

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Politeness.
 "Can you write a good hand?" asked a man of a boy who applied for a situation.
 "Yes," was the answer.
 "Are you good at figures?"
 "Yes," was the answer again.
 "That will do, I don't want you," said the merchant.

After the boy had gone a friend said, "I know that lad to be an honest, industrious boy; why don't you try him?"

"Because he has not learned to say 'Yes, sir,' and 'No, sir,'" replied the merchant. "If he answered me as he did, how will he answer customers?"

"Foolscap."
 Every one knows what foolscap paper is, but not everyone knows why it was so called. An exchange ventures to remark that not one in a hundred that daily use it can answer the question. The following will tell you how the term originated:

When Oliver Cromwell became protector, after the execution of Charles I, he caused the stamp of the cap of liberty to be placed upon the paper used by the English government. Soon after the restoration of Charles II, having occasion to use some paper for despatches, some of this government paper was brought to him.

On looking at it and discovering the stamp, he inquired the meaning of it, and on being told, he said: "Take it away; I have nothing to do with a fool's cap."

The term "foolscap" has since been applied to a certain size of glazed writing paper.

Tenderness to the Old.
 From the Catholic Union and Times.

Nothing is more beautiful or Christ-like in the character of the young man than a kind and gentle regard for the old. They whose failing steps are slowly descending the sunless slope of age have but one consolation as the years speed by them, and that is the tenderness and consideration of those on whose lives the beauties of morning are breaking.

Age is a season of physical infirmity, of mental retrospection, of shattered dreams and earthly disappointments. No more for the old is there a glamor in the rolling stars, no more a freshness in the spring, no more a triumph in the years. For them as in a dream the verdure blooms, the river flows, the birds rejoice. They are spectators of a scene whose heritage they once enjoyed and now see passing to their successors. No longer sojourning in this pleasant world, they are lingering fondly a moment over the memories of the past. The thousand melodies of the present sound far off in their aged ears and its charms are blurred in the dimmed eyes whose tears fall on the graves of old affections.

Treat them gently, youth and maiden, for by their travail and their sacrifice are ye the possessors not only of existence in the world in whose splendor ye exult, but also for the prosperity and happiness ye thoughtlessly enjoy. Never mind if she and he be old and feeble and of humble garb—they look to you in their helpless years to aid with kindly courtesy their tottering steps. God's blessing will reward you if you do.

Famous Pet Dogs.

The dog has taken a place in literature. Who has not read of "Rab and His Friends," or the dog of Sir Walter Scott, or Mrs. Copperfield's Jip, or "Rehob," "The Silent Counsellor," the tale of a dog who reformed a man and took part in patriotic achievements? But the dog in history awaits its chronicler.

Not to refer to Abmon and the hounds, there is Marie Antoinette's Jet, for instance. It is one of the most graphic points in Dumas' "Chevalier of the Red House," where the Queen's pet is introduced. But for the noise made by the dog in a prison corridor, devotees of the unfortunate Queen believed that they might have carried her off in safety. Tenanted a house near the jail, these loyalists had burrowed a thoroughfare under part of the building in which the Queen was kept. Allowed to walk in a passage outside, she shared the exercise with Elizabeth, Madame Royale, and Jet. His acute ear caught sounds beneath one of the corridor trap doors. A turnkey's attention was drawn to the extraordinary noise of the pet, and an alarm was sounded. A search revealed the subterranean excavation, but the conspirators had escaped. After this Jet was taken from his mistress. She shed bitter tears at the separation.

Queen Christina of Sweden, with her love of field sports, horses and athletic games, had in her time as many favorite dogs as Queen Victoria. Caesar, a dashing wolf-hound, always during his life sat with her at church. Having been lame, he was left alone one Sunday, but, leaping from the window, he hobbled to the cathedral, and rent the air with cries for admission. They were heard by the Queen. Soon Caesar appeared. Christina's finger pointed to her feet. The dog reposed there like a stone effigy.

Catherine of Russia possessed a lovely French spaniel which she called Babe. He literally cost her his weight in gold, his owner being a capital fellow at driving a bargain. Catherine used to comb and dress the pet herself.

Good Queen Bess was a lover of hounds and all sorts of dogs. When Princess, and undergoing imprisonment at Woodstock, Sir Thomas Bedingfield won her heart by the present of a hound. She found him such a companionable fellow that she named him Friend. When she returned to

Hatfield, Friend was her constant play-fellow. By a coincidence, the incarceration of Mary, Queen of Scots, cousin of Elizabeth, had a ray of sunshine in the latter part of the time. It was the gambolling affection of a little French dog. He was in the hall at Fotheringay on the memorable occasion of the execution, Feb. 8, 1587. "All her beauty had gone," wrote Dickens, "but she was beautiful enough to her spaniel, who lay down beside her headless body."

On Forming Habits.

How greatly the future of every child depends upon the habits it forms when young! Habits, whether good or bad, are more easily formed than they are got rid of. A single evil habit has before now utterly marred a man's life and brought misery not to himself alone, but to many besides. We must be cautious, therefore, about letting ourselves become the slave of any practice which we know to be wrong. To wait until it has become our master is often to wait until it is too late.

Sometimes a little incident will show us very clearly how we may become the servant of a custom.

There is a story told of a soldier who had just quitted Her Majesty's service with credit. One Sunday morning he was returning from the bake house with the family's dinner carried in a tin upon his head. A boy saw him who knew he had just left the army. Going behind the unconscious ex-soldier, the urchin, in sharp tones, shouted:

"Attention!"
 At the old word of command down came the hands with a slap at the side, and away went the tin with the Sunday's dinner into the gutter.

Habit was too much for him. Some habits, are, no doubt, the result of nervousness, and may be quite harmless in themselves.

Sir Walter Scott tells how, in his class at school, there was one boy who succeeded in keeping above him. All his efforts to reach the top of the class were in vain. At last Scott noticed that when this boy was asked a question, he always fumbled with a certain button on his waistcoat. Watching an opportunity he slyly cut this button off.

When next a question came to the head of the class the boy's fingers, as usual, sought the button. It was gone! He looked down in confusion, and seemed to lose his self-possession, and in a moment Scott had gained the coveted place.

Nor are human beings alone the creatures of habits. We must all have noticed how soon animals acquire them.

A gentleman at the head of a firm had occasion to take, in the horse and trap, a round usually made by his traveller. He then found out the intemperate habits of his servant by noticing that the horse tried to stop at nearly all the public houses.

Indeed, horses would seem to be very quick at acquiring any habit, and very tenacious of them.

During the American war a battle took place near a field in which a number of discharging cavalry horses were inclosed. After listening to the hring for some time, and showing signs of great excitement, they suddenly formed up in lines, charged a number of mules and put them to flight, killing two. They did not cease charging in one direction and another until the firing was over.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Courtesy is the passport to success. We double the power of our life when we add to its gifts unflinching courtesy.

His First Hitches.
 James Oliver, who is probably the richest man in Indiana, laid the foundations of his fortune by saving from his salary of 50 cents a week as a farmer's "chore boy" enough to buy a house and lot on the installment plan and then selling it at a profit.

Nine Hints to Success.

- 1 Early in life secure a practical business education.
- 2 Do not make to great haste to be rich if you would prosper.
- 3 Small and steady gains give competency with tranquillity of mind.
- 4 Never play games of chance, or make bets of any description.
- 5 Avoid temptation through the fear that you may not withstand it at last.
- 6 Never run in debt unless you see a way out of it again.
- 7 Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.
- 8 Save when you are young to spend when you are old.
- 9 Aim high in this life, but not so high that you cannot hit anything.

Forming a Habit.

It is well for our young men to remember that no effort whatever is required to form a bad habit. It forms itself by mere repetition. Unpleasant habits are usually the result of thoughtlessness in the beginning. It is so with slang phrases, forms of speech and disagreeable mannerisms. Any habit of word or manner once acquired is only broken by most persistent efforts. In things comparatively small and frequently practiced we lose consciousness of what is done, hence it is well-nigh impossible to break away from their habitual use.

The safe way for our young men then is to commence right, and the only sure method is to think about what is to be said and done. If speech is golden we cannot afford to let counterfeits become current. In accepting change we naturally look carefully at the five-cent pieces and

dimes as well as other coins. Words are the currency of communication, and they should be fitly chosen as well as "fitly spoken." Good manners do not always insure uprightness, but when assumed by the villain they are garments stolen from the wardrobe of true gentility. First of all the heart should be right; then proper habit of speech and manner should be the outward expression of the true gentility of the soul.

Books in Summer.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, quoted by "The Great Round World," said: "Reading without purpose is sauntering, not exercise. More is to be got from the single volume upon which the mind settles for a definite end in knowledge than from libraries skimming over by the wandering eye. The cottage flower yields honey to the bee—the king's garden none to the butterfly."

It is dangerous to pin your faith to epigrams, and, while we recognize the force of this one, we urge that it is only half true. A man may saunter to considerable advantage, for the saunterer usually exercises much more intelligent observation of his surroundings than does the man who is simply trying to reel off so many miles an hour.

There are many kinds of books—valuable books, too—which are best read in the desultory manner. Keep such books on your table—Marcus Aurelius, Amiel, some of the best biographies or autobiographies, Charles Lamb, Thomas a Kempis, and others whom you love to meet as old friends. Let your reading of these books be desultory, an occasional saunter. Why not? You pick them up when you are in the mood for them, and they stimulate you in a healthful way.

At the same time remember that you need exercise, too. For regular reading we favor the plans which gradually carry the reader from one subject to a related one. You need not plan too far ahead, but let your course be somewhat determined by your own interest. The thing is to make your reading as complete as is reasonable on any fruitful topic that you take up. For example, China is at present the storm centre of the world. You can profitably read say, William's "The Middle Kingdom," Smith's "Chinese Characteristics," Curzon's "Problems of the Far East," and Colquhoun's "China in Transformation." As you pursue this course you would find frequent references to other excellent works on China, and many allied topics would come up. The four books named would give as comprehensive a view of "far Cathay" as you could hope to gain.

Don't be Envious.

Envy is characteristic of a mean, contemptible nature—a nature that has not the spirit or the ability to do a noble thing or lead a noble life, and that wastes in sadness and impotent rage at the sight of others' success. An envious man is never happy—except, perhaps, when some crushing blow falls on his prosperous neighbor and leaves him penniless. Such happiness is as fiend-like as any state of the human mind can be. Indeed, the malice that actuates an envious man in his thoughts and language, and sometimes in his conduct, cannot be explained by any ordinary weakness or shortscoming of our nature. The other passions allure us to happiness by forbidden paths; but envy sets before us the happiness of others, and has for its object to sadden and torment us by its contemplation.

In your way through life you will find many men who will never have a kind or pleasant word to say of their neighbor. They will seem to examine his character through a microscope, and find nothing in it but spots and flaws, however beautiful and perfect it may seem to others. I recommend you strongly to give those men as wide a berth as possible. Their disease is infectious; and if you do not keep aloof from them they will infect you with it.

The earth is wide enough for us all; and for the few years we are to live on it, it is best and wisest to live in harmony and good-fellowship with our neighbor. Moreover, we are all members of one family of which God is the Father. We should, then, rejoice in our brother's success and condole with him in his misfortune. His happiness should redound to our happiness; and in his sorrow or distress we should hold out a helping hand to him until brighter days return. Believe me, this genial, large-hearted course of action will never cause you a moment's regret. It will fill you with joy in the consciousness of the joy you confer on others; it will gain you many fast and devoted friends; and the sacrifices it will impose on you will be "bread cast on the running waters." You shall find it again.

The Young Man at Home.

How different some young men are at home from what they are out in company! They are rude, selfish and slothful among their own, and keep their best for the stranger. They act as if they had no duties to the home and were free to get out of it all the comfort and advantage possible. They would do well to consider these four points:

1. After a lad passes his fifteenth birthday and goes out to work he begins to think that he is a man, that he may do as he pleases with the money that he earns, and that he is no longer bound to be obedient to his parents.

As long as a son stays under the parental roof he is subject to its proper rules and owes it filial respect. If, unnecessarily, he quits its shelter, in order to be more independent of control, he shows that he is an ingrate,

made of base metal. And if his help is needed by his father and mother, he is still more guilty, if he abandons them. So long, then, as a young man does not go out to establish a home of his own, he owes a reasonable obedience to his parents, and within their necessities and his ability to aid them, they have a claim on his wages.

Wise parents, who can afford to do so, usually open a bank account in the name of their son as soon as he begins to earn more than a pittance, both to encourage him to work, seeing that he is reaping part of the fruit of his labor, and to cultivate in him the quality of thrift.

In some fortunate homes the eldest son is the pride of the family. Amiable, considerate, docile, industrious, temperate, loving, cheerful, high-minded, studious and pious, he is the staff and friend of his father, the comfort and companion of his mother, and the model and helper and pride of the younger children.

And it is in relation to the junior members of the household that many young men are most delinquent. They think no harm of setting them a bad example in disrespect to the parents, in keeping late hours, in visiting low theatres, etc. They do not hesitate to treat them unkindly, ordering them about as if they were worse than servants, and sometimes even cuffing them. Their example and their treatment are apt to bear evil fruit in the years to come, and when they have forgotten their own misconduct—yes, are some of them even dead, they will still be partly responsible for misdeeds of their brothers and sisters done through habits which they were instrumental in forming.

The Model of the young man at home is the Son of Mary and foster-Son of Joseph, who "was subject to them," who worked in the carpenter shop of His reputed Father, who until He was thirty years old and set out to do His Father's business, was the steady support and constant associate of His Mother, and who, even in the agony of death, was mindful of His duty to provide for her, and there and then turned over the care of her to St. John.

Business Talent.

If business men would study their inner nature more closely they would be better qualified for the discharge of their duties and responsibilities. The great law, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," has far more than a moral application. It is a safe rule to apply in all individual action, and is of special force in business. This law is the philosophy of confidence, and confidence is the everlasting foundation of trade and commerce. A careful study of this law as applied to business relations will disclose more fully its practical power.

In whom do you, as a merchant, have the most confidence when making purchases? The importer or jobber of whose word you are doubtful, or the one whose statements are true to the letter? Naturally the latter. If so, is it not wise to study this effect on your mind, and practice it in your dealings with the public? Do you admire honesty and integrity in those of whom you buy—would it not be good business policy to let the same admiration be felt toward you by those to whom you sell? If you are confident that the jobber with whom you trade is thoroughly posted as to the qualities of goods and their intrinsic value, and because of this practical knowledge you are a customer, is it not advisable that you should try to gain this experience, so that it may be valuable to you in building up a business?

Do you avoid an irritable, petulant business man? Look within and banish a hasty temper from your disposition that others may not avoid you. Do you hate a proud, domineering manner in those with whom you come in business contact? See to it that you are free from this blemish. Do you feel at home and at ease with an affable manager or head of a large firm? Will not the same degree of geniality attract customers in your more circumscribed sphere?

When you behold a business man strictly attentive and devoted to his duties, looking carefully after details and earnest in money-saving and money-getting, are you not impressed that he will be successful? Look within, and if you have been neglectful of business duties in the past, take a leaf out of his experience and management, as a guide for the future.

Are not outside investments and speculations a frequent cause of mercantile failures and disasters? Do these examples serve as warnings not to follow the same path? Have you not observed men possessing ordinary ability and education outstrip more showy competitors in the life struggle? Have you examined into the cause? You found that economy, truth-telling, hard work—plain, homely virtues—were better fitted to gain mastery in the great world of business competition than a brilliant mind and education lacking sound balance and control.

Business success does not depend upon ability of mind; it does depend, however, on experience, careful management and everyday honesty. Failure in trade is more the result of negligence than any other cause. The merchant whose creed is always to pay 100 cents on the dollar possesses the practical sort of religion the commercial world requires in this age of frequent defalcations, losses, bankruptcies and assignments.

On the eve of an important battle the General commanding stood alone surveying the battlefield and contemplating foe. After a careful review he exclaimed, "Fight or die, I will win the victory." His bold, resolute will made him master of the situation.

LABATT'S ALE and PORTER

Used Medicinally: Have the recommendation of nearly all physicians. Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application.
 Used Dietetically: Stimulate the appetite, improve digestion, promote sleep.

NECESSARY with cheese—VALUABLE with soup and meat—ENJOYABLE with oysters.

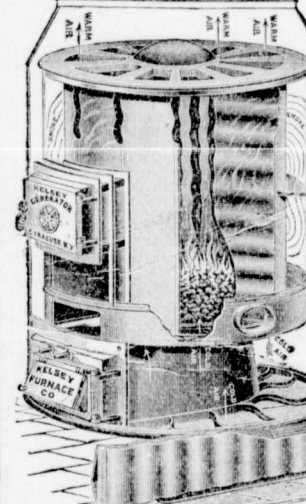
As Beverages: Pure and wholesome.

Ask for "LABATT'S" when ordering.

ESTABLISHED 1862.
 State University 1868.
 Created a
 Catholic University
 by Pope Leo XIII.
 1869.
 TERMS:
 \$160 Per Year.

Catholic University of Ottawa, Canada,
 Under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate.
 Degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Theology.
 Preparatory Classical Course for Junior Students.
 COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE.
 Private Rooms for Senior Students. Fully Equipped Laboratories, Practical Business Department. Send for Calendar.
 1131-10 REV. H. A. CONSTANTINEAU, O. M. I., Rector.

Heat Makers. Fuel Savers.
Kelsey WARM AIR Generators
 (Patented)
 Proper Results Guaranteed
 Where Other Heaters Fail.
 10 years practical use has fully demonstrated its
 EFFICIENCY ECONOMY DURABILITY
 Warms All Rooms at All Times.
 Particularly adapted for Warming and Ventilating Churches, Schools and large Residences.
 Our Kelsey Booklet tells all about it and gives experience of users.
 THE James Smart Mfg. Co., LIMITED
 BROCKVILLE, ONT.
 Exclusive makers for Canada



Note construction. Not merely a Globe Stove case in. Made in six sizes.

This same undaunted spirit will win victory in the fight for success in the wide fields of commerce and trade.
 Look within and then without, give ear to the inner conscience and the outward acts will develop a business manhood, strong, robust and worthy of imitation and example.

GLOOM AND DESPAIR
 Give Way to Vigor, Health and Happiness
 AN ATTACK OF LA GRIPPE LEFT THE SUFFERER WEAK NERVOUS AND ENFEEBLED—A VICTIM OF INSOMNIA AND HEART TROUBLE

Naturally every sick person to whom help is promised, will ask, "has the remedy been successful? Whom has it helped?" We cannot better answer these questions than by publishing testimonials received from grateful people who are anxious that other sufferers may profit by their experience. One of these grateful ones is Mrs. Douglas Kilts, of Perry Station, Ont. Mrs. Kilts says:—"Three years ago I had a very severe attack of la grippe, and the disease left me in an extremely worn out, nervous, and enfeebled condition. The nervousness was so severe as to have almost resulted in St. Vitus dance. Sleep forsook me. I had had attacks of heart trouble, and the headaches I endured were something terrible. I had no appetite, and was literally fading away; I was not able to work about the house and was so weak that I could scarcely lift a cup of tea. I was treated by a good doctor, but with no benefit. Almost in despair, I resorted to patent medicines, and tried several one after another, only to be disappointed by each. I lingered in this condition until the winter of 1899, when a friend prevailed upon me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began taking them. From the first the pills helped me and I could feel my strength gradually returning. I continued the use of the pills according to directions until I had taken eight boxes when I was again enjoying perfect health. My strength had entirely returned, my appetite was splendid, the heart trouble and nervousness had ceased, while the blessing of sleep, once denied, had again returned. I had gained over thirty pounds in weight, and was able to do all my household work with ease. In fact I had received a new lease of life. I believe my cure is permanent, as more than a year has since passed and I feel so strong and well that I venture to say there is not a healthier woman in this section; indeed I am enjoying better health than I have for twenty years, and this has been brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel that I cannot say enough in their praise for I believe they saved my life. My son has also received the greatest benefit from the use of these pills in a case of spring fever."

Remember this: No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. When you want a good medicine, get Hood's.

CLARKE & SMITH, Undertakers and Embalmers
 113 Dundas Street, Open Day and Night. Telephone 222

COBBETT'S "Reformation."
 Just issued, a new edition of the Protestant Reformation, by Wm. Cobbett. Revised, with Notes and Preface by Very Rev. Francis Aidan Gasquet, D.D., O.S.B. The book is printed in large, clear type. As it is published at a net price of 25 cents per copy in the United States, 50 cents will have to be charged in Canada. It will be sent to any address on receipt of the sum, in stamps.

CLARKE & SMITH, Undertakers and Embalmers
 113 Dundas Street, Open Day and Night. Telephone 222

CARLING LONDON.
 When Ale is thoroughly matured it is not only palatable, but wholesome. Carling's Ale is always fully aged before it is put on the market. Both in wood and in bottle it is mellowed by the touch of time before it reaches the public.
 People who wish to use the best Ale should see to it that they receive Carling's.
 It is easy enough to get it, as nearly every dealer in Canada sells Carling's Ale and Porter.

CARLING LONDON.
 We make a Specialty of
MEMORIAL WINDOWS
 High-Class Church & Cathedral Windows
 Equal to any English or American Work.
 HOBBS MFG. CO., LTD., London, Ont.

LITTLE FOLKS' ANNUAL 1900
 (Price Five Cents.)
 This beautiful and attractive little Annual for Our Boys and Girls has just appeared for 1900, and is even more charming than the previous ones. The frontispiece is "Bethlehem"—Jesus and His Blessed Mother in the stable surrounded by adoring choirs of angels. "The Most Sacred Heart and the Saints of God" (illustrated); a delightful story from the pen of Sara Trainer Smith—the last one written by this gifted authoress before her death in May last—entitled "Old Jack's Eldest Boy" (illustrated); "Jesus Subject to His Parents" (poem); "The Rose of the Valley" (illustrated); "The Little Doll" (illustrated); humorous paragraphs for the little folk, as well as a large number of illustrated games, tricks and puzzles contribute to make this little book the best and cheapest we have ever read.
 Address: Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

GOFFINE'S INSTRUCTIONS ON THE EPISTLES AND GOSPELS
 FOR THE SUNDAYS AND HOLYDAYS: with the Lives of many Saints of God, Explanations of Christian Faith and Duty and of Church Ceremonies; a Method of Hearing Mass, Morning and Evening Prayers, and a Description of the Holy Land. With a preface by His Eminence James, Cardinal Gibbons. The largest and cheapest book of its kind. 703 pages. Price (cloth binding) \$1.00. Postage 12 cents extra.
 For sale at the CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, Ont.

COBBETT'S "Reformation."
 Just issued, a new edition of the Protestant Reformation, by Wm. Cobbett. Revised, with Notes and Preface by Very Rev. Francis Aidan Gasquet, D.D., O.S.B. The book is printed in large, clear type. As it is published at a net price of 25 cents per copy in the United States, 50 cents will have to be charged in Canada. It will be sent to any address on receipt of the sum, in stamps.