

## ANNIVERSARIES IN APRIL.

## Principal Saints of the Month.

ST. LEO THE GREAT, April 11, b. 390, d. 461.—St. Leo was one of the great Pontiffs whose learning and wise government brought glory to the Church. He was a Roman of Tuscan parentage and while yet a young man, was employed in missions to distant Churches. In 440, he was made Pope by acclamation, and at once began the work of building up the spiritual authority of the Church, which was destined to become the great force in society. St. Leo was recognized as the unflinching enemy of all forms of heresy against the Incarnation. He saved Rome from the fury of the savage Huns who, under Attila, laid siege to the City. The Pontificate of St. Leo the Great marks one of the great epochs of Church history. Under him the supremacy of the Pope was firmly established, and when his letter to Flavian was read at the Council of Chalcedon, the assembled Fathers with one voice cried out: "Peter has spoken by the mouth of Leo." He died in 461.

ST. ANSELM, Bp. D., April 28, b. 1033, d. 1109.—Born in Italy, and educated with the Benedictines, St. Anselm succeeded the famous Lanfranc as prior of the monastery of Bec, in Normandy, and did much toward keeping up its traditions for piety and learning. In 1093 he became Archbishop of Canterbury, and soon began the battle of his life for the rights of the Church. The King claimed the right to invest bishops with the ring and crozier, and Anselm rather than grant what he considered as belonging to the Church, went into exile where he remained three years. He returned, and a second time went into exile for the same reason. The King finally yielded and accepted the Roman decree. St. Anselm is famous as a philosopher and scientist. He wrote to demonstrate the mysteries of faith by arguments from reason. He was very devout to Our Blessed Lady, and was the first to establish the Feast of the Immaculate Conception in the Western Church. He died in 1109.

ST. GEORGE, April 23, M. 290.—This saint was a soldier, born of Christian parents in Cappadocia, at the close of the second century. So great was his merit, that he became a favorite with the Emperor, Diocletian, who made him a tribune. When the persecution of the Christians began, St. George resigned his position, and rebuked the Emperor with his courage. He was imprisoned, subjected to torture and finally beheaded.

St. George is said to be the young man whose name was drawn from the gates of Nicomedia, the chief of Constantinople, ordering the persecution of Christians. He became a type of many and successful battle against evil, the slayer of the dragon of impiety, and hence sprung the story which associated him with the dragon. He is known among the nations as the "Victor over the Dragon." Devotion to him is universal, and many countries have chosen him as patron. St. George and St. Mary England, tells us that he is the patron of England.

ST. CATHERINE OF SIENA, V. b. 1347, d. 1380.—Under the high altar of the Dominican Church of the Minerva, in Rome, which was the titular Church of Cardinal de' Medici, the body of St. Catherine reposes. She was the daughter of a dyer at Siena, and at 18 became one of the "Sisters of Penance," a Dominican order. Prayer was the book in which she learned the wisdom by which she was able to become one of the safe counsellors of the Pope, at a time when the Church was in great difficulty. She was the one who succeeded in persuading Pope Gregory XI. to leave Avignon and return to Rome. The austerity of her life was wonderful, and God favored her with many famous visions. Thus I said of her, that "no one ever approached her without coming wiser and better from her presence."—St. Catherine is one of the greatest of women saints.

## HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARIES.

## April Souvenirs.

April is full of memories which an American should cherish, as teaching him great lessons of patriotism. April 19, 1775, the battle of Lexington was fought. A famous man has called this "the date of the liberty of the American world." April 30, 1789, on the street balcony, in old Federal Hall, in New York city, where the United States Treasury now stands, George Washington took the oath as first President of our country. In April, 1847, a conflict of arms took place, on the Rio Grande, between Mexican and American troops, which was the beginning of the Mexican war. April 12, 1861, our flag at Fort Sumter was fired upon by the rebels under Gen. Beauregard, and the war of the Rebellion began, while in April, 1865, the flag of our Union floated again on Fort Sumter, and April 2, 1866, the President declared the war at an end. April 19, 1861, the very anniversary of Lexington, the Sixth Mass. was attacked in the streets of Baltimore, and April 9 Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant after the capture of Richmond. April 15, 1861, Abraham Lincoln, one of our country's best Presidents, called for 75,000 militia for three months' service, and April 14, 1865, this noble patriot President, was basely assassinated in Washington. In April, 1775, the first Anti-Slavery Society was established in the United States, and in April, 1862, Congress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia.

## Oliver Cromwell, 1590-1658.

There was nothing remarkable about Oliver Cromwell in boyhood, or in youth. He married at 21 years of age, and from that time till he was 29, he was a farmer, but rather a gloomy, sullen and melancholy one. He had visions, or thought he had, and believed himself generally a better man than his neighbors. He entered Parliament at this time, and again when he was about 41 years old, becoming a member on this latter occasion of the famous "Long Parliament." For two years here, as during his previous life, he was remarkable, chiefly for displays of the fanaticism that dominated his soul. At 43 he turned soldier—bitter, some would say—and from that time till he died at the age of 59, his mission was simply and purely self-glory.

He controlled the Parliament that murdered King Charles I., he dispersed the Parliament that would not slavishly do his bidding, he stifled liberty in England, and made a mockery of the forms of representative government among the English people. He became dictator. He professed to do all for God, and for the people, but as his professions scarcely squared with his selfish performances, he deserved the title of "fanatical hypocrite," which the historian Hume did not hesitate to give him. He was a strong character, perhaps a great one in English history, but he certainly was not a good one. In life he was feared, but not admired. He has never awakened admiration since his death, except among those whose taste leads them to reverence greatness, even the greatness of an extraordinary criminal.

## ANNIVERSARIES IN LITERATURE AND ARTS.

## William Shakespeare, 1564-1616.

On the banks of the Avon river, in England, is a little village called Stratford, which has become famous as the birthplace of a great man known to every child who reads English. His name is William Shakespeare, and he was born in this town April 23, 1564. His home was a quaint cottage of two stories, with dormer windows in its roof, and a pent-house over the door. His father was a man of some importance, who sent his boy to school until he was fourteen years of age. Shakespeare did what many a boy or girl might do with profit. He learned the names of the flowers, plants and trees about him. Near him were great castles, and he studied the history of the battles fought about them. He took great interest in the theatre, and early in life began his great works. At 21 he went to London, and then began his public life as an author. He knew all the conditions of society, and was able to touch every passion of the human heart. There is a great discussion as to his religion, and some prominent Protestant authors acknowledge that he must have been a Catholic as his father's records, Rome, Juliet, Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, are some of his great characters. He is called the gentle Shakespeare. He died in 1616. His name is the greatest in English literature.

## Raphael 1483-1520.

"Lives of great men all remind us,  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And, departing, leave behind us,  
Footprints on the sands of time."

The example of the lives of great men, and the works they have left us, are the footprints by which we, also, may follow, in their road to success. "All things come to him who waits." An unflinching love for their work, and a determination that allows no obstacle to stand in their way, more than any natural talent that might have been possessed by them, is the grand secret of their lives.

As many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its fragrance on the desert air.

So many a man with noble gifts, but lacking that determination necessary for greatness, has gone to earth, "unhonored and unused." Caesar had his Alexander, Raphael his Michael Angelo; and it is safe to say that there were no footprints for them to follow, their world have been long since effaced by the winds of time. Let us then examine the footprints of that prince of artists, Raphael, whose equal, in art, the world has never seen. Born at Urbino, Italy, April 6, 1483, he studied with his father, who was himself an artist. From him he acquired that early training which enabled him to produce paintings of nature beauty, together with religious sentiment and grace of motive, which are especially conspicuous in his early works, such as the Conestable Madonna, sold to the emperor of Russia in 1871, for \$12,000. This was painted during his first or Perugian period. At the age of twenty-one, he set out for Florence, where he was received by those great artists, who at that time, raised Florence to a pitch of artistic celebrity far above any other city of the world. Here he met such artists as Da Vinci and Michael Angelo, from whom he learned precision of line, the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the human form, the subtleties of modelling, the soft beauty of expression, together with the skillful treatment of drapery in dignified folds. The coronation of the Virgin, one of the most beautiful of his paintings, noted for its strong religious sentiment, shows the transition from his first to his second or Florentine period. He painted a great many Madonnas, of these the Ansidei Madonna was sold in 1884 for 70,000. He was called to Rome by Pope Julius II, who employed him to paint a series of rooms in the Vatican.

The portrait of Leo X. is one of his finest portrait-pictures. His talents were universal. He was made chief architect of St. Peter's, and he also modelled in clay. Many of his best compositions are known to us by engravings made from his sketches, by his pupils and under his supervision. As for example the Massacre of the Innocents and the Judgment of Paris.

Among all the painters of the world, none has been so universally popular as Raphael, and his personal beauty, charm of manner, and deep kindness of heart endeared him to all who knew him; and it would be difficult to realize the *force* of grief and enthusiasm excited by his death, on Good Friday, April 6, 1520, just thirty-seven years from the date of his birth. His inspiration, like that of all great masters, came from his Catholic faith.

## Pastoral Visitation.

The following are the dates and the places at which His Grace will make his pastoral visits during the coming summer. It is well to know them beforehand, and the list will serve to keep the coming events before the minds of all interested. May 20, St. Laurent; 30, St. Genevieve; June 1, St. Dorothee; 2, St. Rose; 3, St. Martin; 12, St. Vincent de Paul; 13, St. Francois des Sales; 14, Terrebonne; 15, St. Anne des Plaines; 16, St. Janvier; 17, St. Therese; 20, St. Anne du Bout de l'Île; 21, La Pointe Claire; 22, Lachine; 24, St. Augustin; 25, St. Eustache; 26, St. Joseph du Lac; 27, Oka; July 5, St. Andre; 6, Lachine; 7, St. Hermas; 8, St. Paeide; 9, St. Benoit; 10, St. Scholastique; 11, St. Mon-

que; 12, St. Columban et St. Canut; 13, St. Jerome; 14, St. Sauveur; 15, St. Adele; 16, St. Lucie; 17, St. Marguerite; 18, Hypolite; 19, St. Sophie.

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.  
CORRESPONDENCE.

(The True Witness will not be responsible for the opinions of any correspondents. No communications will be published unless the name and address of the writer accompany the manuscript—not necessarily for publication, but for the purpose of identification. Please write on one side of the paper only.)

## Loss of the Steamship "Lion," of Newfoundland, in 1882.

The loss of the above ship, which occurred on the 12th January of the above year, was always regarded as one of the strangest and most mysterious events ever recorded in the catalogue of marine disasters. Recently several disclosures of a most startling character have been made tending to show, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the ship was run down by another steamer proceeding north on a similar expedition as that of the ill-fated Lion. A few particulars of the unfortunate occurrence have been elicited from the most trustworthy and reliable sources, a summary of which I ask you to publish in your esteemed and widely circulated journal. Such a course may possibly result in further inquiry and in bringing forth more important disclosures and developments.

The ship in question belonged to the firm of Walter Grier & Co., was commanded by a Capt. Fowler, and left St. Johns on the eve of the above date, deeply laden with general merchandise, with fifty souls on board, and bound to an outpost known as Trinity, and there to fit out for the prosecution of the seal fishery. About an hour after the departure of the Lion from St. Johns, another steamer called the Rangle, commanded by a Capt. Bragg, and belonging to the firm of James and John Stewart, started for Greenspond, an outpost, some sixty miles north of Trinity, to fit out for a similar expedition. This latter ship was a larger and much more powerful one than the Lion, and notwithstanding that she had left an hour later, overtook her a long time before she reached what is known as Bacalieu Island, in the vicinity of which, it is believed, the disaster occurred. The lights of both vessels were clearly and distinctly seen by landmen while the night was one of the finest that could possibly be desired the moon shining brightly and not a cloud being visible to dim the horizon. Both ships were in company with each other going through what is denominated Bacalieu Tickle, and assertion never denied at any time by the captain and crew of the Rangle. On board of this ship there happened to be a lady passenger named Kelly, taking passage to Greenspond, who at a late hour in the night was awakened by, as she thought, an unusual and violent commotion on deck. As it was the work of a moment she never gave it the slightest consideration, believing it to be imaginary or a freak of the imagination. Almost simultaneously, down came a Mr. Dominey, the manager or agent of the business firm of James and John Stewart of Greenspond, where the steamer was bound, with looks of anguish and dismay depicted on his countenance, and addressed Miss Kelly by asking her if she was frightened at any unusual noise? She asked him what had happened, but being deeply absorbed in thought, when suddenly recollecting herself for a moment as if to calm her fears and evade the question, replied with considerable agitation and embarrassment that nothing unusual had occurred. The ship was going, as was believed, to her destination, but instead of doing so went to Pool's Island, a locality some four miles from Greenspond. In the morning it was observed that all the head gear of the ship was carried away, and the utmost reticence on the part of Capt. Bragg and the officers was strictly maintained as to how the event happened. Not only that but the ship had on board a large cargo of breadstuffs and general outfit for Greenspond trade which should have been landed there as it always was on previous occasions instead of being conveyed in boats from Pool's Island as was actually done. A course for which there could be no reasonable excuse. There are now strong and cogent reasons for believing that she went to this obscure locality to repair damages, and hull all and any suspicions that may be entertained of having run into the Lion and causing the disaster. Unfortunately at that time there was no telegraph communication with Greenspond as there now is, it being an island and difficult of access at this advanced season of the year. A long time therefore elapsed before either Capt. Bragg or Mr. Dominey could be communicated with a circumstance that afforded them ample time to take such measures as would preclude the possibility of obtaining any information that would in any way incriminate them or furnish the slightest suspicion that the Ranger through the negligence of captain or crew were the cause of this terrible disaster. Not one of the crew of the Lion escaped which shows that the destruction of the vessel was instantaneous. The body of a woman, recognized as a Mrs. Cross, were picked up on Bacalieu Island, as was also portions of the long boat, which, it was observed, was cut in two, clearly showing that a collision must have occurred, and that a grave responsibility rests somewhere. Further disclosures, based on uncontrovertible facts, may possibly result from the publication of this letter.

ALPHA.

St. John's Ndd., March, 4 1892.

## THE NEW PRELATE.

Mgr. Emard Congratulated on His Coming Bishopric—His Career.

The satisfaction expressed on every hand over the announcement that Rev. Mr. Emard has been appointed to fill the new bishopric of Valleyfield must be highly flattering to the rev. gentleman and his friends, and is a splendid promise of his usefulness in the high office to which he has been called. La Minerve says of him:—Mgr. Emard is a man of science, of piety and of judgment. He is a friend of the laborer, just to them and

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PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle.  
PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, Rue Vivienne, ROUEN, France. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.  
STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR.  
CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP.  
KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL.  
IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY.

FOR THE HAIR.  
IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR.  
RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING.  
IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET.  
IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR.  
DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRRESS.

affable to all his relations. In this age of force and vigor he is fitted to fulfil with honor and success the difficult duties devolving upon him.

The new diocese of Ste. Cecile de Valleyfield comprises the Roman Catholic parishes in the counties of Beauharnois, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Chateaugay and Huntingdon. The consecration of Bishop Emard will take place at Valleyfield early in June.

Mgr. Joseph Menard Emard was born at St. Constant, March 31, 1853. His father and mother still live at St. Hubert. The first Mr. Menard Emard is one of the oldest teachers in the province of Quebec, and it was from him that the new bishop received his first instruction. After a course of study at the St. Therese and Montreal seminaries, Mr. Emard was made a priest in 1876. He left for Rome in 1877, and for three years studied theology in the French college, under the direction of the Jesuits. His vacations were employed in journeying through Europe, and he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He followed the lectures of Professors Santi and Angelis upon canonical law, graduating in this and theology in 1880, returning the same year to Montreal. For six months he was curé of St. Joseph's Church, and was then called to the Archbishop's palace, where he became vice-chancellor and, later, upon the death of Mr. Harel, chancellor. He was created a canon when Mgr. Fabre organized the diocesan chapter. Mgr. Emard is also a professor of Laval, a member of the Political Economy Society and chaplain of the Union St. Joseph and Branch 25 of the C.M.B.A. Two of his sisters have taken the veil, and one of his brothers is an Oblat of Mary Immaculate.

## OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

## HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

A Sketch of one of Ireland's Gifted Sons.  
—Dramatist, Novelist and Poet.

Two statues adorn the front of Trinity College in Dublin, which reproduce the features of two of her most famous sons in the annals of literature. Oliver Goldsmith and Edmund Burke. The fate of the two was widely different in life, but time has since placed them on nearly equal pedestals in the history of literature. Goldsmith's easy, good nature and frankly Bohemian life made him a very different person to his associates from the stately and studious Burke, but both in their way had the gift of genius. "He was a very great man" was Johnson's impartial verdict on poor Goldsmith, and in his epitaph he wrote: "He touched nothing but what he adorned." It may be asserted that between the age of Anne and that of Scott and Byron, English literature produced no novelist and no poet who was the equal of the Irish man of all work in a literary way. "The Traveller" is universally conceded to be the best specimen of poetry in English from Pope to Scott, the "Vicar of Wakefield" has outlasted all other novels of the eighteenth century in public favor, and the "School for Scandal" is the best drama written in English from Congreve to Sheridan, both Irishmen it may be observed. With all his careless indifference to business and his reckless prodigality Goldsmith was a genuine worker in literature. His industry as a writer was in striking contrast to his easy-going disposition in social life, and ten lines of a poem he counted a good morning's work, when he was "working for honest fame" and not merely for his daily bread. The statue in front of Trinity has been well earned in spite of the flavor of Bohemianism which clings around the name of Goldsmith.

Goldsmith, like Sheridan, belonged to the class of Irish Protestants, but his early associations were by no means confined to the little dominant caste. His name has an English sound, but his whole temperament and sympathies were thoroughly Celtic. Changes of names were imposed on the "mere Irish" by an English law at an early period of Irish history. If members of the Celtic clans desired to share the protection, such as it was, of the King's law they were enjoined to adopt the names of English crafts or towns or countries or any source in fact except their Celtic fathers. Thus originated the numerous Greens and Blacks, Smiths and Salmsons, which are so common in Ireland, and there is little doubt but the original Goldsmith was one of the class that changed their name, but not their nature, at the behest of English law. Goldsmith's father was an Anglican minister of very limited means and of a thoroughly Irish character.

Oliver was born in the center of Ireland in 1728, and his first schooling was received from a genuine Irish schoolmaster, Thomas Byrne, who had served many a campaign under Marlborough, and came back in the evening of his days to his native land to wield the schoolmaster's ferule. Two Protestant clergymen bearing the Celtic names of

Griffin and Hughes subsequently shared his education, which, by the generosity of an uncle, was completed in the halls of Trinity. After leaving college he tried the Church, the bar and medicine unsuccessfully, and after two or three years of wandering through Europe as a kind of "Poor Scholar," a character so familiar in Ireland, he finally got to work as a bookseller's hack in London, in 1756.

His life in London for three years was a constant struggle for bread. He was usher in a school, proof reader for Fielding, and drug clerk, and he tried unsuccessfully to get an appointment in the navy as surgeon's mate. In 1759 he got employment as a contributor to Smollett's British Magazine, and two or three of his essays attracted considerable notice. One was an essay on "Polite Learning in Europe," being a brief review of French, Italian, Spanish and German contemporary literature, and another was the "Citizen of the World," a series of philosophical criticism on society, which ran through the periodicals in a series of letters. In 1760 he made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, who was then looked on as the greatest man in literature in England, and who took kindly to the young Irishman.

He produced shortly afterwards a "History of England," which of course had no pretensions to be ranked with the great historical works of history, but which still remains unsurpassed as a popular treatise on the subject. "The Vicar of Wakefield" was written about the same time, and was sold to the booksellers for three hundred dollars, but it was not published for some years. The poem of "The Traveller," which Goldsmith published 1764, with his name attached, made him at once famous in London literary circles. Charles Fox declared it one of the finest poems in the English language, and Johnson called it "a poem to which it would not be easy to find anything equal since the death of Pope." A hundred dollars, however, was all the pay which "The Traveller" brought to its author, and he had to work hard at hack work to pay expenses.

The theatre was the next field which Goldsmith tried, and his first piece, "The Good Natured Man," brought him five hundred pounds, as well as increased fame. He tried the theatre again in 1773, shortly before his death, when he produced the famous "She Stoops to Conquer," which still holds its place among the best plays in the English language. Between the appearance of "The Good Natured Man" and "She Stoops to Conquer," Goldsmith's work was most varied in its character. His "Roman History" appeared in 1769 and his "History of Animated Nature," the next year. Neither are scientific works in the modern sense of the word, but the charm of style which Goldsmith lent to every subject has secured them an abiding place in literature. In 1770, his finest poem, "The Deserted Village," appeared and deservedly won a higher place even than "The Traveller" had done. Goldsmith was now at the highest pitch of his fame and his genius was recognized throughout England. He earned comparatively large amounts, but his carelessness in money matters and his social habits kept him in constant straits. It should be added that his generosity to needy friends was even a greater drain on his purse than any personal extravagance, and that no stain of vicious indulgence of any kind rested on the character of the popular poet. He was fond of society, and still fonder of the association of literary men, on whom he spent freely the profits of his toil. The accumulation of debt, however, began to prey upon his energies, and even before the production of "She Stoops to Conquer," his health began to fail. He took a second trip to France in company with some society friends after the appearance of the "Deserted Village," but the vacation thus taken had little effect in restoring his health. In fact he had overworked himself, and he could not find time to take the only remedy, a complete cessation from literary work. Like Walter Scott the necessity of meeting his creditors drove him to work beyond the limit of his strength. In 1774 a neglected cold brought his life to an end, when he was scarcely forty-six. Just before his death he had undertaken a reply to a collection of friendly criticisms passed on himself by the members of the club presided over by Johnson. The poem "Retaliation" was incomplete at his death, but it contains some character sketches which are equal to anything of the kind in the language. His verse

"Though equal to all things, for all things  
Too nice for a statesman, too proud for a wit;  
For a patriot too cool, for a drudge too  
And too fond of the right to pursue the expe-  
dient."

are a whole chapter of the philosophy of life condensed into four lines. Goldsmith's place in the history of literature stands extremely high. His talent was wonderfully varied and equally marked in his poems, his plays, his stories and his historical and philosophical essays. Johnson's epitaph is well deserved, "Nihil tunc quod non ornabit." In the history of the eighteenth

century he filled one of the very highest places. The statue in Dublin is a fitting recognition of the merits of the Longford youth who, unaided by patron or wealth, has won so abiding a renown in literature.

## Miss Mary O'Donnell.

Miss Mary O'Donnell, a young lady of Irish descent, who has been conducting for some years past, in conjunction with her much respected and beloved aunt, Miss O'Donnell, an educational establishment commonly known under the appellation of Miss O'Donnell's Academy, corner of Anderson and Lagache streets, has undergone at the hands of the Catholic Board of School Examiners a most scrutinizing examination in all the branches of elementary education and has, we are pleased to state, come forth from the trying ordeal with golden laurels, according to the official and authentic decision of the questioners, who have forwarded to her the written diploma of elementary order with distinction. Madam Marchand, who kindly undertook the distinguished young lady's preparation for the examination, congratulates her, and invites her to the closing exercises of her Young Ladies' Academy, St. Hubert street, where she will be crowned with a few more successful candidates. Miss Mary O'Donnell is now busy prosecuting her studies under the same skillful directress, for higher honors in the department of education. "Where there's a will, there's a way."

## NONSENSE.

A.—"Your old uncle tells me that the memory of his college days is always green." B.—"I should say so. He was expelled in Freshman year."—Yale Record.

Cor.—"Why do you think Attorney Simpson is destined to become a supreme judge?" Dora.—"He says he has decided I am the prettiest girl he ever saw."—N. Y. Herald.

Physician (to shivering patient).—"If you'd followed my prescription you'd have been warm in less than no time." Patient.—"I know it, for I threw the prescription into the fire."

Mrs. Watts.—"Mrs. Figg is so entertaining, don't you think?" Mrs. Potts.—"Isn't she, though? Why, I have to send the children out of the room every time she calls."—Indianapolis Journal.

## NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to explain two deeds of donation by Dame Hortense Dupin, widow of Louis Jodoin, to the Revs. Pape and Lussier, the former curé, and the latter descendant, of Boucherville, on the 3rd March, 1875, and on the 13th August, 1876, and to allow the construction of a school on the lands granted.

J. PRIMEAU, Proc.,

Cure of Boucherville.

## WANTED

A Female School Teacher holding an elementary diploma, to teach in school No. 6, Township of Love, to commence as soon as possible. A Catholic preferred. For particulars apply to JAMES McCAFFREY, Sec.-Treas.

371 Venosta P.O., Co. of Ottawa.

## MONTREAL

## City and District Savings Bank.

The annual general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office, St. James street, on Tuesday, the 3rd May next, at one o'clock p.m., for the reception of the annual report and statements and the election of Directors.

By order of the board,  
HY. BARBEAU,  
Manager.

## Grand Trunk Railway

## EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Return tickets at SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE will be issued between the Company's stations on

APRIL 14, 15 and 16, 1892.

Valid for return until April 19th. STUDENTS AND TEACHERS presenting certificates from the principal of their school or college will be ticketed at first-class fare and one-third for the round trip to points in Canada from April 1st to 15th, valid for return until May 9, inclusive. For further information apply to the Company's agents.

## ADDITIONAL

## SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

Commencing March 31st, passenger trains for Dorval, Valois, Point Claire, Beaconsfield, St. Annes and Vaudreuil will leave Montreal at 4:15 p.m.