

CHILDREN'S CORNER

A PLUCKY LAD.

"Good morning—Mr. Wilson, I believe." The pleasant voice gave the speaker a welcome at the desk of the florist not always accorded to visitors possessing no business cards. "That's my name, young man. What can I do for you?" The florist looked keenly over the young fellow's face and took note of his sturdy figure and roughly neat clothing. "I am out of work, sir, and ventured to ask to see you personally. I need a job pretty badly. I will do anything—sweep out your office, tend house or drive team."

FAMOUS DUNCES

One of the noblest utterances of the late William E. Gladstone is his observation that "in some sense and in some effectual degree there is in every man the material for good work, not only in those who are brilliant, but in those who are dull." These are golden words that should be taken to heart by every young man who is dependent on account of his mediocre

WHY STAY PALE.

A pity to see pale girls stay pale and dull when it is so easy to get Scott's Emulsion.

One of the best things Scott's Emulsion does is to give rich blood to pale girls.

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or mean ability. All experience shows that there is nothing in this fact which should dishearten any beginner in a calling. It is not brilliant ability, but resolution and persistence that as a rule win the prizes of life. It is proverbial that "slow but sure wins the race." A tortoise on the right road will beat a horse on the wrong road. Slowness is far less a foe to success than sloth. Quickness of parts often proves a disadvantage, since a boy who acquires knowledge quickly will often forget it as quickly, and again, because he sees no necessity for that strenuous application and dogged perseverance which a dull, slow youth is compelled to manifest and which are the strict means of success in every career.

It is a notorious fact that worldly success depends far less upon the general superiority of one's intellectual powers than on special adaptation to the work in hand. Moderate talent, steadily applied, will achieve more useful results and in the end win higher respect than ability of a high order whose temper is too fine for the drudgery and mechanical arts of a profession. The astonishing variety of talents which some men display is often acquired at the dear price of comparative feebleness in every part.

In reading biographies of eminent men one is surprised to learn what great things have been achieved by men who in youth were pronounced dull. Histories of their careers are full of encouragement to timid, self-distrustful beginners in life. Among the illustrious dunces—dull and even stupid boys, but most successful men—were Justus von Liebig, called "Hooley Liebig," by his schoolmates, who, when he replied to a question by his teacher, said that he intended to be a chemist, and provoked a burst of derision from the whole school, yet lived to become one of the greatest chemists of the nineteenth century; Tommaso Guidi, the great painter, the precursor of Raphael—whose works were studied by the latter and by Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, yet who was known as "Heavy Tom" when a boy; Thomas Chatterton, who was sent home from school as "a fool, of whom nothing can be made," Isaac Barrow, a quick-tempered, pugnacious and idle boy at school, but in manhood a celebrated mathematician and preacher, Dean Swift, "plucked" at Dublin University, Richard B. Sheridan, the brilliant wit, playwright and orator, but "an incurable dunce" at school; Thomas Chalmers, one of Great Britain's most noted pulpit orators; John Howard, the noted philanthropist, and even William Jones, who, besides writing various legal and other solid works, distinguished himself as a judge in India and at his death, at the early age of forty-eight years, had mastered twenty-eight languages.

Not less illustrious than this roll of dunces were Robert Burns, a dull learner at school, Adam Clarke, "a grievous dunce," as his father said, in his boyhood, the "dull scholar," Napoleon, and Wellington, characterized by his mother as a dunce, who was only "fool for powder," "Useless" Grant, as Ulysses was termed by his mother, and "Robert Clive," "the heaven-born general," as Lord Chatham styled him, who, a dunce at school, was sent to get rid of him as a clerk to India, proud, poor and irritable, but who entered the British army, rose to high command and laid the foundations of that mighty Oriental empire which has been the source of such enormous wealth to Great Britain. Last, but not least—perhaps the most marvelous blockhead of all in the long roll—was Walter Scott, of whom his teacher, Prof. Andrew Dalzell, said that "dunce he is and dunce he will remain," and who, visiting the school when at the zenith of his fame, asked to see its dunce, and when taken to him, gave him a half-sovereign, saying: "There, take that, for keeping my seat warm."

Let no one, therefore, despair or despair of success because he thinks he has little ability. He may be mistaken, but if not, his own talent, if carefully cultivated and strengthened, may win for him an enviable success. If he is dull, his dullness may be but temporary, like Oliver Goldsmith, he may be one of those plants that flower late. Like Stephen A. Douglas, when he was studying law, he may be slow in grasping a principle, but, as with "the little giant," when it is once grasped it may be his own forever. The author of "Self-Formation," a work full of inspiration and ripe wisdom, which, when published

in 1837 by Charles Knight, fell almost dead from the press, but which I wish could be read by every young man who cares for self-culture, goes so far in the following stirring passage as to say that if he were to begin life anew he would actually prefer to start as a dunce rather than as a genius. "Above all else," he says, "away with the cabalistic nonsense of the prerogative of the man of genius, the predominance of the natal star. If the plea of inability to rise above his nature is good for the dunce, it is good for the knave also. For myself, I declare solemnly that if I were to begin life anew, without any other experience than the certainty, such as I now hold it, of intellectual quasi-perfectibility, I should choose to begin it as a dunce rather than as a boy of genius. The certainty that I have spoken of would sustain me and animate me and move me in my endeavors to improve myself from the lowest to the highest rank, and I should have all the pleasure of the pursuit—an inextinguishable pleasure in such a region—together with the conscious anticipation of success, the assurance of the crowning glory."—William Matthews in Success.

Dickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said "er to fall." It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

THE WANDER-SPIRIT. (By Charlotte Becker) When the Earth is warm with 'promise, And the springtides overflow— The old Wander-Spirit calls me Over all the world to go. Everywhere I feel its bidding. Everywhere its mysteries— Laughing from the blowing blossoms, Singing from the budded trees. Down the dikes I hear a whisper Spells that change the twilight's gray. Into one vast snare of beauty, Luring solitude away. And, as children in the sunset, Long to seek the pot of gold— Eager for the far-off treasure Their slight hands may never hold. So I long to reach the secret Of the distant, unknown ways, Where the Wander-Spirit's vassals Reap glad harvest of the days.

WOMAN'S TRUE GREATNESS (Written for The Register) If women would but realize that the highest, holiest station they can occupy in this fair Dominion of ours, is being queen of the hearth and home, and mother of men and women, born and bred with noble and lofty aspirations for the well being of the race, a great deal that we hear of "their want of scope" and "proper sphere," etc., would die a natural death. God Himself gave to woman her mission in this world—that of maternity—I do not mean the mere bearing of children, I mean the perpetuation of the human race. What a mighty trust! What government be it ever so kindly disposed, would in trust to her such a responsible charge? God and nature have given to woman the very first opportunities of sowing in the hearts of men the seeds of uprightness, truth and honor, and if woman fails in her mission it is largely due to her own unfitness for the responsible and honorable position of "Mother."

Cecil Rhodes and Loyola

(From The Messenger for May) Grateful as the comparison between Ignatius of Loyola and John Bunyan in The American Catholic Quarterly Review for April may seem the comparison between the Saint and Cecil Rhodes, which some of our newspapers are at present attempting, and which, according to Mr. Stead, of the Review of Reviews, was suggested by Mr. Rhodes himself, is much less to the purpose indeed it serves no purpose at all, except to emphasize the contrast between the two men. All who are familiar with the plan and scope of the society founded by St. Ignatius, know that he did not limit his view to a British-American or other racial federation, but to a world-wide union of men seeking to establish not merely an empire, or to express Mr. Rhodes' idea precisely, an oligarchy of this world, but the universal kingdom of Christ. He wanted no secrecy, no accumulation of wealth, no monopoly of power, on the contrary, he required his followers to renounce these very means and to cut themselves off by vow from the possibility of spending in pursuit of them the time and energy they were sworn to devote to the spiritual welfare of men. Least of all men did he and his followers subscribe to the maxim which seemed to be a first principle in the philosophy of the British Imperialist, that the end may justify unlawful means, and last of all would be to suggest to men such an unworthy motive as to pool their wealth in a vast commercial enterprise simply to be rid of the annoyance of thinking to which of their incompetent relatives they would leave their ill-gotten or inherited wealth. Ignatius had his day dreams, but like all truly great men, he labored until he made them realities. Like the great mine owner, he had, indulged in visions of worldly greatness to be achieved by feats of arms and by loyal service in the empire which in his day seemed destined to be of paramount importance among the nations, yet, noble as this ambition might be, he recognized the fact that but too often it is used as a pretext for the selfishness and injustice which are at the root of all the evils of society, and accordingly he resolutely enlisted himself in the service of Christ as a means of working more effectually for the peace and welfare of the world. Incidentally, Mr. Rhodes' "secret society," organized like Loyola's, supported by the accumulated wealth of those whose aspiration is a desire to do something, may serve to show how men who are keen to appreciate the value of material things and the possibilities of mental cultivation, allow themselves to be deceived by hearsay and traditional prejudices about religion and its higher spiritual creations. No doubt the fortunate winners of the Oxford scholarships founded so generously by Mr. Rhodes may strive to make his dream a reality, and it is not improbable that some of them will, how his first recruits were obtained in the University of Paris and, like so many of their predecessors in Oxford they may recognize that it can do immensely more for the peace and welfare of the world than the secret society dreamed of by the man who precipitated a war which has cost his country twenty times more than his own vast fortune.

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THE GARDEN OF WILD FLOWERS. May is the month when everyone wants to make a garden. In the back yards of happy homes you will see the children working intently with miniature hoe, rake, and shovel, or peering with rapt interest into their open packets of seed. Now is the time to make a wild garden. A wild garden is not a garden run wild; it is a place where wild flowers are cultivated. This idea comes as a surprise to many people. "Why, I don't know that wild flowers could be cultivated!" they exclaim. They do not stop to think that every cultivated plant must be a wild flower somewhere, or at least have a wild prototype. The next question is, "Are there enough American wild flowers to make a garden of them?" The answer is, "There are hosts of them." Think of our showy native trees and shrubs, the flowering dogwood, magnolia, rhododendron, laurel, pinelike, and shadblow. Remember a few of our charming vines, bitter-sweet, Virginia's bower wild grape, Dutchman's pipe, and trumpet creeper. And when one comes to the herbs, where shall one begin? Their name is legion. The fact is that over three thousand American plants are cultivated in the gardens of the world, while American nurseries contain hundreds of wild flowers, which we should never suspect of being in cultivation. If most pink, shooting star, Virginia cowslip, and cardinal flower are absent from your neighborhood or are so rare that you cannot conscientiously take them, you can buy these plants from the nursery, and in a few years work up a colony in the home yard that will surprise you. There is scarcely a wild flower so rare or precious that you cannot buy a plant of it for fifteen cents from a specialist in "hardy herbaceous perennials," and if you do not find the name of your treasure in your plant catalogue, write for it anyway, and if your dealer is a good man, he will get it for you. Trailing arbutus and fringed gentian are the only two important exceptions to this rule that I can remember, and even arbutus is successfully cultivated.

On the other hand, if wild flowers are plentiful in your vicinity, you need not spend a cent for plants. Every plant that is mentioned in this article, except the hollyhock, is native to the United States or has escaped from cultivation and run wild. A wild garden, therefore, may require less care and expense than any other form of gardening. It may be confined to a narrow strip of back yard or spread over acres of ground and include wood, stream, and meadow. A fundamental idea is to plant in groups or masses, in order to make nature-like pictures. One may be compelled to start with isolated, single plants, but the ideal is a series of self-supporting colonies. After the seeds are sown or the plants established, they should require little or no care beyond the removal of briars, burrs, and other weeds that you feel are obnoxious, and the occasional checking of too lusty growth. With little Miller in May Pilgrim.

A GENERAL FAVORITE—In every place where unadorned Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has not failed to establish a reputation, showing that the sterling qualities which it possesses are valued everywhere when they become known. It is in general use in Canada, the West Indies, and Australia as a household medicine, and the demand for it each year shows that it is a favorite wherever used.

Gratitude is the fairest blossom that springs from the soul, and the heart of man knoweth none so fragrant, while its opponent, ingratitude, is a deadly weed, not only poisonous in itself, but impregnating the very atmosphere in which it grows with fetid vapors.

HOW TO GROW CARNATIONS. The carnation like a sunny situation and should be free from the immediate neighborhood of taller plants. A little soil and ashes may be scattered between the rows and work into the soil with benefit to the plants. They should be cultivated thoroughly during the summer and abundantly supplied with water. Carnations, from seed grown in the open ground, will not give many flowers the first season, being properly a biennial, but should be well protected during winter, and the following summer will give quantities of flowers until cut down by frost. The plants that have been grown in pots should be shifted into larger pots from time to time as the pots fill with roots, disturbing the ball of earth as little as possible, weak liquid manure may be given once a week after the plants are in four inch pots, increasing the amount somewhat as fall approaches and buds appear. By November the plants should be in four or five inch pots and ready to bloom. Buds that appear during summer should be removed and the strength of the plant reserved for winter blooming. A sunny window in winter, where the temperature will not rise much above 55 degrees, is most congenial to the carnation, the usual air and temperature of the living room being much too warm and dry for them. A room away from direct heat, that is one that receives its heat from another room, suits them admirably and this room should be thoroughly aired every day, care being taken to protect the plants from draughts while this is being done. A screen that can be pushed between the plants and the open door is a great convenience and protection.—J. D. Bennett in May Pilgrim.

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