Conducted by HELENE.

contemplating anything pertaining to our final dissolution, but I wonder y realize the beauty of what will be for the majority of us our last resting place. The location of "city of the dead" is ideal, situas it is between the mountains And why should we feel depressed in those sacred precincts. A particular peacefulness surrounds the quie unds, and one likes to linger here and there to offer up a petition for Mivine mercy, and thereby give tangible proof of the belief in the communion of saints. The perfect peace the quiet rest and the happy assur ance of a glorious resurrection proclaimed by the cross at every turn are surely consoling to us who when we at last fall into our dreamless sleep will, too, remain undisturbed by the bustle of commerce or noise of strife until summoned by the Angel of the resurrection before the mercy seat. May the awakening be blessed.



FASHTONS

Ribbon forms one of the important Items in the dress question now. The plain styles are quite as effective or fancy stuffs as are the fancy on the plain materials. They are shirred and plaited unmercifully and are used in the most unique forms, but ne vertheless they are pretty.

Some of the silk mousseline gowns In particular, elaborated with lace stitchery, painting, applique, until the filmy foundation material is almost lost sight of are marvels of dressmaking art; and though such frocks are for the pri Nileged few, all may look at them

Tight, gored skirts never associat ed amicably with sheer materials, and the skirt now in vogue, full bottom but not too full over the hips to be becoming, is eminently adapted to thin summer stuffs. bodice lines, too, less sloppy than of old, are ideal for the summer frock, the closely girdled waist, moderately high bust line, the soft traperies or fulness over shoulders and bust suggesting trimness without severity.

Long, graceful lines are the thing desired, and many of the smartes gowns are conspicuously simple in silhouette, but the dressmaker must opportunity to display her skill-and justify her prices-and so she combines many kinds of trimming into harmonious wholes mingles fine lace, heavy lace, hand embroidery, hand paintings, openwork stitchery, etc., in the details of one gown. Yet, if she is an artist. does all this so successfully that one is conscious only of the effective ness of the finished result and quite

The flowered materials are wonderfully lovely this season, though a majority of the ultra smart frocks are in one tone the woman who can spend but little for her summer wardrobe will find one of the thin flowered stuffs a good investment. Much trimming is no unnecessary, but undesirable upon flowered organdie, net, grenadine, and the other thin cottons and silk and cottons. The material not in itself particularly expensive, and an extremely effective frock of it may be achieved at slight expense. The flower design and the tailoring are trimming enough for the skirt which may be plain save for a group of tucks at the bottom, or may have one of the revived Spanish flounces If the flowered design is large the less the lines are cut the better, but the smaller designs allow a free The bodice of the frock idemands, of course, a certain amount of trimming, but a fichu or drapec bertha, lace trimmed or all of lace; a transparent guimpe or tucker of lace, re frills of lace and a dainty ribbon girdle will meet all require ments and will not call for lavish Upon more elaborate models inset lace and ribbon trimmings are used profusely, but in many as the simpler models.

TIMELY HINTS.

A tablespoonful of sai soda over ng water is poured good for taking stains off coffeepots.

There may be something morbid in With this treatment no boiling

If by mistake you get a soun sait add a few slices of raw potate and cook a few minutes longer. The potatoes will take up the surplus

When the windows are washed tablespoonful of kerosene should added to a pail of water, and if the woodwork is greasy it should be first wiped off with a cloth dipped in kerosene, then scrubbed with hot suds made by stirring enough pearline in hot water to make a strong lather. The suds is excellent for cleaning all kinds of woodwork, and only a ligh suds is needed if the wood is only slightly soiled. If the suds is not made with rain water a little monia should be added to soften it.

A good veil will last a long time if well cared for, but if it is thrown down in a heap or left pinned to a hat it will soon grow shabby. When it is shabby, put it in a bowl and wet it with alcohol, wood alcohol will answer. Then shake it dry but do not iron it. Make a roll of pa per and cover it with tissue paper One of the picture rolls which seem to be always on hand is good for this purpose, but it should be wrapped in tissue paper. Roll veils this and lay them away in a drawer If the veil has a hole in it, throw it away, for nothing advertises shabbiness more surely than a hole in veil. It cannot be mended. If a white chiffon vail must be washed, squeeze it in cold suds but do put soap on it or wring it. Rinse and dry on the wall, or a large mirror, or bath tub.

Many housekeepers are annoyed by their flatirons becoming rusty from dampness in the cupboard. This may be easily prevented. Before putting the irons away after the ironing is finished rub them with a little warm grease on a piece of soft paper and wrap them in thicks brown paper When they are to be used again dip them into very hot water with a little soda dissolved in it and wipe them dry before putting them over the fire to heat. When taken from the fire for ironing have some brown paper on the table with a little powdered bath brick on it and rub the iron on this. Have a piece paraffin tied in a muslin bag, rub this lightly over the iron and then polish it on a soft cloth. This almost takes longer in the telling than the actual work does, but the process makes the iron delightfully smooth and easy to use, and consequently one may get over clothes more quickly. Flat irons fre quently receive very little care, and snowy white clothes too often are spoiled by them. They should always be immaculately clean.-House keeper.

RECIPES.

Cauliflower is good eaten cold a well as hot. Boil without breaking the head and throw into cold water unfil wanted. Tear the roses apart carefully, dry, and put in a salad bowl with lettuce leaves. Serve with mayonnaise.

Tongue Fillets-Cut cold boiled ongue in pieces about four inches long, two inches wide and half an inch thick. Dip in melted butter and easoned flour. For eight fillets put two tablespoonsful of butter in the frying pan, and when hot put in the tongue; brown on both sides, being careful not to burn. Remove and put one more spoonful of butter in the pan and add one spoonful of flour. Stir until dark brown, ther add one cupful of seasoned stock, half a teaspoonful of parsley and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Let this boil up once, then pour it around the tongue, which has been placed on thin strips of toast; gar nish with parsley or watercress and

serve. Sardines with Curry-Make a paste in the proportion of one tablespoon ful of butter to one teaspoonful of French mustard and one of curry ful paper on a perennially practical Wash the oil and skin from large sardines, and spread them thickly Broil the sarwith the mixture. dines over a clear fire long enough to heat them through, and serve on het buttered toast. Baked tomatoes are good served with sardines. Sar dimes may be served on a bed boiled rice. Form the rice on a hot platter, and arrange the sardines or Pour a curry sauce over the whole.

half of leaf gelatine. Pour into small coffee cups, and allow it get cold. Hand the cups in the saucers on a tray as puddings, with a jug of cream.

Strawberry Bank-Make gre from granulated gelatine colored with spinach juice, sweeten, add juice of lemon and strain. Pour into long mold (a clean baking pan will Half fill the mold with the liauid jelly and place it on ice: wh firm, cover with a layer of straw berries, and pour over these the rest of the jelly. When the jelly is turnof the jelly. ed out of the mold cover with ripe strawberries on their stems, and de corate with strawberry leaves. Serve with small dishes of powdered corate

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DON'T WHINE A recent number of Medical Talk has an article on the evil effects of "whining." Complaints, says the writer, are usually made in a minor This monotony rasps the vocal cords, taxes the nasal nerves muscles that should not be brought into play at all in speaking, tends to shallow, uneven breathing The whiner, too, is almost without exception, a more or less idle, lazy person. The habit of whining itself tends to sap initiative impulse and increases phlegmatic tendencies. Habitual whining, not healthy, vigorous fault-finding, where fault really ex ists, but the helpless, futile plaining of a narrow nature too indolent to make any effort to right the cause of complaint, has a defin itely deleterious physical effect or the whole constitution. Add to thi the fact that eternal fault-finding is more than likely to wear out the staunchest friendship, and take light from the loveliest countenance and the full effects of this insidious and prevalent habit will be better ap preciated.

Get the whine out of your voice or it will stop the development and growth of your body. It will nar row and shrink your mind. It will drive away your friends; it will make you unpopular. Quit your whining brace up; go to work; be something; stand for something; fill your place in the universe. Instead of whining around, exciting only pity and con tempt, face about and make some thing of yourself. Reach up to the stature of a strong, ennobling manhood, to the beauty and strength o a superb womanhood. There is no thing the matter with you. Just quit your whining and go to work."

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INFLAMMABLE FLANNELETTE. Surely the days of inflammable annelette should be speedily number ed. The death roll among children who have been fatally injured by the ignition of this perilous fabric is simply appalling. The wearing flannelette has again and again exposed children to the same risks if their night-dresses were soaked in spirit. The fabric catches fire as easily and burns with the same tense flame as alcohol, and the flames are not readily extinguished. "An in quest was held yesterday on the body of a little boy, two years old. He was left to play in a room while his mother was absent. He was in flannelette nightshirt. The mother had not left the room long when she heard screams and found the boy in flames. He was terribly burned and the poor little fellow died within twenty-four hours of the occurrence." Such is the sort of heartrending paragraphs constantly appearing in the newspapers. One coroner alone has stated that last year he held than seventy-three inquests on children who had been burned to death, and a large proportion was due to flannelette igniting.-The Lancet.

+ + + THE BAD BOY. Somewhere in His Nature is a Hid-

den Germ of Manhood. (From the Ave Maria.) A recent issue of the Catholic School Journal contains a thought powder, moistened with lemon juice. subject—the management of the bad boy. The writer disbelieves in the utter depravity of even the worst of boys. 'Somewhere in each boy's na ture there is a hidden germ of man-hood. Find it, \* \* stimulate it into healthful growth, and you will place for boys. But, boys, if you do have saved your boy from a life shame, your son from endless an guish." There can be no question that a sympathetic soul can in the most unpromising youth bright spots of virtue; nor can there be any the whole.

Coffee au Surprise—Mix together in doubt that pattenge, knowledge, love a lined saucepan one breakfastcupful and wisdom are capable of preserving of strong coffee, half a pint of boiled many a boy from the downward path roughbred under another same.

"Less than five minutes before

the writer. Six years ago I helped from my sick bed to an fice, where, to save this same youn check for \$300. quired to /detail his many terrible errors during the next year. Few be Vet for the nest five years he been one of whom his widowed ther and young wife may we proud. No one can know what tisfaction such cases are to those who have worked persistently prayerfully to save such as s beyond human power to save.

\* \* \*

EDUCATION OF THE CHILD. The child who has not learned obe dience at the age of two never learns it. The child of eighteen months out late at night in the perambulator whose mother said, "It won't go to hed till we do." had begun the edu cation of its parents very early .-Address of Archbishop of Canterbury

+ + + In a recent case of illness in which a trained nurse was employed the pleasant air of the sick room noticeable. When commented on, the nurse explained how it was manag A few pieces of brown pape had been soaked in saltpetre water and allowed to dry. When occasion required a piece of this was laid in tin pan kept for the purpose (the coal skuttle will do'), and a handful of dried lavender flowers laid upon it and a match applied. The aroms was particularly refreshing and agree able. Another suggestion in th same line applies to the use of la vender in another form. A few drop of oil of lavender poured into a glass of very hot water will purify the air of a room almost instantly.-Catho lic Sentinel.

## FUNNY SAYINGS.

SURPRISING CLOCK

She came all the way down from Willits, in Mendocino county, says a San Francisco paper, to buy a wedsalesman in the jewelry store that she was to be the bridesmaid and was willing to set back as much as \$8 for the present. "Now, that's a pretty thing, and

seful." she said, fastening her eyes on a clock. "How much is that?"
"Fourteen dollars," said the saler

"My ! Isn't that a good deal for "That's a very fine eight-day clock

nadam.' "I guess that's something new isn't it? I never heard of one of them before."

"Yes; the very latest; runs eight days without winding."

"For the land's sake! What will

they be getting up next? Say, how long will it run if you wind it?"

\* \* \* WAR HISTORY.

An old darkey was watching the G.A.R. pasade one Memorial day and was vociferously cheering the band. "I suppose you were through the civil war, uncle?" said a bystander. "Ever' step of it, suh !" "At the "Ever' step of it, surrender, too ?" suh!" "What did General Lee say to General Grant?" "Never nuttin', suh; des chopped off his haid an' went on !' + + +

THE WAY WITH CLUBS. Aunt Ann-How do you girls get

along at your club? Miss Mandy-Well, don't get along at all, but we have a good deal better time than if w

THE DOMINIE'S MARE

Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, tellis an interesting story concerning schoolteacher in his state who wa also a preacher, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. He loved horses and dog and he was the owner of a trotte with a good record for speed. On Friday afternoon before dism the school he addressed the

"Now, boys, I suppose you know that there will be s racing to-morrow. Now, don't you go to the races. The track is go to the races, don't do any betting. It is not right to wager mo ney on horses. But, boys, if you do go and if you/do bet—mind what I tell you—bet on Deacon Abernathy's mare. This is a straight tip."

DURPRISE PURE SOAP You Can Use SURPRISE" Soan in any and every way READ THE DIRECTIONS ON THE WRAPPE

## WOMEN IN ARCIENT IRELAND

Women held an enviable place ancient Ireland as contrasted with other countries. Elsewhere they were regarded as slaves or playthings, and seeing that English law until recent ly denied to married women the right to own property, and still refused to admit their evidence many cases in which their husbands extinguished.

In Ireland, on the other hand, free on a level with men. Married women retained the control of their own property, and were, moreover entitled by law to a share in any in rement on the same footing as their nushands. In respect of certain goods regarded as peculiarly the subject of omen's care and industry, they re ceived a special share in addition to what they were entitled to in consideration of actual work. Women of all classes were workers. In the higher ranks their works were works of art, such as artistic needlework and embroidery. A separate building in the sunniest and pleasantest part of the homestead was devoted to their fully combed and curled. The hair

Equally with men, women guests at the feasts of kings nobles, but, as a rule, they sat at separate tables; at Tara they had a separate hall. In an ordinary home the principal duties of the women were grinding the corn, preparing the food, spinning wool and linen, dye ing and making garments, etc. needle was an implement of high value, and the law fixed the compen sation to be awarded for it at a year ling heifer, a two-year-old heifer, o an ounce of silver, according to th kind of needle. These tasks so filled the women's time that it does no appear that they were as a rule en gaged in outside work. Nowadays when the home arts hav

largely disappeared and nearly everything is bought which formerly was made in the house, women must either be idle or take part in the heavy and whether in the form of a long labor of men. That women shared in the education of their age is clearly evidenced. In pagan times they were admitted among the Druids and indoctrinated with their lore. The mother of Brandubh, King of Leinster, had her writing style of the sixth century: the daughter of King of Cualann read Latin at Clo nard; girls as well as boys were admitted to the schools founded by the Irish St. Mugint in Scotland, and the Life of St. Brendan makes mention of women's studies in the schools a of ordinary matter.

Music, thirteen hundred years ago was cultivated among Irishwomen more highly than by women abroad Gertrude, Abbess of Nivelle, in Belgium, and daughter of Pepin, mayor of the palace, had her nuns instruct-

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not have undertaken the task if it were at variance with their Irish A female harper is usage. on the high cross at Monasterboice. Women took part in those great national assemblies which combined the social functions of a court, the sittings of a parliament. the meetings of academies of art and literature, concerts and entertainments, a trades congress, athletic championships, were concerned, the tradition was not horse races, outdoor sports of all kinds, with the principal markets for native and foreign wares. At the women were in most respects quite Fair of Carman they had special games, and the people of Leix were charged with the management of the games and the safety of the ladies and their jewelry. They had special councils to deal with women's affairs and no man was allowed to be pro sent.

As to personal adornment, it is evident that the Irish women, famous though they were for their natural attractions, did not disdain the aid of art. It was the fashion to tinge the finger nails with crimson, stain the eyebrows black, and redden the cheeks. Both men and women wore their hair long and careof unmarried women was allowed to fall down loose, while married wo men commonly round the head with gay ribbons and pias. The number of elegant hair ornaments of precious metal preserved shows to what extent their use prevailed. The ordinary dress of the people was linen and woolen; silk and satin were much worn by the higher classes. • Furs of different kinds were used for capes and trimming. The outer garment was a loose cloak reaching nearly to the knees, under which was a variously colored material reaching to the feet, and made so loose as to contain twenty or thirty yards of material; ceneath this again was a long gown or kirtle. The long cloak appears on one of the crosses at Clonmac-Such cloaks are still to be seen in the Irish-speaking localities, dark cloak of the Munster woman, or the shorter red cloak of Galway, are becoming and handsome garments, which Irish women should be proud to wear as a part of a national dress.—John MacNeil, in New World.

## Celtic Revival in Britanny.

The Celtic Renaissance in Brittany, France, is making rapid progress. At the recent Congress of the Union Regionaliste, Bretonne, founded at Morlaix in 1898, there were present scholars, tradesmen, priests and politicians, who, although differing from each other on many questions, were united in one essential particular-love of country. They met de termined to resuscitate Britanny and to revive its language, customs and traditions. The progress announced at the Congress referred to the large number of volumes written in the old Breton idiom, to the rise of new poets and writers, to the efforts to improve the taste of the taken to help poor Bretons who had gone to Paris and elsewhere and failed to get back to their native coun-Referring to poets, two new have arisen—the bards Jaffrenou and Berthon, wno are regarded as one day to become as famous as Mistral and Roumanille of Provence. There are also several Breton socie-ties, the members of which go about to fairs and "patterns" to sing for gs of a moralining lency, and at the same time amusors. Also at the Congress, a priest, thbe Bossard, of Rennes, stood up Abbe Bossard, of Rennes, stood to declare that the Celts of Britts were artists from time immemorial. He said that from the sixth to the tenth century Celtic art replaced that of Greece, and it was made chiefly manifest in the light and graceful lines of their church are hitecture.

+ + 1 Ultan, who, we may be sure, would I'LL DO MY I may not paint a piece, Nor carve a statue confessed A miracle of art, yet To do my best. My name is not upo 'Tis on the page of impressed,

> And if I see some fello Far, far above me, breath I keep on climbing, cl the skies,

But I'll keep marking

And do my be

the same,

THURSDAY, J

Dear Boys and Girls :

have such a lonely lo

tainly looks deserted

letter. But I think I

before, and it is not

plain now.

OUR

And do my ve It may not be the b grand, It fail to he what's

But1 must try to be hand-+ + +

TOM'S BO. "If I had a boat." se don, "I know what I'd

The Prince Gladiol thing else romantic." 'That shows what ye naming boats! Nobe a boat a boy's name. to give it a girl's nam somebody

something fine." 'Oh, Tom," said Do "I do hope you'll w She wished her own no tiful; she wished she h thing fine. How lovel to have a boat named Tom looked about h odd pieces of work. clare, I forgot the Dolly ! They'r Run and get them, like and get back as quick can! I'd go myself, b

time. The boats have entered this evening, yo But Dolly was alread boat, running away to Although she hated fence and was afraid Dolly decided to run be braces through the mean past Tilly's cabin, bec the quickest way. W within sight of Tilly'

was Tilly running up t ing her apron. 'Aw, Miss Dolly, hor ma'am, fotch de doctal sot de presarve kettle s herse'f to death. Run

whiles I try to hesh h dassen't leabe her." "Oh, Tilly," said Dol' ing breath. "I'm sorry, n, yes, you kin, he de brook way. Hit's Run right cuick, honey chile My po' little Ji

Dolly stood irresolute veren't finished, and it what would Tom say? what made Jinny do it "I wish she hadn't." hiding the braces in th tangle, and was off acr dow toward Dr. Carter' calling after her: "God

It was a long way, bu on. When she got to the found it much swollen, bridge had been swept followed the bank, tryin place to cross. Tom n dering by this time. not go for Dr. Carter would go back to Tom. no bridge across the br and that was excuse en started back. A low vine caught at her skir to stop her. "Oh, dear "what shall I do?"

She turned at last a to the brook. Then into the stream, eatch as she went. What