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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Are You Kind to Your Mother? Who guided you in health, and com forted you when ill? Who hung over your little bed when you are fretful, and put the cooling draught to your parched lips? Who taught you how to pray, and gently helped you to read? Who has borne with your faults, and been kind and patient in your childish ways? Who loves you still, and who contrives and works and prays for you every day you live? Is it not your mother—your own dear mother? Now let us ask you, "Are you kind to your mother?"

How to be Popular.

Ian Maclaren tells in the Christian Endeavor World, that the secret of popularity is kindness and helpfulness. The depreciation of kindness in priate life, which is one of the features of our day, is very largely due to the fashion of intellectualism; but yet human nature below the surface of crazes and phrases remains the same, and his fellows still judge a man by his heart rather than by his head. When the jury is selected, not from a cotorie, but from the market place, the person who is ever kind will ever be preferred to the person who is clever and "thoughtful," to use a cant word of our day, is still less than warm-hearted. Waiter Scott and Dickens will ever have a larger hold upon the people than Hardy and Meredith, not because their art is finer, but because their spirit is kindlier. An affectionate hild is more welcome than those monsters of modern precocity who furnish their foolish parents with sayings for quotation, and who have worn out all healthy sensations at the age of ten. The girl who is honest, unaffected, considerate, good-natured, still receives the prize of respect and of love.

I Can and I Will.

"I knew a boy who was preparing to enter the junior class of the New York University," says a writer in an exchange. "He was studying trig nometry, and I gave him three exfor his lesson. The following day he came into my room to demon strate his problems. Two of them he understood, but the third-a very difficult one—he had not performed. I said to him: 'Shail I help you?' " 'No, sir. I can and will do it if

you give me time.' 'I said: 'I will give you all the time you wish.'
"The next day he came into my

room to recite another lesson in the same study. ... Weil Simon have you worked

that example?'
"'No, sir,' he answered; 'but I
will do it if you will give me a little

" 'Certainly ; you shall have all the time you desire.'
"I always like those boys who are

determined to do their own work, for they make our best scholars and men, The third morning you should have seen Simon enter my room. knew he had it, for his whole face told the story of his success.

Yes, he had it, nothwithstanding t had cost him many hours of hard work. Not only had he solved the problem, but, what was of greater imortance to him, he had begun to develop mathematical power, which, under the inspiration of 'I can and I will, he has continued to cultivate, until to day he is professor of mathewill, he has continued to cultivate, until to-day he is professor of mathematics in one of our largest colleges and one of the ablest mathematicians of his years in our country."

An Infant Apostle

A Protestant lady called at the home of the Sisters, adjoining the little parachial school, and asked if they couli take "Baby"-a boy of nine yearsin their school for the coming year. The lady proceeded unasked to tell the reason why she desired to have her boy with the Sisters. One day when Baby was playing in the kitchen the mother started a confidential, affectionate chat, just to entertain the child and make a test of his affection and devotion "Baby," said the mother, "is there any one you love more than you love me?" "Yes," replied the boy, The mother was a little startled and said: "Well, my dear, who is it? "Why," continued the child, keeping on with his play, "God, of course." "Oa! to be sure," responded the mother in been indifferent to the child's religious training. Without any manifestation of her surprise, the mother went on to say: "But, Baby, I come next after God, do I not?" "No, replied the youngster, "there is another." "Who is it?" the mother said. "Jesus," said Baby; "don't you know, mamma, that Jesus died for me?" The child did not fully know or understand the Divinity of Christ. The mother was still pleased, though very much surprised. So long as the affection of the child was not given to any creature she was satisfied. However, she per severed in her questions. "Is there any one else you love more than me? am sure I must come after Jesus?" Frankly and teasingly he threw his bright, young and innocent eyes to his mother's face, and said: "Only one The boy put aside more, mamma." his playthings, went over to his mother put his arms around her neck, drew her head to him, and whispered in her

The mother was moved to tears, and, Jesus and Mary. It was from a little catholic playmate who had been attending the Sisters' school just four months.

Media 7al Church foundations and and some exceptional activity or organication. It does not come from savings ough reliability.

We say to every young man, not to downents preceded the older endowed in the ordinary sense of that word.

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We say to every young man, not to downents preceded the older endowed by the ordinary sense of that word.

Separate schools is an apostle, and God knows our country needs apostles.

Patsy First Ride.

Patsy had never had a ride on the lectric cars, never in all her povertystricken little life. But she was goin to now. She had the money squeezed tightly in her fist. It had been there nearly an hour, and car after car had glided past Patsy while she stood there on the corner trying to decide which one to take. The longest ride was out to the Flats—yes, she would choose that car. Hi, here was one a comin! Patsy gripped the nickel firmly and hand, to make sure the motorman had

pleuty of time to see it.

Thump, thump, thump sounded
Daffy Daffy's crutches behind her. Patsy's head went up still higher, and her bare feet fairly danced with joy.
"Where are going', Patsy Pailen?"

"Oh, goin' to take a little ride fur my health; that's all, Daffy Duffy," Patsy said, loftily. The car was

coming nearer.
"Hub, great lot you be!" "Great lot I be ; you wait an' see, retorted Patsy, unconsciously rhyming Daffy was little and crooked, and raggeder than Patsy herself. The hump on his back was pitifully prom

inent. He and Patsy lived in the same tenement and quarrelled out in front of it all day long.

The car had stopped to take on a passenger a block away. The pas senger was wheezy and fat, and took senger a good deal of time to get on. "Ee's see yer tin; ye're a gamin',

Daffy cried. "Look a there, then!" Patsy's unclosed warily, and let a glint of nickle through "My land o' goodness!" Then the

car stopped.
Patsy started toward it, and then a sudden, beautiful impulse moved her, the first beautiful impulse she had ever felt.

She pushed Daffy toward the waiting "Harry, can't yer?" she cried.

The man's gettin' mad ; hurry !" The nickel she thrust into the boy's hand, and then with a boost and a latter of crutches he was on the car. "Sit still in yer seat, an' they'll carry yer out'n back fer a nickei," she shouted after him.

For a block or two she ran besidathe

car keeping up with it bravely. Then she fell behind, gasping for breath Her homely little face was full of satisfaction.

"Ye've had yer first ride, Patsy Pullen," she said aloud. "Wa'n't it a daisy? My, wa'n' the view illigant!" She laughed to herself gayly. A sudden thankfulness took possession of her that her back was straight and strong. She felt of it carefully to make sure. Her bare legs moved with easy swings. She danced on them gleefully.

But now Daffy'd be nearly out to the Flats, settin' up on the seat like folks ! He'd have given the conductor the nickel before this, sure; now he'd be omin' back home-now he'd be crossin'

Broadway. Her thoughts ran on in little jerks as she skipped along. She would go and meet Daffy and race him home. Patsy in her whole dull, dismal life had never been so happy. Ridin' on the 'lectrics was fine, jist!

Ye've took yer first ride, me dear,"

A JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR ON THE "DARK

Professor Herbert Adams of the Johns Hopkins' University, contributed to the latest U. S. Elucation Re port an interesting paper on "University Extension in Great Britain. Referring, in his historical introduc-tion to the schools of the Middle Ages, he says: "The educational essays of Brother Azarias, that faithful Catholic scholar and true poet, the lamented head of Rock Hill College, Ellicot City, Md., proved conclusively to American He who is dependent has not reached readers that the medieval Church did the full measure of manhood and can not neglect either primary or popular education. All was given that the "Oa! to times really needed or demanded. The rise of colleges and universities cansilent wonder; for she knew she had not be explained without reference to the cathedral and cloister schools of the Middle Ages. Even the education of women, which some modern universities still obstruct, was provided for in medieval nunneries, the historic forerunners of all modern seminaries and colleges for women, Witness that clotstered school at Gandersheim, in North Germany, where, in the tenth century, a clever nun, Roswitha, wrote Latin plays in imitation of Terence, for her companions to act. Verily there is nothing new in education. The miracle plays of the Middle Ages were popular dramas Monks and nuns, priests and friars, Christian poets and wandering minstrels were teachers of the common people. Folk. lore, folk songs, popular lives of the saints, Christian art and architecture frescoes or wall paintings, cathedral portals, and parish churches were ver itably open books, known and read of all men and women in the 'Dark Ages' (falsely so called) before printear: "I love Mary, the mother of ing was invented and learning made Jesus ; and you, mamma, come next to Mary."

The Gymnasia of modern Ger many were based upon mediaval and monkish foundations, upon confisca after hugging her child with unusual tions of ancient religious endowments. affection, proceeded to question him as Turning from Germany to England, to where he got his information about we find that from monkish beginnings, Jesus and Mary. It was from a little media zal Church foundations and

paratory schools in America were derived.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN. Over andover again this department

has urged its young men readers to stinct and not its use, that produces frugality-to save a part of their earnings. The habit of thrift would require the formation of other excellent habits—of self control, of hope, of abstemiousness and of a steadfast pur-

Perhaps they will listen more attenheld up the forefinger of her other tively to a man who has himself practiced thrift in an exemplary manner, and who has utilized the opportunities that his savings offered to him, to amass the controlling share of one of the greatest businesses, yielding one of the amplest fortunes in the whole

world. At the request of the Dandee, Scotland, People's Journal, Mr. Carnegie wrote this article on

Thrift as a Duty. The importance of the subject is suggested by the fact that the habit of thrift constitutes one of the greatest differences between the savage and civilized man. One of the fundamental differences between savage and civ-ilized life, is the absence of thrift in the one and its presence in the other. When millions of men each save a little of their daily earnings, these petty sums combined make an enormous amount, which is called capital, about which so much is written. If men con sumed each day or each week ail they earned, as does the savage, of course there would be no capital-that is, no

savings laid up for future use. Now let us see what capital does in the world. We will consider what the shipbuilders do when they have to build great ships. These enterprising companies offer to build an ocean greyhound for, let us say, £500,000, to be paid only when the ship is delivered after satisfactory trial trips. Where or how do the shipbuilders get this sum of money to pay the workmen, the wood merchant, the steel manufacturer, and all the people who furnish material for the building of the ship They get it from the savings of civil ized men. It is part of the money saved for investment by the millions of industrious people. Each man, by thrift, saves a little, puts the money in bank, and the banks lend it to the shipbuilder, who pays interest for the use of it. It is the same with the building of a manufactory, a railroad, a canal, or anything costly. We could not have had anything more than the

savage had, except for thrift. Hence, thrift is mainly at the bottom of all improvements. Without it, no railroads, no canals, no ships, no tele graphs, no churches, no universities, no schools, no newspapers, nothing great or costly could we have. Man nust exercise thrift and save before he can produce anything material of great value. There was nothing built, no great progress made, as long as man remained a thriftless savage. The civilized man has no clearer duty than from early life to keep steadily in view the necessity of providing for the future of himself and of those de pendent upon him. There are few rules more salutary than that which has been followed by most wise and good men, namely, "that expenses good men, namely, "that expenses should always be less than income." In other words, one should be a civilday all a savage, consuming every that which he has earned.

The great poet Barns, in his advice

to a young man, says: To catch Dame Fortune's golden smile Assiduously wait upon her:
A nid gather gear by every will.
That's justified by honor.
Not for to hide it in a hedge,
Not for a train attendan;
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent.

That is sound advice, so far as it goes, and I hope the readers of The People's Journal will take it to heart and adopt it. No proud, self respect ing person can ever be happy, or even satisfied, who has to be dependen upon others for his necessary wants hardly be counted among the worthy citizens of any country. The safety and progress of our country depend not upon the highly educated men, or the few millionaires, or upon the greater number of the extreme poor ; but upon the mass of sober, intelli gent, industrious and saving workers, who are neither very rich nor very poor.

As a rule you will find that the saving man is a temperate man, a good husband and father, a peaceful, law-abiding citizen. Nor need the saving be great. It is surprising how little it takes to provide for the real necessaries A little home paid for and a of life. few hundred pounds—a very few—make all the differences These are more easily acquired by frugal people educat than you might suppose. Great wealth is quite another and a far less acter. desirable matter. It is not the aim of year they are enlarged to meet the thrift, or the duly of men, to acquire greater demand, but this is not alone has been put aside to provide comfort thrift.

Of course, under our industrial conditions it is inevitable that a few, a young men without energy. The to them far beyond their wants. The plicated to be entrusted to men of unaccumulation of millions is usually the result of enterprise and judgment, trusted are in demand everywhere; and some exceptional ability or organ- men of thought, of houesty and thor-

Every child that goes forth from our eparate schools is an apostle, and God historic types the Boston Latin School usually slaves of the habit of hoarding and all the earlier academies and preown the money they have made and saved. Later in life the money owns them, and they can not help them-selves, so overpowering is the force of habit, either for good or evil. It is the abuse of the civilized saving in-

this class of men.
No one need be afraid of falling a victim to this abuse of the habit if he always bears in mind that whatever surplus wealth may come to him is to be regarded as a sacred trust, which he is bound to administer for the good of his fellows. The man should ways be master. He should keep money in the position of a useful servant. He must never let it master and make a miser of him.

A man's first duty is to make a competence and be independent. But his whole duty does not end here. It is his duty to do something for his needy neighbors who are less favored than himself. It is his duty to contribute to the general good of the community in which he lives. He has been protected by its laws. Because he has been pro-tected in his various enterprises, he has been enabled to make money sufficient for his needs and those of his family. All beyond this belongs in justice to the protecting power that has fostered him and enabled him to win pecuniary success. To try to make the world in some way better than you found it, is to have a nobl motive in life. Your surplus wealth should contribute to the development of your own character and place you in the ranks of nature's noblemen.

It is no less than a duty for you to inderstand how important it is, and how clear your duty is, to form the habit of thrift. When you begin to earn, always save some part of your earnings, like a civilized man, instead of spending all, like the poor savage.

Demand for Young Men. Much is said of the displacement o young men by machinery and the recent great commercial and industrial combinations. A dark picture has been drawn of the future, so dark, in-deed, that one might well despair of the next generation. What is the fact?

It is true that machines are a multiplication of power so that one does the work of many men. In the mills and factories and shops the same is true. When one stands and watches the working of the numberless machines now in usa, some seeming to have almost the power of thought, so wonderful are they in their working, the question does naturally rise, What be omes of the men? This threatened displacement of the men has excited so much alarm that riots have often result But look around. There are more milis than ever before, and there are more men at work than ever before. The multiplication of machinery cheapens products, and so creates a market for them. Science and our inventive faculty have created new products, and these coming into use brings new wants and greater demands, requiring the employment of more men. And the demand has not ceased. In fact, men are in demand on every side.

But here the complaint is made that these causes reduce the grade of men required for our present work. The machine not only takes the place of require us to dismiss our theories. The great demand is for men of a higher grade. The complicated ma chine requires a man of more intelligence to run it. The man must be better than his machine. When we enter some of our manufacturing establishments, into our printing houses and our mills, we are amazed at what we see, and admire the men under whose hand and brains all this machinery moves. They have intelligence, expertness, quickness of thought and movement, a knowledge of their work in all its departments, to a degree that commands our admiration. In a large establishment, in which many com plicated machines are used, we said to one of the foremen that we supposed it was necessary to call in an expert when anything serious went wrong with a machine. He answered that he knew every bar and nut in every machine in "Better out than in"—that the building. That was true. It is necessarily so, for at any moment there may be a demand for such master knowledge. The introduction of new machinery requires some readjustment of men, and in some cases there is hardship, but only for a time. Today the demand is for more men and for young men of higher grade. This

is not confined to our industrial em ployments. It is the case in all the range of work. But we wish to emphasize the statement we have that the demand is for the men of more intelligence, of better education and greater energy, and es-Great pecially for men of high moral char-Our schools are full, and every millions. It is in no respect a virtue by reason of the increase of population to set this before us as an end. Duty is for the demand is for schools of a high-to save ends when just enough money er grade. College graduates are er grade. College graduates are found everywhere Multitudes take a full course who have no thought of has been put aside to provide country ably for those dependent upon us. ably for those dependent upon us. Hoarding millions is avarice not professional life. They know that the age demands educated and trained age demands is too busy to wait on men. The world is too busy to wait on very few men, will find money coming world's work is too great and too com-

crying our day; not to listen to those whose faces are towards the past. Look to the future; look up; take hold of the day as it comes to you; qualify your self for good work, and you will find that your services are in demand.

THE EXAMPLE OF CONVERTS A friend of The Columbian in speak

ing of the lukewarmness of Catholics born to the faith, cites the case of a lady of his acquaintance, a convert in Boston, who wrote to him as follows : "I have been confined to my room with the grip and missed Mass to-day for the first time in twenty four years, If I had been allowed, I would have gone to-day." This lady is a public school teacher, and on her way to school every day she makes a visit to the church for a little while at least. Her brother, who is an attorney, does the same. As a rule converts do make very devoted Catholics and frequently put to shame the carelessness and in difference of those who treat lightly their priceless heritage only because do not know its true value .-

VIGOROUS OLD AGE.

Columbian

Obtained Through the Use of Dr. Wil liams' Pink Pills,

WILLIAM GRAY, OF NEWMARKET, HOW HE BECAME HALE AND HEARTY AT THE ADVANCED AGE OF SEVENTY AFTER HAVING SUFFERED GREAT TORTURE FROM SCIATICA AND RHEU-MATISM

From the Express, Newmarket, Ont.

Mr. William Gray, who is well and favorably known in the town of Nawmarket and vicinity, is rejoicing over his release from the pains of sciatics and rheumatism through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A reporter of the Empress called upon him for the purpose of obtaining particulars of the cure when Mr. Gray gave the following story for publication :- "About two and a half years ago I was seized with a very severe attack of rheuma-tism. The pain was simply torturing At times the trouble was seated in my knees, then in my hips. For nearly year I suffered along, working as best I could, in the hope of being able to overcome the disease. During the day the pain was less severe, but at night it was just as bad as ever. To increase my torture I caught a cold which resulted in an attack of sciatica in my right leg. If I walked a short distance I would be seized by sharp pains in the hip, and in time I became a used up man ; my appetite failed me, and I could not rest at night on account of the pain. I tried one medi cine after another without avail.

also consulted doctors with no better result. I was beginning to think that I was doomed to suffer the rest of my ife when one day a friend strongly advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink P.lis. I took his advice and procured a supply of the pills and began taking them according to directions. Before the third box was finished I noted a change for the better, so I continued the use of the pills till I had taken ten or twelve boxes when my trouble had entirely disappeared. To day I am free from pain and feel that life is worth living, even at the ripe old age of seventy. I can now do a day's work with many men who are twenty years younger than I. I thank God men, but reduces the working men to for my restoration to health through nearly its own level Here again we the agency of Dr. Williams Pink ized man, saving something, and not must look at the facts, even if they do Pills, and I irust other similar suffer must look at the facts, over theories, every day all what these pills have done for me I am

sure that they cannot fail being as beneficial to others similarly sfilleted. If the blood is pure and wholesome disease cannot exist. The reason Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure so many forms of disease is that they act directly upon the blood and nerves, thus reaching the root of the trouble. Other medicines act only on the symptoms of the trouble, and that is th reason the trouble always returns when you cease these medicines. Dr Williams' Pink Pills make permanent cures in kidney troubles, rheumatism, erysipeles, anaemia and kindred dis-eases. But be sure you get the genu-ine, which bear the full name Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the

"Better out than in"—that humor that you notice. To be sure it's out and all out, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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the children. Parchase a bottle and give it a trial.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Care removes the trouble. Try it, and see what amount of pain is saved.

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cause it relieves and cures the disease.

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