The total length of the bridge is 1,380 feet. Five out of the six piers have been thoroughly overhauled, and the remaining one is being rapidly rebuilt. The