### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

"The Dear St. Elizabeth." Early in the thirteenth century Duke Herman of Thuringia, one of the most powerful and influential of the princes of Germany. sent anhassadors to powerful and influential of the princes of Germany. sent anbassadors to Andrew II., King of Hungary, asking that King Andrew's daughter, the little Princess Eitzabeth, be given in marriage to Duke Hernan's son and heir, the young Duke Lewis. King Andrew, after due deliberation, gave his consent; and the little Princess, in a massive silver cradial with this learn a massive silver cradle, with thirteen noble Hungarian maides as attend: ants, was escorted by the ambassadors ants, was escorted by the amoassadors from Hungary to Thuringia. On her arrival at Duke Herman's court she was solemnly betrothed the Duke Lewis, a little boy of eleven. They grew up together, and became very fond of each other. She need to each him "Man to eac other. She used to call him "My dear brother," and he addressed her as My sweet sister."

Duke Herman treated Elizabeth as his own daughter. But while she was still a child he died; and after his death his widow, the Duchess Sophia, and daughter Agnes, did not conceal their dislike for her, and their dislike for her, and their displeasure at her modest, retiring ways. The Duchess did all in her power to induce Elizabeth to take the veil in some convent. Agnes used to teil her that she was only fit to be a waiting-maid. Her great piety was to them a constant. Her great piety was to them a constant, though slient, reproach. Many of the courtiers thought it would be better for the young Dake to na ry the daughter of some neighboring prince, who could help him in time f need; whereas Elizabeth's father lived far away, and seemed to have already for gotten his daughter. They advised that her troth-plight be restored to her, and that she be sent back to Hungary. But Dake Lewis remained faithful

to his "sweet sister," who, he said, was dearer to him than all the world; and when he was twenty and she sixteen they were married with great pomp and ceremony. For three days the event was celebrated with feasting, dancing, and the tournament. St. Francis de Sales says, in his quaint, characteristic way: "She played and danced sometimes, and was present at assemblies of recreation, without pre-judice to her devotion, which was so deeply rooted in her soul that, like the about the lake Rietta, which grew greater by the beating of the waves, her devotion increased amongst the pomps and vanities to which her condition exposed her."

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From her childhood Elizabeth was distinguished for her great charity, which won for her the title of "Patroness of the poor." During a period of famine she fed nine hundred people daily at the castle gates. She estab lished hospitals and alms houses, one of which, under the patronage of St. Ann, is still in existence. Her charity did not consist merely in the giving of alms, but in her love for all mankind, which culminated in her great love for her husband. There is not in the calendar a model of a more devoted

Duke Lewis is represented by the chroniclers of the tim- as a handsome, manly prince; and Elizabeth as pos-sessing great beauty of the brunette type. They had enjoyed seven years of wedded happiness when the fifth Crusade having been inaugurated, Dake Lewis joined it as commanderin-law of the Crusaders of Central Germany. But, knowing that Elizabeth would be deeply grieved at the thought of his leaving her and undertaking so long and perilous a journey, he de-cided not to tell her of his resolve until

came, she accompanied him on horseback to the frontiers of Thuringia. Duke Lewis, showing her a sapphire ring which he wore, told her to place full confidence in any message brought her by the bearer of it. When they reached the frontier she went another and how to keep it, is, says the Cathoday's journey, and still another. At lic Columbian, of perennial interest, not be, they finally separated with many tears and embraces. Before long a messenger returned with the sapphire ring, and announced that Duke Lewis had died of a fever on board ship while on his way to tie put to him :

Holy Land. cover from the shock of her husband death when Henry, brother of Lewis, having assumed authority, cruelly expelled her from the castle. It was in the depths of winter. With her tw maids of honor—Guta and Ysentrude who had been her companions from childhood—and her four children, the eldest a boy of four, she sought refuge from door to door, and sought in vain. Dake Henry had issued a proclamation announcing that whoever received the Duchess and her children would incur his displeasure. (It must be remembered that the Crusade had claimed the flower of Thuringia. Elizabeth at last took shelter in a miserable inn until midnight, when, hearto a Franciscan church, and spent the rest of the night in prayer. The next day she wandered again through the town; but none of the people—most of whom had received benefits at her hands-would open their doors to her, except a certain priest, very poor him-self, who gave her refuge in his humble dwelling. She spent the greater part of the days and the nights in churches. For her children's sake she consented to be separated from the consented them, some people having offered to

take charge of them. She supported herself by spinning. Yet even in her poverty she saved a little to give to those who were poor.

Her maternal aunt Matilda, abbess

of a convent in Franconia, having heard of the pitiable state of Elizabeth, invited her to the convent with Guta, Ysentrude, and the children: sending two carriages to fetch them. The intwo carriages to fetch them. The invitation was joyfully accepted. Elizabeth remained at the convent until Egbert, Prince-Bishop of Bamberg, her mother's brother, summoned her to his dominions, gave her a castle suited to her rank, and provided her with eight domestics. He wished her to marry again, and was negotiating a

return from the Crusade, remonstrated with Duke Henry, and induced him to reinstate Elizabeth and her children. They did not hesitate to tell him that his conduct had sullied the fame of his noble house, dishonored Thuringia, and cried to Heaven for vengeance. Young Herman, son of Lewis and Elizabeth, was declared the lawful heir. The city of Marburg was given to Elizabeth, and she went there to live choosing for her home a humble cottage. Several years before she had joined the Taird Order of St. Francis, and now she solemnly renewed her vows; and, giving all the revenues of of the city to the poor, she supported herself by spinning. The people looked on in astonishment as she went about in her coarse, patched garments, attending to the wants of the needy. They declared that she was mad. Dake Henry said that if she owned the whole German Empire she would give it away.

Reports of the poverty in which Etizabeth lived having reached King Andrew (those were not the days of telegraph and telephone), he sent an mbassador to demand an explanation of Dake Henry, and to bring back

Edzabeth to Hungary.
Dake Henry assured the ambassador that the poverty of Elizabeth was wholly voluntary. He said: "Every one knows my sister is quite mad; you will see it yourself." The ambassador than called upon Elizabeth, who declined to return to her father's kingdom, declaring that she was very happy in the humble lot she had chosen.

The Count de Montalembert, from whose "Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary" these facts are obtained, refers to her in the headings of his chapters as "the dear St. Elizabeth"; whole chapters are sometimes epitomized in these unique headings. For instance, toward the close of the book we find this one: "How the dear St. Elizabeth, when aged twenty-four, was summoned to the eternal wedding feast." Also: "How the dear St. Elizabeth was buried in the church near her hospital, and how even the little birds of heaven celebrated her obsequies." Four years after her death she was canonized by Gregory IX., and her feast appointed for the 19th of Novem-

Her children always subscribed them selves, before their other titles of no-bility: "Son [or daughter] of St Eliza-beth." The eldest, Herman, succeeded to his father's dominions at the age of sixteen, and died two years later. Her eldest daughter married the Duke of Brabant; from her the members of the House of Hesse are descended. The two remaining daughters became nuns. The Church of St. Elizabeth at Marburg, erected in the thirteenth century, is now in possession of the Lutherans. On the walls are reprethe last moment. So having received sented, in painting and sculpture, the inted at the sight.

When the time of his departure able Princess, the dear St. Elizabeth.

## CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

How to Find Work.

The question how to get employment day's journey, and still another. At the close of the second day she declared for there is always an army of the idle, the would never leave him, but would and daily there are accessions made to and who are forced out to work. How

The manager of a large department

Elizabeth had not had time to ry man out of a position to secure a job?" in any special line, I believe that almost at any time and in almost any tress of bad times, if he goes from found out?" door to door in each business district and tells just what he wants without any whine, and tells it briefly; says he is hunting for work, and that when he gets it he will do it; I believe a man can get it inside of twenty-four hours

"What has been your experience with men recommended by the charity bureaus ?"

We have had many such cases and have put them to work for charitable reasons only, but it is almost universally true that we get rid of them just ing the bells ring for Matins, she went as soon as we feel that the immediate as soon as we feel that the immediate need for charity is passed. They are born mendicants, and they remain so, a good many of them. They either become so discouraged that they do not know how to work, or are so constitutionally lazy that they won't

Why Promotion Does Not Come.

the fact that he cannot or will not see the benefit which will accrue to him for working a little bit harder than I have had men say to me when I was one of the clerks in the store, that they were getting \$12 a week, but 'they could earn \$15, and, you bet, they would not earn or work for it until they got it," and they are the men who never get it. The house is not going to take it for granted that some of our peeple are possessed of a great deal of ability that they have not shown. We

them important work. "Then you would say that there is every chance for a man in any busi-ness, who has the stuff in him, would you not?"

have got to see it before we can give

"Yes, I say so, unhesitatingly. A man's chances in a department store are as good as in any other store. A department store pays just as good salaries. The larger the business the greater the responsibility individual employes have, and the greater their

"Don't you have difficulty in finding men for the more difficult posi-

"There is always an opening at the top. We are always hunting for somebody who is a little above the average, and he is always very hard to find. We are always scanning the ranks of our men, and as far as is pos sible we make it a rule to force the employe from the bottom to the top. We do not like to take people from out side and give them important positions, and we never do so unless com pelled to.

"The chief quality we look for in man is good common sense. If he has this he will get to the top of his class, no matter what his class is. I have in mind one of our packers, who gets 50 per cent. more than the average packer in the house. He earns it. He is the best man at that work we have had. He will do more work, and better work; and every time he finds a mistake he stops to reason with him-self as to what the cause may be. This is the most valuable trait he has. He does not stop at the mere fact that a mistake is made, but hunts for the reason for it, and sees that the cause

of the trouble is remedied." In discussing the chances for a man past forty-five and out of work, Mr. Townsend said: "His chances are not as good as those of the young man. Wherever it is possible to do make it a rule to employ men who have gone beyond the time of life when they can hope to develop and make progress; but for the ordinary positions i want young men. A man who is beyond forty or forty five is getting beyond the time when we want to start him in our business. If he has not fitted himself for any position of responsibility he will have a hard time; while a man who is especially fitted can hold his position to a good old age. Our eldest department manager must be fifty-six or fifty-eight, and he is good for life.

Why Men Are Discharged.

The reasons for discharging men and boys were pretty well discussed. In the experience of the management they were: Indifference, laziness and the inability to see that the more the em-ployes do and the better they do it the greater is their individual profit; Mr. Townsend stating that he found com-paratively little dishonesty, and was compelled to dischaged few men for drinking, as ever since he has been with the firm men have understood that over-indulgence was fatal, and sical—or lack of it—will play for good that once discharged they were rarely or bad in later life. A clean char allowed to come back.

As to gambling, Mr. Towdsend said are great adjuncts to a successful life. the free Cross secretly, he did not wear it openly, as was the custom, but concealed it in his alms-purse. One day visit of the Hungarian ambassador, and other events in the short but varied life of this lovely, loving, and loviation of the free who gambled, because we could not have a man here who gambled, because we could not trust him. He would be an uncertainty thing. The truth is that when you ly successful in his gambling to be able to pay all the losses himself for a short time, and he might not. Ordinarily the house would begin to pay the bills by and by. We would be inclined to shut that off as soon as we found it out."

"How far is a firm justified in locking into the personal habits of an em-

"When I want to know what a man she would never leave him, but would and daily there are accessions made to go with him to the end. As this could its ranks by those who are growing up habits are such as we ought to know about and are such as would hurt us, we need to find it out. I learn all I can about a man. This is a positive benefit to the good man because of our having full knowledge that his habits are correct, and is no injustice to the "How would you advise a young unreliable or dishonest—his misdoings ing will inevitably come to light and our this.
"If he is not looking for a position search for information only hurries the Ag

Prior to two or three years ago we for them a large amount of trade. used to talk pretty hard to a man we caught in anything of that kind, and then let him go, but we came to the conclusion that it was a mistake; and now, if a man is inviting a penitentiary sentence by doing what he should sentence, because of the effect that it has on the balance of some fourteen hundred employes."

orden lasts for a long time, and there are few men so poor that they have no pocket knife with which to clean and hundred employes." hundred employes."
"Does not the action of the bond

and surety companies in prosecuting a man have a salutary effect upon the men?

advance that if they do wrong and are caught there is a moral certainty of punishment, and that the punishment

tenography. Beyond that I do not think they compete with men. lieve that to a certain extent they have cheapened office work, for there are so many of them who work simply for spending money. They have their homes, parents and good surroundings, and if they can earn \$6 or \$7 a week, they have just that amount to spend, and they take away from a man who ought to earn once and a half that amount for the same work, and they do amount for the same work, and they do
it as well as he. The girls never compete with the men in good positions
because they are not reliable; they
are liable to sickness or to marry. You cannot place the same dependence upon them because you cannot tell how long they will be with you. It may be for a year and it may be for ten years. The presumption is that two or three years is the average length of time that a girl spends in an office, and it really takes two or three years for a man to become thoroughly acquainted with his own work, and for his usefulness to reach its development.

In Business for Themselves. After a moment's thought Mr. Town send went on to say with emphasis: "If you could only teach men that they are in business for themselves when they work for somebody else. It they could realize that the betterment of their position and their income is depend upon the quality of going to the work that they do, you will have them all successful. I should say that 80 per cent. of the men I come in contact with are more or less interested exclusively in the night that they draw their pay. The other 20 per cent. do good work to excellent work, and they leave the 80 per cent. be-hind, and it will always be so until you can teach the average young man that his own interests and his own progress are dependent upon the usefulness to which he places the common sense that the Lord has blessed him with. All of our good people develop from the 20 per cent., and that is a pretty long percentage to give it, too. It is nearer 5 per cent.

To Men in Search of Employment Mr. L H Hayden of Cleveland offers

these suggestions: Most of us remember the copy-book example: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

Ask many boys, and even men, what kind of employment they desire, and their answer will be "most anything," or "not particular." What an evidence that is of the lack of aim in life; no settled or even partially settled purpose or ambition. Such answers are very untactful to say the least, and the man making them is likely to drift from one thing to another, and never make a success of anything. A boy's parents, teachers and friends should endeavor to learn the trend of his mind so far as a life-work is concerned, and if in their more matured judgment his choice seems to be a good one, he should be encouraged to study, read and train himself generally along lines which will help him in his chosen occupation. If these things have been neglected in his boyhood days, as he becomes old enough to think and choose for himself, he should get down to business on this question, find out "where he is at" and whither he is going. This and the earlier period are the times when he should be form-

ing habits which are to go with him through life. These are the times when he should realize most thoroughly and most seriously the great part his training-moral, mental and phyacter, trained mind and healthy body

commence offering positions to them, there are not many things they can do and few if any that they can do well. There are many men who are hon-

est, truthful and temperate, but who lack energy, force sticktuitiveness, good penmanship, neatness; are slow, changeable and in a general way have only fair business qualifications. Did it ever occur to you that a man

who wastes his time is practically steal ing from his employer, who has con-tracted with him, and later pays him for that same time? A man should endeavor to be always

up with his work. One visible evi-dence of this is a neatly kept desk with things in their proper places. Keeping work up to date leaves room for

Again, there are men who do not know how, or do not care to be civil. Such men can do a great deal of harm to their employer's business and lose

There is a number of good points to be observed when in search of employment. Every man is not able to dress well at all times, but every man may make the most of what he has. Water is plentiful and soap cheap, a hair brush lasts for a long time, and there

they had plenty of time and needed not to hurry. Well, they have plenty of time, it is true, but not much of anything else. They will have to move "I think so; yes. They know in faster or all of the good positions will

slip by.
Whether your application be verbal or in writing, make it brief and to the point. If verbal, with hat off, stand "Do you think women are taking ing unless invited to sit down, not lounging over desk and peering at lounging over desk and peering at "Women do a certain class of work things which concern another man's In reply to the question, "What that men do not touch and have not tands in the way of a man's promotion?" the experienced manager said: "Sometimes education. More often that men do not touch and have not business. Answer questions promption?" the experienced manager said: tent within the last twenty years they have driven men out of office work and talking to you is probably a busy one.

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When you secure a position learn all you can about the work and do it as though the business were your own with your own capital invested in it. The only capital the average young man or boy has at first, is himself, and the better he serves his employer the more his own capital and its earning power

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