THE HISTORIES OF TWO BOYS.

erson prefaced his essay "Compensation" with the that he had always wanted to write pon that subject. There is a true story on compensation from the sapoint of view that I have always wanted to write, and now I am going to do it. The two young men to whom the story refers were colboys friends of mine. I know the facts in the case of each and car tell the story with exactitude.

These two boys may be called Smith and Brown. They were graduated in the same year from ' the same high school. They had been chums, more or less, for years, and decided to start in the turmoil life in the same business house, possible. Positions were secured in the largest drygoods store in Bos More than that, both young men were assigned to work as tyro salesmen behind the lace counter. "This isn't much of a place,"

marked Brown dubiously. "T is not a bad place." returned

Smith, consolingly, "and we're get-ting five dollars a week to start with Not very bad pay for boys!"

There were long hours to be served and the work was hard. There were many impatient customers to be waited upon. As both boys lived some twenty minutes' walk from the store they walked home together in the evening.

"Pretty slow life, this," grumbled Brown, "Think of the pay we're

'It's not bad for youngsters," rejoined Smith. "It might be worse." Neither boy had any living expense to pay, save for noonday luncheon

and laundry. Smith brought luncheon; Brown didn't- Smith began a bank account. Brown went to dances as often as he could afford the money. He soon found other pastimes, of evenings, that absorbed all his money and what he could bor-row from his father. Naturally the two boys began to drift apart, cept for that little evening walk home. Brown began to grumble at what he termed the slowness of pro-

"It will come all right," returned Smith, "if we work for it." At the end of the first year Brown

"I guess you're right. My pay has been raised a dollar a week. return for hard work, isn't it? Did

you get a raise ?" 'Yes; I've been raised to seven." Brown whistled his amazement looked very thoughtful, for a few moments, and then blurted out :-"That's a sample of favoritism that

goes on in the business world. Whom did you get on the right side of?" "I don't know," answered Smith

and he told the truth. "I'm going to find out about this," grumbled the other boy, and he did It was the department manager who supplied the information. While both boys had done every thing of a routine nature that required of them, it had been noted that Smith was always more anxious to please customens in all ways pos-

But the matter rankled in Brown's mind. He was brooding over the thing one day when a woman cusapproached the lace counter tomer and inquired for a certain make of

sible to a salesman.

"Sorry; haven't got it," Brown briefly. In a second Smith was at his side, whispering :-

"Jack, you'll find it on the third lowen shelf down."

Brown went to the shelf indicated, found the goods, produced them and made a sale. As soon as the customer departed, the manager, who had been looking on, stepped up and asked :-

"Brown, why don't you learn to know your goods ?"

in't remember everthing sir " Smith seems to be able to do so," said the department manager, as he moved away.

That remark about knowing one's goods struck deep in the mind of the listening Smith. He had already a very good knowledge of the laces that he had to sell, but he went to the department manager and

"I would like your permission to cut a small sample from every one of those laces in the department.

"What do you want of them?" I want to take the samples home and study them evenings. I want, if possible, to become so familiar with every make and pattern of lace that I could tell it by touch in the dark." "Takethe samples," was the brief

a few weeks of patient evening study, aided by the use of

on microscope, Smith discovered that h knew three times as much about laces as he had ever expected know. Out of his savings he bought a powerful hand magn5ifying glass, that he carried daily with him the store. By degrees he was able to demonstrate to customers the re-

lative values of the different laces. The department manager looked on approvingly and added all the information in his power. At the end of the second year

Brown's salary remained at six dollars. Smith's pay had been increased to ten.

"Favoritism ?" snapped Brown. "I wonder, Fred, why the manager cannot see anything in me. I work as hard as you do.

"Not in the evenings," was quiet answer. "I spend most of my evenings time studying the laces. why don't you do the same? You're a good fellow, and willing. Come up to the house with me to-night, and after supper I'll show you some of the things I've been studying."
"Can't do it," negatived Brown,

got an engagement."

There was an evening high school course in chemistry. Deciding that he knew as much as he was able to learn about the fibres of every kind of lace sold in the store. Smith decided to take up chemistry in the hope that he could learn something more about laces. The course was an elementary one, but he applied himself with so much diligence that the professor soon began to take an especial interest in him. Then the young man explained what he wanted most to learn.

"Stop a few minutes every evening after the class is dismissed," advised the professor. "Bring samples of your laces with you, and I'll see what help I can give you."

All through the winter Smith toiled away at chemistry. He learned how to make tests of lace fibres that were impossible with the microscope alone. One day a lot of samples of laces came from abroad. Some of these the young man, after using his glass, considered spurious. Jie took them home that evening and applied the chemical tests. The next morning he . reported to the departrent manager, a successor to the one under whom he had first served, that the samples were of spurious goods. "Why don't you mind your ousiness?" was the irritable retort; these samples are all right."

But Smith, saying nothing, went to the superintendent and made tatement of what he had discovered

"How on earth do you know this?" demanded the young man's superior.

"Professor Boeckmann has been instructing me in chemical tests of thread fibres for several months

"I'll think this matter over," superintendent briefly. He aid. even to the extent of communicating with the professor. The result was that the new department manager was dismissed and Smith, after some urging, tools his place, at a comparatively low beginning salary thirty dollars a week. Bown, who was now receiving eight dollars week, had begun to feel a positive

dislike for his more successful friend.

Three months went by. Smith drew forty-five dollars a week, while his erstwhile friend had gone up to ten.

The buyer for the lace department, who had grown old and wished to retire, was about to make his last trip to Ireland and France for laces, with him.

"You always have been lucky, growled Brown, when he heard the off for a fine trip news. "You're abroad, with all expenses paid. and I suppose you are going to have your salary raised?'

"Pitch in and study, Jack," whispered Smith. "I've three days yet b fore I sail. Come around and I'll get you started."

orry, but I can't, old fellow, I've got engagements for every night

Two months later Smith returned to the store, strolled through it and went up to the lace counter. Brown stood there, looking most disconsolate. His face brightened, up, he rever, as he saw his friend approach-

"Fred," he whispered, excitedly, 'I guess you can do me a big favor.
I've been discharged. The fellow they put in your place told me I'm through Saturday. Said a man who had been here so long and who was only worth ten dollars a week wasn't worth leeping. I suppose though,"
enviously, "you've had another

rise of pay ?" "Yes, Mr. Stallman, the foreign lace buyer, has retired, and I've been put in his place. I'm to begin with four thousand a year and travelling

Brown threw up his hands in that expressed a variety

motions.
"Favoritism!" he muttered, scowling at the ceiling. -H. Irving Hancock, in Success.

THE PARENT AND EDUCATION

On a necent Sunday evening, in St. Peter's Church, Rev. Vincent Wilson gave the first of a series of nons on Education. Taking for his subject "The Parent and Education"

"Now there are three parties who, according to sound teaching, have really rights and duties in regard to education. The parent, the Church, and the State. Treat them in this order and of the Parent to-night. The first and supreme place is by the parent. Curious, that in the discussion so little is heard of parent. Plenty about the State, the taxpayer, the ratepayer, the people, local authority, but scarcely a word about the parent. Yet no other stands in a like position. It is the right and duty of the Parent to provide, direct and control education This right belongs to the parent and to the parent alone. To no other, neither Church nor State. Anyone attempting to come between the parent and child and take its education out of his hand is an interloper and usurper, and none can do so without violation of the primary right of the parent. Even the Church does not dare assume an office and duty which God and Nature have invested in the parent. The Church and State stand on either side to see that the parent does his duty. Each may help, and under certain circumstances help, but help only, and not supercede or displace the parent. Each has certain rights, each may advise, each may insist that the child be so and to such a degree educated as is essential for the well-being of Church and State, but what they have right to secure and desire to secure, must be secured through the parent not by pushing aside the parent and taking his place. This may be done only when shown in each case that it can be dong no otherwise.

To the parent, and to the parent alone, belongs the right of education in the fullest sense and completest and this not only while children are infants or very young, but through the whole course of education complete, and the children have reached the status of men and women with rights of their own. As sound writer of some note on political science declares, 'the proper relation of parent and child requires that the parent should have over the child full power of control and correction up to a certain age, and full freedom in the choice of education. Whatever authority father and ther requires in order to fulfil these duties is their own by a right which no civil law can take away; for civil law can take away their sponsibility nor exempt them from duties which are the ground of their authority.' No! as none can deprive them of their right, so none can relieve parents of their obligations and responsibilities and if the parent h mself should be guilty of the injustice and sin of surrendering his right, yet can be never rid him-self of the responsibility or escape the reckoning. Oh, parents, how ex alted is your position in your country, in your Church. What a sacred change you have in your keeping. How awful the authority invested in you, not by the Church, not by men, not by the State, but directly God himself. He has associated you with Himself in the worls of creation when He brings into the world created to His own image and likeness. He shares with you His own parental authority. He allows to be called by the very name of Fa-ther, Ly which He teaches us to call upon Himself, because there is no other that can so well express His goodness, tenderness and providented the care and guardianship His dearest creatures. Consequently He has invested you with authority and entitled you to honor like upo His own. You are headged round about by a divinity such as not encompass any king. God has secured to you authority, honor and obedience by one of those Ten Com-mandments which from Sinai He

thundred forth to all the earth.

RAILROADS.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, M. April 30. Dec. 1, 1904 Mxican Copper Mine reproduced. Tree 800 years old from Rarolina,

INTERNATIONAL LIMITED" dailyat r. at Toronto at 4.40 p.m., Hamilton 5.40 p.m., Niagara Falls, Ont., 6.45 p.m., Buffalo 8.00 p.m., London 7.43 p.m., Detroit 10.30 p.m., Chicago 7.20

.m. Elegant CafeService on aboveFrair FAST OTTAWA SERVICE Lv. 8.40 a.m. week days; 4 10 p.m. daily. Ar. Ottawa 11.40 a.m. week days, 7.10 p.m.

MONTREAL and SPRINGFIELD, Mass Through Ceach, Parlor and Sleeping Car Service. Trains leave Bonaventure Station at 9.01 a.m week days and 8.40 p.m. dailh.

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 87 St. James Street Telephones Main 460 & 461. and Bonaventure Station

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S FAIR

ST. LOUIS, Mo. April 30th to Dec. 1st, 1904.

Through Service in both di.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, Next Post Office.

ous are your duties as parents. Ex cept, perhaps, those of the priesthood none are so sacred. Without ex. ception none are so far-neaching in their consequences. But they your duties-nor may anyone take them out of your hands, nor you surrender them to another. Base and ignoble are those, if there are any among you, who think little of this divine right and privilege, who perhaps would be rid of it. and shame to those who, through weakness of indifference, or sloth to save labor and expense, allow this right to be wrested from you, er are ready to surrender it for some consideration. Shame ? for you are selling your children body, mind and soul. God will demand their souls at your hands. If any man have not care of his own he hath denied the faith, he is worse than an infidei. Be not deceived. Though many for their own purpose will gladly assume your right, none can take the sponsibility, nor rid you of the reckoning you must render. Alt honor and blessing to you who, through ell agitation, through good report and evil, cling to your right, fight for it, resist every encroachment on it. and strive with single purpose and with all your strength to win com-plete power and freedom to educate your children in a Christian manner. No authority, no Government, ro law can deprive you of the power and opportunity of doing this with out a grave violation of your rights and liberties. As long as you have a voice and a vote use them boldly against such tyranny. May you be able to say to God on the last day able to say to God of your children as Christ said of His Apostles: "While I was with them I kept them in Thy name. Those whom

The Holy Rollers " 300 New Patterns Fine Scotch

of them is lost." "-Liverpool

Thou gavest Me I have kept,

An ex-Salvation Army officer named Brooks, a hypnotizing individual named Greffield, and a man by the of O. V. Hunt and his wife have been arrested out in Corvallis, Oregon, for disturbing the and destroying property, as w killing animals. killing animals. They constitute a new sect that has suddenly come into existence. They claim the title 'God's Anointed," but do not ject to the generally accepted name of "The Holy Rollers." Shakers Jumpers, Hornerites, Cecilites, and all manner of strange and eccentric religious characters have come and gone; but the Holy Rollers would em to be the most absurd and most undesirable of them all. It would be impossible to detail all the freaks and pranks of these people. Their religious fervor seems to be of a very destructive character, for they "honor God" by smashing furniture, and performing all manner of like depredations. These exhibitions may be very exhillerating for themselves, but they are not at all re-lished by their neighbors. Imagine a person, coming in to "convert you to God," and beginning by smashing Proportionately solemn and seri-

S. CARSTICY CO.

FAMOUS ALL OVER CANADA

ARRIVALS OF NEW GOODS

Are Daily Occurrences Now.

The latest features to be passed into stock, which are right in line with the fashions of the day, include a fine range of

ENGLISH and FRENCH DRESS GOODS

ALL WOOL BRITISH TWEEDS, ALL WOOL BRITISH SAIL CLOTH, MIXED PLUMETIS VOILE, MIXED FRENCH DENTELLE DE SOIE, ROYALE DE SOIE, MIXEED SILK AND WOOL TRENCOLINE, BOURETTE VOILE, Etc., Etc.

The Big Store chooses the most direct and least expensive way of buying:—goes direct to the manufacturer for its stocks. The public reap the advantage in the fuller measure of value provided for a price.

Wash Fabric Novelties.

yard
Fast Black Canvas Cloth, a novel weave, that will be quite en vogus for Ladies' costumes, 32 in. wide. Per yard. 476

Newest Style Skirts.

There are Skirts and Skirts. When buying, not only be assured of the correctness of the style, but be satisfied that the fabric and the workmanship is of such a charactetat the garment will hang together and give equitable service. Skirts that will be a satisfactory inspection on every point. LADIES' BLACK CLOTH SKIRTS, 7-gore style, with inverted flare, finishe-

S.CARSLEY CO.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 St. James Street, Montreal

NEW

A shipment of some of the very newest in Dress Goods for Spring and Summer

And you will not only find it beneficial in selecting, but you will also find it in the

Axminster Hearth Rugs at half price.

Made-up Squares at half price. Irish Point Swiss Net Curtains, half price

Furniture Coverings at half price. Remnants of Curtain Muslins, half price Fine Lace Nottingham Curtains, half price

Eall Orders Receive Prompt Atten

JOHN MURPHY & CO. | THE OGILVY STORE QUALITYLINKEDTO

PRICE-CHEAPNESS" Is the guiding motto of all our departments. No magical formula, but its won derful power to expand business, is fully evidenced, year in year out, by the vast inrease in trade in every branch and section of our store. Our aim is to make it pay to buy here in money-saving and satis-

TWO SPECIALS IN NEW GOODS SOMETHING NEW IN

faction combined.

OO yds Choice Striped Muslins, assorted patterns, "imitation tucked muslin," fast colors, cheap at 20c yard. Our special price,

GOING TO MOVE IN MAY? Buy your Carpets and Lace Curtains now, when you have a good selection to choose from, and will not be so rushed for if you wait until later you will decide hurriedly on Patterns that if purchased now you would not have done. New Ginghams

New Prints 500 New Patterns Choice English

New White Embroidered Blouse Linens. New White Mercerized Blouse Mattings. New Colored Mercerized Blouse Mattings New Fine Mercerized Foulards.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Samples Sent on Request.

JOHN MURPHY&CO.

343 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street,

Perms Cash Telephone Up, 2740 St. Catherine and Moutainn St.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS about the room, and rolling in the fragments until exhausted. It is fragments until exhausted. It is c ite possible that he has been under

the impression that you were possessed of a devil; if so he takes an ad-

mirably effective way of "raising the what after the manner in which the premature Iroquois received the first missionaries—with a temahawk and

The Court, out in Oregon, is con-

ont of the sanity or insanity of the prisoners, without any reference whatever to their tenets or teachings. This is about the only way a

SATURDAY,

This week I hesita correspondence "By good reason that th it from my pen. La week before I attemp and give a synopsis that Rev. Father Ker written on this imp and I succeeded, I th the arguments dow where the author dra regarding the Propag Faith, and the work Catholic Church in th well as the probable Mongolian races fro point of view. Consid upheaval now going East, where war has wings of destruction c portion of a great co that I cannot safely s ther curtail Father Ke but give it just as it pages of the American terly Review:

"In the year 1802 t the Propagation of the is one of the principal the foreign missions, w raise, from all parts of no more than \$1,300 hardly sufficient to pay part of the price of a fi The contributi from the United States, compared favorably with subscribed by other ne sented something under ers of a cent per head of population. In England pal missionary college, S Mill Hill, was actually i a subsidy from the Soci Pnopagation of the Faith to struggle hard for its enca. Catholic France, v long taken the lead in a work, and made the nol ces in men and money, is so beset with persecution sale robbery at home tha hardly be expected to me position as the most gene lic nation abnoad. "If the Church is cripple

it becomes all the more a supreme necessity that Ca other countries should be ly alive to the sense of th sibilities; for it is a wan ledge rather than the lack sity which accounts fot th small allowance that is to the foreign missions. are often generous enough is a question of supporting tary school or of building at home, but the soul of a or a Matabele would seem a shadowy entity that the is hardly worth the price for a cooling draught in the The neglect of apostolic wo etimes seriously defe the plea that what is sent then iands is lost at home. wer to such ignorant reason will quote some words spoke dinal Manning in a speech before a meeting held in favor Joseph's Foneign Missionar

lege in the year 1877: 'It is because we have r men and means at home the convinced we ought to send ! and means abroad. In exac portion as we freely give w have freely received will ou prosper and the zee number of our priests be mu This is the test and the me Catholic life amongst us. sionary spirit is the condition growth; and if the faith is to tended at home, it must be aiding to carry it abroad. that we are overwhelmed wif claims and with home wants, that the money expended for t eign Missionary College had be spent on the spiritual destitu our own doors, is the most s and the most miserable of delu

"From the earliest times been the claim of the true to call herself "Catholic," an ittle was everywhere acknowl In the words of Cardinal News Balaam could not keep from ing the ancient people of God the whole world, the whole world, heresics in were irresistibly constrained God's second election by its p tical title of the 'Catholic Co Yet we meet with certain ment the Anglican and Protestant palan Churches who, to the sailan Churches who, to the sailan offence of their Protester religionists, persist in calling selves Catholic, and no amounted the sail of the sailang selves of the saila