

JANUARY 20, 1900.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Truths for Girls.

Never mind the dimples if there's sunshine in your smile.

At least one little act of kindness a day and an easy pillow at night.

Neatness of dress first, and style may come as an afterthought.

One frown a day when she is in her teens will wrinkle a girl's forehead like a crane's by the time she is twenty.

Try making yourself as agreeable to your brother as if he were some other girl's brother. It will pay to win his boyish confidence.

How many thoughts a day for mother's comfort do you give?—New York Herald.

Making the Angels Happy.

The following touching little incident was related of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks just after his death. Perhaps we have given it before, but it is worth repeating.

The Bishop had for a long time paid some little attention to the five-year-old daughter of one of his parishioners, and the little one always expressed her delight when, in company with her mother, she met him on the street.

The day of the Bishop's death the mother came into the room where the little one was playing, and holding the bright little face between her hands, said tearfully: "Bishop Brooks has gone to heaven!"

"Oh, mamma," was her answer, "how happy the angels will be?"

Pearls.

There was a great chattering among the children at the dinner table the other evening over a pin set with tiny pearls that Bob had won at a bicycle race.

"I know the funniest story about pearls," said little Elizabeth, who was always reading fairy tales. "They say that pearls are made out of dew drops, and that once every year the pearl oysters come up to the surface of the water, find a dewdrop, and then go down to melt it into a pearl."

Then such a shout of laughter as went up from the children!

"Oh, Elizabeth, what a goose you are," chorused all of them.

"Yes, that's absurd," chimed in Bob, "to think that oysters would take the pains to come to the surface to get dewdrops when water is all about them. Why, Elizabeth, if you don't stop reading fairy stories you will turn into a fairy yet."

"Wish I could," muttered Elizabeth, as she chimed into Uncle Jim's lap. "I'd be a good fairy to Uncle Jim, and I don't say what I'd be to you, Bob Dampy; you're always making fun of me."

"Well, well, never mind, Elizabeth," said Uncle Jim, patting her cheek. "Just ask Bob if he really knows how pearls are made."

Bob looked a trifle serious and shook his head.

"Give it up, I never thought anything about it," he answered.

"Very simple indeed," said Uncle Jim. "Pearls are made by the oyster putting a smooth covering on some grains of sand that get inside of his shell, and make him uncomfortable by rubbing against his mantle."

Mamma hadn't said a word until now. She questioned: "Doesn't it seem as though the oyster might teach us a lesson? He deliberately goes to work and proves that uncomfortable trials may be smoothed over and at last turned into pearls."

The children looked grave. Thinking caps were put on.

The School-Girl's Faint.

Catherine of Alexandria, that famous old city in Africa, whose library was one of the Seven Wonders of the world, yes, and would be today, had not a stupid old caliph of Mecca burned it down. Oh, what a glorious Saint she is! Delightful stories are so entwined about her name that one is quite bewildered where to begin. Thoughtful scholars and grave professors kneel at her shrine before they go to their daily task; painters and poets dream of her. In the great schools of Europe you may see her mild, intelligent face smiling down from the wall where she is framed with a book in one hand, a pen in the other. In the famous picture-galleries she is represented as borne through the air by angels, or receding on her finger a ring from the Infant Jesus, or seated in the midst of learned doctors.

"Sprung from a royal race," Catherine lived in the time of the persecutions, and died a martyr to her faith. They tied her to a great machine made of four wheels, with knives along the edges, which tore her delicate body to pieces. After this she was not injured at all by the wheels, that the angels came down and shattered the machine to pieces. Often in her pictures she is represented with a wheel by her side, as a symbol of her triumph; and perhaps you will be surprised to hear that the pin wheels you see on the Fourth of July are sometimes called Catherine wheels.

Now, Catherine was not always a Christian—at least, so the story goes,—but she was an exception, to the common run of pagan girls, who lived for pleasure alone; for she shut herself up in the palace and devoted herself to study. And as she was of royal lineage, the people shook their heads at her strange behavior, and besought her, since she was so much given to study and learning, to take a husband to carry on the business of the family. "You are endowed with four notable gifts: royal blood, vast wealth, learning which makes you

peerless among women, and matchless beauty,"—Then, answered the Lady Catherine, "I must have a husband worthy of me. He that shall be the lord of my heart must also possess four charms: he shall be of noble blood, and of higher lineage than mine; he shall be richer than all the richest; so full of beauty that all shall worship him, and so benign that he can gladly forgive all offences." The people wondered at such extravagant notions.

One night Catherine dreamed that she wandered on a mountain with an old hermit who lived in the desert near Alexandria, and that angels robed her in purple, crowned her with lilies, and led her into a strange sanctuary. Here a great King reigned in majesty, and a most sweet Lady took her hand and presented her to him. But he turned away his head. With this Catherine awoke, in a flood of tears. Next morning she sought the old hermit's cell, told her dream, and received baptism. That night the Blessed Virgin appeared again with the Divine Infant, who placed a ring on Catherine's finger. She had at last found "the Lord of her heart." Henceforth her life was given to Almighty God.

But you have not yet heard why she is your patron. When she was brought before the Emperor Maximian to be judged, she boldly told him how blind he was to worship senseless idols, while the rivers, the hills, the sea, the stars, all tell of the One True God. The Emperor was quite at a loss what to answer, so he called together all the wise men of his kingdom to argue with this clever young Christian woman. Modestly but firmly she stood up in that assembly of grey-bearded men, and spoke in such forcible and learned language that they were all struck dumb. And every one of that band became a Christian and died a martyr's death. This is why St. Catherine's picture hangs in so many school rooms, that young girls may see how excellent a thing is a Christian education, what dignity it adds to a woman, and what a weapon it is when faith is in peril.

But perhaps the choicest of St. Catherine's legends is that which the Church recites in the lessons of her feast on the 25th of November,—that her body was borne by angels to St. Sinal, where the most of her sacred relics are still kept. This is the prayer that embodies the story:

"O God, who didst give the law to Moses on Mt. Sinal, and didst thither convey by Thy holy angels the body of blessed Catherine, Thy virgin and martyr; grant that, by virtue of her merits and intercession, we may have strength to arrive at that Mount, which is Christ."—Dora M. Baxter in Ave Maria.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

The Determined Man.

There is nothing in history or romance more fascinating to youth than the story of success under difficulties.

Almost every great achievement in the world's history, like liberty, has had to win its triumph through opposition, through almost insurmountable obstacles, and often through blood itself. It is downright hard work, indomitable energy and dogged perseverance which found the world and left it marbled, which elevated it to the throne. The genius that has transformed the world was born "in adversity and destitution, often amid the harassing cares of a straitened household, in bare and wretched garrets, with the noise of seagull children, in the turbulence of domestic contentions, and in the deep gloom of uncheered despair. This is its birth place, and in scenes like these, unpropitious, repulsive, wretched, have men labored, studied and trained themselves, until they have at length emerged from the gloom of that obscurity, the shining lights of their times, have become the companions of their kind, and exercised an influence upon the thought of the world amounting to a species of intellectual domination."

A constant struggle, a ceaseless battle to bring success from inhospitable surroundings, is the price of all great achievements. The man who has not fought his way up to his own loaf, does not know the highest meaning of success. There is scarcely a great man in history who has not had to fight the way to his eminence inch by inch, against opposition, and often through ridicule and abuse of friends as well as enemies.

Why They Fail.

Why do they fail? That question is daily asked in view of the numbers of young men who never amount to anything, no matter what they go at or what opportunities they have. Why do they fail? Others, with no better start in life, with less help, with fewer chances to advance, go onward and upward to success. Why do the many fail? Some experienced business men give their answer to the question:

A Philadelphia weekly recently invited answers from successful business men to the inquiry why so many young men who start out in life with the best of intentions and prospects fail to succeed. Of course no one reply can be made in all instances of this sort. The reasons for the many failures referred to are almost as many and varied as the young men who experience these unpleasant disasters. Sometimes the man is himself the cause of his failure, and again his lack of success may be due to causes over which he had no control.

Still there are cases unquestionably of young men failing in business that come under general classifications—failures which are apparently due to the same sort of causes, and it was doubtless opinions regarding such failures that the Philadelphia paper invited. Among the answers which it received, lack of thoroughness on the part of the men who essayed to succeed in business for themselves was put as one of the primary causes of so many failures in those attempts. Young men are represented as failing because they lack the ambition to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the business in which they are engaged. They are content to remain stationary in one position, never exerting themselves to learn its ins and outs of other places, and the consequence is that if they remain in another's employ, they always fill subordinate posts, and if they branch out for themselves their business fails because they do not know how to manage it rightly.

Granting that the ambitious young man is no sluggard, the things which will help him materially are tact, a good address, readiness, courage, or the quality known as "nerve," a measure of self-confidence, a knowledge of men, and the executive faculty, which consists in knowing how to accomplish the maximum of result with the least waste of energy. If the young man who is after success will accept the symposium writer's advice regarding work, and then set himself to the cultivation of these traits, his chances of nearing his goal at forty will be far greater than if he depends upon plodding industry alone.

Such traits are properly incidental, but they are so many keys to opportunity. Given two young men of equal industry and ability: let both apply for the same mission or promotion, and the one who has the best address—or, in current slang, "who puts up the best front"—will get the more favorable hearing every time.

Indifference is put forward by an other successful business man as a frequent cause of young men's mercantile failures. That, however, is practically the same cause as lack of thoroughness. The feverish haste to get rich quickly, out of which springs inattention to those little things which, insignificant as they seem, are such large factors in business success, in another frequent cause of failure. Still another—and unfortunately it is one of the commonest causes of failure on the part of young men—is their lack of virtue, which leads them into paths that invariably lead to ruin. There are many such paths—it is hardly necessary to name them—and the young man who hopes to succeed in life will beware of entering any of them, for once he does, return is often difficult, and each step he advances in them only brings near the hour of his certain failure.

Catholic Young Men and Societies.

St. Peter, surnamed the martyr, who had shown so much zeal in learning and confessing the Apostle's Creed, never belied himself. He entered the Order of St. Dominic, and was all his life employed in preaching the truth to those, who, knowing it not, persecuted it. He was the scourge and terror of the heretics, and especially of the Manicheans, who in his time began to overpread Italy. They swore to compass his ruin, and being as cowardly as they were wicked, they hired two assassins to lie in wait for him on the road between Como and Milan. As he passed them by, one of the assassins fell upon him and struck him twice on the head with an ax. St. Peter Martyr was not killed at once: he raised himself up, forgave his murderers and began to recite the Apostle's creed in Latin. Then, dipping his finger in the blood that flowed from his wounds, he had strength enough to trace on the ground the word *Credo*—I believe. His assassins, in a rage, stabbed him with a pignard, and he gave up his soul to God on the 6th day of April, 1525.—Godecard's Lives of the Saints, April 20th, in Catholic Anecdotes.

The first duty of every human being is self-perfection.—W. R. Alger.

Healthy, happy girls often become languid and despondent, from no apparent cause, in the early days of their womanhood. They drag along, always tired, never hungry, breathless and with palpitating hearts after slight exercise, so that to merely walk up stairs is exhausting. Sometimes a short, dry cough leads to the fear that they are going into consumption. Doctors tell them they are anemic—which means they have too little blood. Are you like that?

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