## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

### OUR LADY OF GUADALOUPA

Hill and dale with mow are gleaming, Rock and orag wear veils of white, As the day king, slowly sinking, Floods them with his golden light.

Down the shelving, snow-clad mountain, With his brow marked with cars, Slow the Indian wanders homeward, While his soul is rapp in prayer.

Soon the city's towers and steeples Barst once more upon his gaza. And the solemn deep soned church bells Tounder forth their notes of praise.

To the Bishop's stately palace, Through the snow wrapped streets he goes As the city's noise and tumuls Sinks to silent sweet repose

Passing through the massive portals. Up the stairs of pelished oak, Beverently the lowly Indian Thus unto the Bishop spoke :-

"'Mid the drifting snows of winter, On the mountain's barren height, Came again the heavenly vision Of Our Lady fair and bright.

" Brighter than the noon day glory Of a tropic summer's sun, Beamed the mild, celestial features Of the Lord's elected one.

" Once again the heavenly vision Bade you there erect her shrine, Where, upon the mountain's summit Wreashed she was in light divine.

While the rocks around seemed opal, Sapphire bright and burnished gold, While the songs of choirs angelic Sweetly down the mountain rolled."

Spreading wide his humble mantle Gently at the Bishop's feet, Perfumes, such as earth ne'er yielded, Did His Lordship's senses greet.

See the tokens of my mission-By the beavenly vision led, I have culled these fragrant roses, Snowy white and brightest red--

On the barren snow-wreathed summit

On this bleak December day; There they bloomed with far more beauty Than the flowers that bloom in May,

As the flowers drop from the mantle, Lo! a marvel new they see ; And before the spotless Virgin, Lowly bends each reverent knee.

There, all roseate, gold gemmed, glorious, With the crecent leath her feet, Orowned with rays of dazzlug splendor, Painted was the Mother aweet.

Painted on the Indian's mantle By some deft angelic brush ; Dazid all look, while tears of gladness From their drooping eyelids gush.

Years have passed, and Guadaloupe, Neath a richly sculptured shrine, Decked in gems, in gold and silver, Careful guards her pledge divine.

-M. D., in San Francisco Monitor.

## CATHERINE TEGAKOUITA. Solemn Ceremonies in her Honor. A Requiem Mass-The New College of the Christian Brethers-The Laprairie Cemetery. The coremonies at Langairie last Wednesday were very imposing and solemn and con-sisted of a solemn requiem mass for the dead

in the old burying ground and the consecration of the new cometery, the blessing of the new college of the Christian Brethers, and the blessing of the granite monument erected at itie ever the grave of Catherine

field to work on Sunday. They endeavored in vain to starve her into subjection by taking all food away with them, leaving her to fast all day, unless she came to them, when they intended to compel her to work. She cheerfully bere the mortification rather than offend God by neglecting to sanc-tify the Lord's day. The ex-ample and services of Oatherine proved a great benefit t> the missionary, but the 1 t trr being in constant fear of the girl's friends urged her to go to the new settlement at Christian Irequois at Laprairie, the nucleus of the present Caughnawaga tribe. Her uncle who in the system of Iroquois relationship, stood in the stead of a father, would nat consent to her departure. She did not quail, hewever, and at last went to Laprairie with her bretzer in iaw, who chanced to be going there with a resolute chief named "Hot Cinders," She reached the Laprairie settlament, then known by the name of Sault St. Louis de Montreal, a name now borne by the

parish of Cangbnawaga, and died there after a life of continued piety. During her life time Ca herine is said to

HAVE PERFORMED MIRACLES.

After her death it was customary for the Indians and French Canadian to pray at her grave and numerous miracles are reported to have been performed through her intercession So firmly was the young squaw's sanctity ba-lieved in the older days that the Marquis de Denenville, when Governer of Oanada, besought her intercession at a time of plague, and when it ceased, oredit was given to her. If canonizad, Catherine will be the first North American Indian saint.

The temb is on the right hand or river side of the road. It is a granits parallelogram, topped with a slab projecting slightly over the hedges and bearing the incoription : "Kateri Takakwita," written by Father Cucq, the distinguished Sulpician Indian schelar of Oka, fellowed by the date of her death and an Iadian inscription to the effect that are was a beautiful flower grown in the native soil for heaven. The grrnits sarcophagus is surrounded by a neat railing covered with a sloping reef in great pine slabs with the bark on, and this is surmounted by a large cross which may be seen a great distance, the creas being about fifteen feet high. Opposite to this, on the other side of the rord, a platform had been erected, ernamented with flags and bunting. Arrivod at the tomb the Archbishop, Bishop Gravel and clergy waited upon the platform until the arrival of Biahop McNeirny, of Albany, N.Y., who came up by the 12 o'clock beat with Father Walford and three American priests, and wore warmly welcomed. Blahop MoNeirny read a liturgical blessing in Latin, after which Father Drummond preached in French from the words in Corinthians : "God chose the foolish things of the world te put to shame the wise ones, and Ged ohese the weak things of this world that he might put te

#### SHAME THE STRONG."

Catherine Tegakonits, he said, shewed her windem by despising the fellies of the world. We might gather some idea of the sort of oblequy she met with from the saying reported in her lietime, made by some of the sharp tongues among the Indians, that "as men did not want her God took her to Himself." alluding to the fact that she was plain, and that her face was p tied with small-pox, but she braved all their worldly wisdom in order to serve God with a pure heart. In the second place, showed how the grace of Ged could make the weak things of the world so powerful as to confeund the strong, for she braved all the ridioule and persecution of her Pagan heusehold during two years, and then resisted the entreaties of her Obristian friends at Oaughnawaga, whe begged her to

of the great chief Tegakouita. Her uncle 7,000 or 8,000 wetds, there in Balley's dic-bad at first done nothing to prevent her devetlone, but persecutions soon came when she declared that she would not go into the bar that that. In some of field to work on Sanday. They endeavored as her been said, reach to upwards of 160,000. the visitor was an utter stranger, "shall I In Dr. Johnson's vocabulary many technical and scientific terms were emitted, and in his original preface he excuses himself in a very native and characteristic fashion. "I could net," he says, "visit taverne to isarn the miner's language, not take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dislect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants and the shope of artificers to gain the names of | wares, tools and operations of which no manes of the is found in books." An adverse critic might be inclined to ask, "Why not ?" But, all the same, it will be readily conceded that he did a great work according to his lights. The science of philelogy has been revolution'zad since his day, but his labors largely contribated to the earlier stages of its progress.

### SANITARY NOTES.

Hints and Facts Relating to Hygiene in Town and Country.

Alcohel transforms the substace of the heart into a lump of fat, congests the lungs and air passages, result ng in brenchitis, sere throat, oatarrh, consumption, and many other incurable diseases of the blood vessel. Alsohol congests and contracts the kidneys, as it does the liver, and preduces Bright's discase. Bad, however, as is the action of he excessive use of alcohel on the kidneys. the excessive use of beer is worse. A beer drinker is an undestrable patient for either physician or surgeon. He ensures surgical treatment badly, and acute diseases carry him off before he has time to make his will. "Imagine a chemical preparation that will rettors to a petrified tree its circulating sap, its bark, its branches, its laves, and its blessoms. As well as try to imagine a drug that will restore heal.h to one who has a nobnail liver, a whicky heart, and a beertransformed kidney."

In a recent Parliamentary debate a member of Her Majesty's Government said something about the "nutritive" qual ties of beer. That beer has stimulating qualities may be at once admitted, but "nutritive" powere are qu to another thing. A barrel of als analysed snows as follows :--

Albumen (flesh forming Mait sugar (unfermented), Jum (of no distatic value), Alchobol (intexicating spirit).					Quarts 1 2	
					34 74	
Vater,	•••		•••	•••	130	

144 Total. .... It is an important rule to observe and practice for health, comfort and our peace within and without, to attack every allment and malady at its beginning, to arrest the premenitory symptoms before they take rost in our vitals, and gradually or quickly interrupt the normal action of the organs. A

liss of strength, a weakened memory, a tutiering walk, all bespeak a mental or physical disorder, which, if not arrested in the sarly stage, will lead to disease and fatal consequences,

In persons of a sensitive and irritable nerv. ous syst:m those who are classed popularly as "nervoue," neurasthenic, or hysterical, the same rulas as to nitregenous dist, plus as much fat as can be digested, apply. There is a class of nervous persons whe, of themselver, find that they cannot take anything sweet without producing headaches, rheamatic pains and dyspeptic symptoms. These persons should live on meats, fish, with plenty of butter, cysters, cream and milk with sodawater, the yolk of egg with aberry, Beeftes with the white of an egg, or some peptonoids, forms a very nutritious dish. It epinach agree very well with them. Stale bread can be taken twice a day freely, plenty of butter being used upon it The diet t.c breads from which the starch has been removed are semetimes useful, but are, as a rule, unpalatable, and soon cause disgust. When a rigid diet is to be laid down there is no better list for nervous invalids than the following: Beef, and its preparations, mutten and lamb, fowl, fish, beiled or brelled, oysters, milk, butter, eggs, raw or soft boll ed, Graham bread and gluten bread, spinach, stewed fruits, slightly alkal nized. Nervous patients, especially hysterical patients, should not use aloohel at all. Tes and office can be taken in very mederate amounts. The varicus mineral waters may be used with impunity, but none of them have much effect in relieving nervousness, or curing the nervous tomperament.

filin your name and designation ?"

"If you please." "Will you give them to me ?"

"They are short," answered the client, with a smile. "Pat 'Henry of Bearbon, Prince of Ocade, First Prince of the B'cod, Lord of Murst." I suppose the instrument will be stronger if we are thus explicit." The poor mtary was stricken with amaze ment and terror. Throwing himself on his knees, he begged pardon for the indignity he and his wife had offered through ignerance. The prince raised him up, saying .

"Fear nothing, my worthy friend. It is sll right, Arnoul was at dinner you know " Tas story l-aked out and spread, and is a previncial proverb to this day.

#### **Ecclesiastical Censorship**.

From the introduction of printing down to the close of the sixteenth century the action of the Ohurch in the matter of press censorship was local. Although Sixtus issued orders from Rom

they were not general order, but applicable only to such narrow juridictions as that of Cologne University. The Popes had not yet acted in their capacity as heads of the universal Church. But after the opening of the sixteenth century a change took place. The Popes be-gen to take universal action in the matter of press censorahip. In the year 1501 Alexander VIII. published his bull "Inter Multiplices." The most remarkable points in this bull are : First, the confirmation of the doctrine that an collesiastical imprimator is necessary. Arch-bishop, especially those of Cologue, Magde burg, Trier, and Mainz, are to see that no books are printed in their provinces without their imprimatur, which is to be granted gratis Second, the censorial powers of the Archbahop may be delegated to Vicars Generals and a experts. Third, the scope of the censorship is confined to questions of what is orthodor æ fide contrarium; questions of public or private morality are not apparently included; the jurisdiction is to extend over corporations, universi-ties, and colleges; the penal powers include ecclesiastical gensure, destruction of books, and fines, for the enforcement of which the consors

The next important step in the growth of the ecclesiastical press censorship is marked by the Lateran Council Leo X, in 1515, published his bull, "Inter Solicitudiness" by which the machinery of the imprimetur was still further organ zed. The necessity for an imprimetur is enforced, but it is provided now for the first time, that in Rome they shall be obtained from the Apostolic Vicar and the Magister Sacri Palatii, the official who continued to be the responsible censor of book in the Papal States outside Rome the ordinary or his delegates are the proper sources of imprimators. The penal-ties remain as in "Inter Multiplices." fines and destruction of books. In Rome the pecuniary penalties are designed to the building fund of the Prince of the Ap stles. Neither in the buil of Alexander nor in that of Leo is there any mention of the inquisitor who subsequently played such an important part as center of the press. The Inquisition which then existed was the old Dominican Irquisition. The new In-quisition, devised by Carsfis, had not yet been hought of. The Papal attack on Luther and Lutheran writings became more definite in 1530 when Leo published his bull "Exurge," condemning as beretical forty one propositions, and entailing excommunication late sententic, on all

who taught or defended them. And Luther's name was added to the commission list of the In Cana Domini, by Hadrian VI., 1524.-Westminister Review.

#### The Propaganda's Annual Report

The annual of the Propaganda for 1890, which has just appeared from its great polygot printing establishment, is very interesting It contains a list of the Cardinals, Prelates and officials at the head of its various branches. Then follows an account of its actions last year and a list of the colleges and seminaries depen marry, which proved that the saying he had previously quoted was not true. Great as was her admiration for the sarement of ma. trimeny she felt called to that singleness of life which her Divine Master and se highly find, in addition, that green vegetables like the North American College, 65; the Can adain College, 18. Abroad are the London Seminary with 68 students; that of Milan, 17; Paris, 227; Verona, 13; Albania, 27; the American College of Louves, 63; the English College of Elphinstone, 37; the Brignole Sale College at Genoa, 21; the Irish College at Paris, 100 ; the Institute Pinany at Paris, 90 the Chinese College at Naples, 8; Scotch at Vallodol d, 27; the Seminary of Sz. Joseph at London, 59; that at Baltimore, 38; that of Steyle, in Holland 287. To these should be added many regular colleges that depend up on the Propaganda ; that cf the Minors O servant, at present in Perugia ; of the Antoire Capuching at Saint Fidele; at St. Laidore, of the Iriah Franciscans, who are now at St. Mary in Poste-vula, but will soon be established in the new building at the Salariagate; and the Schuet-weld College at Brussels. For the missions of the Oriental rite there are the Greco Ruthen ian College, with 28 students, and the Armen-ian College with 20. Of the Latin rite those nations dependent upon the Propaganda are, in Europe : England, Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, the Balkan States, Greece, Gandia, and Gibraltar ; in Asia ; Turkey' Persis, Arabia, the Indies, China Malasis, Indo China, and the adjacent coun tries; in Africa. Abyssinis from the north to Nyanza and the centre, from the region of Lumbo to Zuzzbar, and all the islands, to which should be added America and Oceanica of the Oriental rite, Upper Ethiop:a, Armenia Cilicia, Aleppo, Thrace, Mesopotamia, Russia, Turkey in Asia, and many diocesses of the Aus-

# CATHOLIC OULLINGS.

Gens of Thought From Holy Hen Past and Prosens,

· 是一次的主义的主义的是他们的教育的问题。

At the time when we seem to be almost forsaken by God it is our own fault if we are not nearest Him.

The creas is the only ladder to Paradise without the cross the ascent to heaven is altegether impossible,-St. Rese.

Centrition, contrition, and always contri-tion. It is our hope for the past, our watch-word for the present, our safeguard for the untried future.

As St. Peter went down to Our Blessed Lord upon the water, simply trusting in H.s. pewer, se must we draw near to Him in our sins, simply trusting in His leve.

Find me a single creature at rest in this vast universe. Would it not be a shame for man to live in idleness, for which all crosthree have an instinctive herror !--- Ven Louis of Grenada.

The servants of God judge well of everything, because they lean on Him who is the Supreme Gad ; the wicked, on the contrary, see evil in all, because their principle is evil. -B. Henry Sano.

He is Thy best servant who desire : not se much to hear from Thee what may be comf rmable to his own will; but rather to conform his will to whatever he may hear from Thee,-St. Augustines.

When God cause us to to undertake something difficult, or expease us to any suffering in His service or for His glory, His Provi-dence has it in view to assist and defend us. -St. Vincent de Paul,

If God were our last end, and His love eur dearest desire, all our naturel affections would be calmly and securely out tared in Him, while those which are imperfect and inerdinate would find no place in our hearts,

A heart which seeks toknow and love Ged will find Him in everything ; but the heart which is wilfally blinded by the world and its attractions cannot discern Him even in the greatest and most magnificent of His creations.

Let us obserfully offer our brief, frail, tranblesome life to God—it is service ren-dored to Him by the renunciation of what is really worthless. . . . Acquiesce in all He does, without anyously inquiring how He will de it.-Fensien.

Te forgive is the noblest and most glerious revenge ; and oblivion is the infalible remedy against the sadness caused by insults and injuries. Forgive and Forget, but aveid leaving yeursell in the power of those whom you knew to be your enemies."

We pray for our enemies ; we seek to persuade these who hate us without cause to live conformably to the goodly precepts of Christ, that they may become partakers with us of the joyful hepe of blessings from God, the Lord of all.-Justin Martyr.

It needs the advent of that dread visitant. Death, to make us understand that we ought to make good haste and love well these whom we do love, if we would not have them pass away from us forever before we have loved them enough. -Paul Bourget.

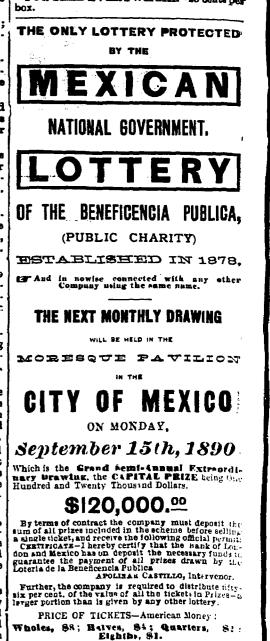
A victorious army can beat a varquished one twice its numbers, because the joy of victory is such a moral power. Thus to be languid and disheartened is quite fatal to us; and it is in these two things that the bane of discouragement consists .-...Fatter Faber.

We may lay it down as a rule that the severity of our jadgments of others, even when judgments are legitimate and unavoid able, is an infalliable index of the lowness of our spiritual state. The more severs we are, the lower we are .-- F. ther F. W. Faber.

Meditate long, meditate humbly, on what it is to have a Creator, and a comfort will come at list. If broad daylight should never be yours on this side of the grave, He will hold your feet in the twilight that they shall net stumble, and at last, with all the more

## **EVERYBODY**

Should keep a hox of MoGATE's PILLS in the honse. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Fill, they cannot be equaled, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per



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Togakoulta, the Ireq 10is Indian girl who was baptized into the Catholic Oburch in 1676. The streets of Laprairie were profusely decorated with triumphal arohes, one very beautiful arch of white and oclored letters having a very pretty effect. There was a distinguish ed gathering of prelates and priests present, among whom were His Grace Archbishop Fabre, Bishop Gravel, of Nicelet ; Father Drummend, S.J., rector of S:. Mary's college; Father Bartin, of the Oblate; Father Beneit, canon regular of the Immsonlate Conception, and lately arrived from France; Father Dorval, superior of the cellege of L'Assemption, and about sixty other priests.

Archbishop Fabre officiated at the caremony of consecrating the new cometery, and Bishop Gravel at the blessing of the new collage of the Caristian Brothers. Daring mass at the cellege, Father Drummond preached in French, taking for his text Dan-iel xil, 3. "They who instructed many unte righteonsness shall shine like stars for everlasting ages." The reverend gentleman, in the course of his sermon, said that Obristian instruction was the spealing abroad of light, and that the effects of that light were durable. Though their life was a very humble one they trained chiliren as much by example as by precept and as the earliest impressions are

#### THE MOST VIVID

they are also likely to the most lasting. The sermon was principally addressed to the Brothers themselves to encourage them in their humble and self-saorificing work. This peremeny ended about eleven o'cleck.

At one e'clock a start was made for La Oate St. Oatherine, the place where Catherine died and which is named after her. It is commonly called Ly Tortue. Steps have not yet been taken for her canonization, but the Baitimore Plenary council recommended that the matter should be taken. The tomb is the gift of Father Walwerth, the distinguished antiquarian, whose niece has just finished the beautiful life of Ostherine Tegakoulta, which will seen be published. Some years age when her canonization was first suggested and It beams necessary to recover some relies, the grave was opened and several mouldering limb bones found. These were placed in charge of the cure of Caughuawaga, and they are new in charge of Father Burtin, the resident missionary. The brown bones are kept in a linen mapkin in a small ber which, ides, centains a document signed by ancconsive missionaries testifying as to these being the benes handed to them by their predecessors. The bex is kept in a safe in the vestry, along with the gold embreidered vestments, presented to the little church by Napeleen III., and other valuable persentions of the parish. She was buried at the spet where the temb now is, but as the Indians continued to move up the river they

#### TOOK HER: BEMAINS

with them, the veneration in which she was held from her death in 1680 enduring among the Indians to the present time. She was bern in 1658, and even in her early childhood showed a great leve for modesty, retirement and prayer, and lived a Christian life before being baptised. She was received into the church in 1676, and during the feur

life which her Divine Master and se highly praised, and of which St. Paul says, it is the better day. He concluded by exalting them all to imitate her in the service of Ged. Father Drummend also spoke in English. Father Bartin spoke in Iroquois and was very attentive listened to,

Dr. Patien, a full Indian, then read an address first in Irequeis and afterwards in English, one of the sentimer t; of which was that the life of Catherine Tegakouita was the great proof of the success of the Catholic religion in training souls to

#### THE HIGHEST SANCTITY.

Bishop McNeirney speke eloquently in French, and of his long acquaintance with Archbishep Fabre, of his love for the city of Montreal and Canadians in general, and of his delight at assing so many people gstrered there to honor a Oanadian girl who was born in what is now his own diocese of Albany, and in whom, therefore, he felt an especial interest.

A planing feature of the proceedings was the singing, by the Indian men and three Indian women, of Cathelic hymns in parts harmeaizad. Their veloes were very well trained and the effect was delightful. The ceremonies closed by the three Bishope

giving their blossings to the assembly, after which the party drove back to Laprairie, and taking the 5 30 beat reached Mentreal shortly after 6 c'clock.

#### How Many Words in English?

An interesting question suggested by an anoiett waif of a book is the number of English words now existing. Considerable difforence of opinion exists on this point. Mr. George P. Marsh, an American author of repute, in his "Lectures on the English Lunguage," estimates that the number (in 1861) probably does not fall short of 100,000," and large additions, especially in art and science, have come into use since that date. Other writers, however, come to a different conclusion, and think that 40,000 would include the whole. It depends a good deal en how calculations are made. If all the subsidiary words-part ciples and the like-are to be taken into account it will swell the sum total very considerably.

Taking the first three words that scour at random, we find that from "demonstrate," in one of our medern dictionaries, there are thirteen derivatives; from the word "bright" there are twelve, and from "deplore" there are ten. There is also redundance in other forms. In one of Todd's editions of Dr. Johnson there are upward of eighty words with the prefix "all"-all-complying, alldivising, all-drewsy, and se on-a very netable instance of dictionary padding. In ways like these the vecabulary may be indefinitely increased. Probably, if we take leading words and all their derivatives, the number at the present time will exceed Mr. Marsh's estimate, An approximate verificacation of this may be found by multiplying

the number of pages in any good modern dictionary by the average number of words in a page,

Shakespeare's works, it is believed include about 15 000 separate words, and Milton's about 8,000 ; but from these figures we have constant and self denial. She was the niece here that, while Osckeram has only about | netary preceeded to make out the necessary

#### A New Zealand Missionary.

From New Zialand comes a touching ploture of the apostolic peverty and self-immola-tion practised by Father Daker, missionary to the Maeris. The hut in which he lives is thus described : "In the bare beuse stands one ancient and tumbling table and one aged ohair; a few books are there; and from the reef hangs a lump filled with ell frem native vegetables ; while in a corner the aun reflects tielf from the tinned surface of a biscuit bex. This is nearly all; but, to be minute, a bundle of bamboos lie about for lining purposes in wet weather, and a sheet of paper overs the floer as a protection from damp in this land of perpetual streams, The Satier is very cent.nt.d, and he lives on the repulsive food of the Maoris, and according to their way of preparing it; for he is amongst them and of them. His flock, scattered through the meuntains, and individually detted far apart, numbers some three hundred, and to them he ministers in suns and

How aseless is cont:oversy in the light of such an example as this !

#### "Arnoul is at Dinner."

In the conthern part of France, in the Department of the Garonne, it is a common eaving, when one does not wish to be distarbed by intraders : " Arnoul is at dinner." The oustom came about in the fellowing manner :

Henry, Prince of Condé, isther of the great Concé (Lunis IL.), found himself obliged to mortgage his satate of Murch, and, wishing te de it privately, he went, incognilo, te an adjacent village, where lived a trustworthy and capable notary named Arnenl. The notiry was at dinner, and, while he dined, his wife waited in the ball without to answer fer him. The prince inquired for Arneul. The woman replied, as was her wont :

"Arnoni is at dinner, St you down on the bench there. When Arneul is at dinner net a seul can speak with him, i' faith."

The prince sat down and patiently waitid. When the notary had finlshed his dinner, and had been informed by his wife that a olient was in waiting, he directed that the applicant sheuld be admitted. Conde stated years of her Sweetness and amiability, and her English vocabulary. It may be mentioned his business without giving names, and the

TAKE NOTICE.

tro Hungarian Empire.

Romember that the present charter of The Louisiana State Lattary Company, which the Sapreme Court of the U. S. har decided to be a Contract with the State with Louisiana and part of the Constitution of the State door not expire until the Farst of January, 1895. The Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has order ed an amendment to the Constitution of the State to be submitted to the People at an election in 1892, which will carry the charter of the Louisiana State Lettery Company up te the year Nineteen Hundred and Nineteen.

#### The Grenadier Guards.

HALIFAX, Aug. 1.-A cabl gram confirm ing the report that the Grenadier Guards had been called back has been received by the miltury authorities here. This recall is understood to be the result of the sonsultation aeld by Queen Victoria and the Ministere, The report of the Tamar, breaking down is leeked upon as merely an excuse for the calling back of the Guards.

Success always attends-our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and o sts, including a box of cintment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers, and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gome and giving a sweet breach. Freekles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth ache and corns, removed as once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freehness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infalible. Read

the certificates which we publish every week, Dame Ve. R. Desmarais & Lacrdx (jr) File, 1263 M gnonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth, Montreal.

love, and al: the more speed as well, He will fold you to His bosom, who is Himself the Light Eternal.-F. W. Faber.

"If I were a preacher," said onr, "I would spend all my time dwelling on the pure but intense humanity of Jeaus, His hil ness to our hearts, His gentleness with souls, His all-absorbing leve for His chosen eastaly friends and companiens. What joy in their jy, what sympathy with their needs, what ling with theirs ! Jesus loved. The words express wonders, if we but realized it. He leved with the tenderness of man, with the unselfishness and Purity of God."

#### Canadian Shipping.

OTTAWA, August 1 .- A list of shipping, issued in the shape of a blue book, under antherity of Mr. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, appeared to day. The total number of vessels remaining on the register beeks of the Dominion on the 31st of Dacember, 1889, including old and new vessels, salling vassels, steamers and barges, was 7,153, measuring 1,050,481 tons registered tonuage, being an increase of 11 vessels and a decrease of 49,161 tens registered. As compared with 1888, the number of steamers on the registry beeks on the same date was 1,348 with a gross tonnage of 205 632 tons. Asuming the average value to be \$30 per ton, the value of the registered tonnage of Canada on the 31st of December last would be \$81;213, 430. The number of new vessels built and registered in the Duminion during last year was 280, measuring 34,346 tens registered tonnage. Estimating the value of the new tonnage at 945 perston it gives a total value of \$1,545,570 for new vessels. The total number of ships and steamers given in the province of Qu obeo were 1,445, with a tennage of 168 500. The number at Montreal were 488, with a tonnage of 79,206, and the number at Quebeo was 875, with a tonnage of 84,532

#### Pacific Mail and Canadian Pacific Steamer Competition.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.-War between the SAN FRANCISCO, August 1. — War between the Canadian Pacific and Pacific Mail has been renewed and lively cuting of freight and passenger rates to the Orient 1s anticlpated The steamship Ohina, of the Pacific Mail company sailed yesterday for Hong Kong and Yokhama and will souch at Victoria, B.C., as is has freight and passengers for that port. All China line steamers will souch there until further notice and the Canadian Pacific will square accounts by having its steamers com here. The steamer Abyssina, owned by the Canadian Pacific, sailed from Horg Kong on July 26 After touching at Vancouver, B. C., she will come here and dock at the Oceanic steamship's wharf. The company will have six steamship's wharf. The company will have six steamers on the line, making Vancouver the first point of arrival and the last of departure. All steamers will dock here as long as the war lasts. J. D. Spreckles & Brothers-will look after the Canadian Pacific interests here. The first will do the apply the Chinese as The fight will chiefly bonefit the Ohinese, as they do most of the trade, between here and Ohina.

Cholers is spreading at Mecca. Wednesday 61 deaths from the discase were reported and Thursday 84. All ports in the Red Sea, the Levant and in Asis Minor have been quarantined against pilgtime.



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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1863 CORDELIA MOREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband EDOUARD LESUARBEAU, heretofore hotel keerer, of the same place, Montreal, 22nd July, 1890. A. ARCHAMBAULT.

Atto:ney for Plaintiff. 52 5