

GOOD ADVICE TO YOUNG BUSINESS MEN.

If the young man beginning his career as an employee could start with the experience of his employer, he would aim to give cheerful and unquestioning obedience to orders as the surest means of making himself helpful and attracting attention to his usefulness. The men to whom an order can be given with an assurance that it will be faithfully and intelligently executed are very rare, except, perhaps, in the naval and military service, where absolute obedience to orders is exacted. In civil life much latitude is allowed, to the injury of the service. The servant (using the term in the broad sense as meaning any one under orders), if he be a civilian, scarcely ever moves to obey without asking some questions: why do you want this done? Cannot some one else do it? These and similar questions beset the employer who directs something to be done, or if the inquisitive spirit has been suppressed the order is sullenly obeyed more as a matter of form than with the purpose to accomplish the end to which it is directed. This is the standing grievance of the employer of labor. He welcomes the cheerful employee who tries to carry out his wishes or even to anticipate them, and it is this employee who is selected for advancement when the opportunity comes for promotion. The grumbler, who, instead of attending to the work in hand, concerns himself about a fair division of labor; who wants to know why some task cannot be assigned to a fellow-workman, or questions whether it is worth while to do the thing that has been ordered, does not favorably impress the busy man of affairs, who has little time to explain to his agents the purpose he may have in view.

The young man just entering business life will know will understand this some years hence, when he is either in the position of an employer of labor or has failed in life and finds himself a scarcely tolerated workman because of his peevishness and inability to respond promptly to the orders

he receives. But he ought to know it now or accept the advice of those who have learned the lesson by experience. Civil administration of affairs differs from military rule; it is necessary, perhaps, that there should be this difference in order to permit individual development, and yet the civilian who had military training in the matter of obedience to orders is more useful in civil life than one who is amenable to discipline. The man who can be trusted; who works as earnestly during his employer's absence as when he is under surveillance; who can be given an order and be left without supervision to carry it out, is the man who is almost insensibly, admitted to greater and greater responsibilities and drifts naturally into positions of command and into confidential relations.

The civil service examinations to which government employees are subjected are clumsy but necessary imitations of the examinations to which employees in private life are almost constantly subjected. In the store, or office, or factory there are no stated periods at which an examination for promotion is held; there are no questions to be asked and answered, but the employer or some one in authority is constantly examining those who help him, that he may learn their capabilities and determine which among them are fitted for higher place. The young man should keep this in mind, and he should aim to fit himself for command by learning to obey. He should also cultivate the habit of attending strictly to his own duties, resisting the temptation to attend to the division of work between himself and his fellow-clerks, or to inquire into the reason for the orders that may be given to him. By following this rule he will attract attention to himself as a cheerful employee who can be trusted, and he will surely reap the benefit of the experience of ages, during all of which time the man who has been faithful over a few things has been the one chosen to be lord over many things.—Baltimore Sun.

Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor of the "True Witness," Sir,—In your issue of last week I read with much pleasure the able article on "Sensational Newspapers and Books," from the facile pen of your Quebec correspondent, Mr. Wm. Ellison. He seems to have struck the key-note when he says:—

"But the stern question arises and demands an answer: Is the Catholic press either in the great Republic or in Canada properly, adequately and justly supported by the Catholic reading public, and the reply must be given in the negative, for it is the bitter experience of nearly all Catholic publishers and printers that their establishments and newspapers are not half-supported by their own very people in whose interest they are working. In the United States, and perhaps in Canada too, many worthy publishers have invested their all, at the instigation of their bishops, and pastors, in a newspaper enterprise, and yet from want of material and moral support, arising from the apathy of Catholic readers and heads of families, they are merely eking out a mere subsistence. Many indifferent Catholics will not take the paper, many more perhaps will take it for years and not pay for it. There is in this state of things a glaring injustice and want of right principle. Nor can a reasonable excuse be alleged, for the bright, well edited and enterprising Catholic newspapers and magazines of to-day will compare with our secular productions of the same class in point of literary merit, newsy attractiveness and up-to-dateness."

It is a lamentable fact that indifference in supporting a Catholic journal, and a special fondness for some of our dailies, the very newspapers when occasion presents itself attack and vilify our Holy Religion, always ready to spit out their poison, and to show the white feather of bigotry, know-nothingism and calumny are with our people. These are two great evils which are sadly growing among our Catholic people, for in my experience among a large number of Catholics, I found that over 70 per cent.

never take a Catholic journal of any kind. From what I have heard from others on the same subject, the number I understand is much larger, throughout a large section of the country. What astonishes me, sir, is how Catholics can support those papers in preference to their own. And furthermore, I cannot understand why our people cannot see the great need of a Catholic journal in their homes. Is it that it costs too much to subscribe for one? Is it that the reading matter is of no importance? Is it that it does not contain enough of "sensationalism" to satisfy their morbid curiosity? To the first question the answer is evidently "No," for they spend nearly three times the sum purchasing papers that would shock the most virtuous to read. To the second, the answer is the same as the first. Let us analyse the matter in the "True Witness." We have news from European centres, special correspondence from the "Eternal City," Quebec, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and Newfoundland; doings in national societies, sermons and ceremonies in our city churches, besides several able articles contributed by writers of some literary attainments, and last but not least, I must not forget to mention the "column devoted to Our Boys and Girls," and the able and well-written editorials. In the face of all these arguments, no Catholic who is found good and solid reading matter can safely say, that such a paper contains no matter worth perusing. But to the third question, a great many of our people would be inclined to say "yes." Unfortunately too many of our Catholic parents allow their children to see and read articles in our daily journals that weaken their faith, shock their modesty, and make them become indifferent to their religious duties. In conclusion, sir, it behooves our Catholic people to wake up from their lethargy in this respect, to throw aside this fondness for other journals rather than Catholic ones, to train their children to good, sound and moral literature, which is only found in Catholic newspapers.

A READER.

USE BOTH HANDS.

Left-handed facility among the school children is a subject that is receiving much serious attention from the school authorities in Germany, with a view to developing both hands and arms equally while the children are young. They argue that the right hand has been, so excessively developed

ed that many efforts which might easily be delegated to the left hand are undertaken by the right. The smallest objects, as a rule, are picked up by the right hand. Such one-sided movements, repeated constantly, have their influence on the entire system, and are not conducive to the symmetry

of the body. The habit of people to carry children on the left arm, so as to have the right hand free, tends to make the left shoulder higher than the right. In such cases the cure must date from childhood. In boys' mechanical departments in the German schools much of the work is done by the left hand under compulsion. The boys are taught to saw, plane and hammer with the left hand as well as with the right. In all trades and professions involving heavy hand work the importance of being able to use both hands equally well is being impressed on students. An example, the case of a bronze worker is cited. He could work as effectively with his left hand as with his right. That made it possible for him to change about when his right hand became tired, and consequently he got through considerably more work than those who could only use the right hand. The preference given to the right arm has been explained physiologically by the construction of the veins those of the right arm being more prominent. The reverse is the case in the few who are naturally left-handed. Many instances are on record of men who could use both hands with equal facility. Among those are two renowned painters, Menzel and Klimesh who practised the ambidextrous habit in the days of their youth.

Exercises that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action. The superiority of Japanese drawing can probably be traced to the custom of that land to make children practice painting and drawing without the use of any stick or supporting device for the hand. They are taught to write the letters of their alphabet, and they are taught to use both hands equally in the task.—Exchange.

Serofula, salt rheum and all diseases caused by impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is America's Greatest Medicine.

Some Things Which Catholics Do Not Believe.

The St. Mary's Branch, Toronto, Canada, of the Catholic Truth Society are still engaged in the dissemination of this valuable little pamphlet.

Their efforts in the past have been well rewarded, the pamphlet having a circulation all over the Continent, and in Australia and other countries.

We need say nothing in its favor beyond that it was written by the late Most Rev. John Walsh, and as an effective answer to the calumnies directed against the Church it would be difficult indeed to improve upon it. For the Catholic who is desirous of doing a good missionary work it is just the thing to hand or send to your non-Catholic neighbor, dealing as it does with just the points regarding Catholic doctrine of which those outside the Church have such a wrong conception.

Send five cents in stamps to the Catholic Truth Depot, 598 Queen street, west, Toronto, Canada, and a copy will be mailed together with a list of the Society's publications to any address in the world.

The firm of Adam Hope & Co., Hamilton, in liquidation, has paid its indebtedness to its creditors of two years ago. On May 21st, 1897, the firm called its creditors together and presented a statement showing liabilities amounting to \$53,616.55. The company offered 55c on the dollar, payable in nine months and the offer was accepted. A few days ago the various creditors were agreeably surprised to receive cheques for the balance of their accounts, with interest for about two years. This means the payment of \$26,000 and interest.

Sometimes it seems to weary woman that she must certainly give up. The simplest and easiest work becomes an almost insurmountable task. Nervousness, sleeplessness and pain harass her and life seems hardly worth the living.

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Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by all druggists; 10 cts. a bottle.

ENTRANCE TO PARIS EXHIBITION.

(Engineering Magazine.)

Properly speaking, the exposition of 1889 had no principal entrance, but in 1900 a gigantic entrance will stand on the Place la Concorde, at the end of the Quai de la Conference, a place where all the visitors arriving at the various railroad stations will necessarily congregate. This archway will have a height exceeding that of a six-storey house and the edifice will represent an open-work dome, recalling the Spanish-Arabic style of certain mosques. A principal arch of 18 metres span and 20 metres high will form its facade, the sides again consisting of smaller arches. To correct the rather ungraceful quasi-triangular shape of the structure, the lateral pillars, and the pillars arising in the rear of the entrance will be retrieved by smaller arches.

It is planned for a capacity of not fewer than 60,000 persons per hour through the ticket offices, which are placed in a semi-circle running round the back of the monumental entrance and extending from the left to the right pillar. By an ingenious disposition, adopted by M. Binet, the architect, they are so contrived that not an inch of space will be lost. Under each ticket office an entrance will be excavated and while one part of the public may enter by ascending, the other by descending an incline will pass under the adjoining ticket office. In this way it was possible to double the number of such offices and to establish fifty-eight instead of twenty-eight.

Death of a Centenarian.

The remains of a centenarian named James Donnelly, residing at Edenknapagh, about two miles from Armagh, were laid in their last resting place last week. Deceased, who till a small farm and was married, had reached the patriarchal age of 105 years, but was able to attend to his business up till a few days before his death. He had a distant recollection of the stirring times of the Rebellion of 1798. He had a vivid recollection too of the stormy days of persecution of the Irish Catholics on account of the faith which they professed. He followed every movement in Irish affairs with the deepest interest from the days of O'Connell (at whose meetings he was present) to the present day. He could tell many interesting reminiscences of electioneering tactics in the old days, and he had taken part in most of the stiff and hard fought contests in this county during his time. Many a time he recounted the episode of the spoliation of the Market Cross in Armagh, which took place many years ago.—Belfast Irish Weekly.

An offertory bag in a suburban church was recently found to contain a very rare specimen of a seventeenth century token made of copper which had apparently been dropped into the receptacle in mistake for a farthing. The curios was valued by a local dealer at 15s. A description of the article and the circumstances under which it was found was affixed to the church porch, but the donor seemed ashamed to turn up and explain matters. A few days afterwards the clergyman received a typewritten letter from an address a long distance from the church, stating that if the token were sent to "X. Y. Z.," care of the householder, a remittance of half a sovereign would be received in exchange. It was duly sent in registered letter and a postal order for 15s arrived in return.

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JUDICIAL SUPERSTITION.

"The World" tells us the following good story; it appears in the form of a despatch from Atlantic City:—

"A young couple called at the home of Justice of the Peace Henry Williams on North Carolina avenue this morning and said they wished to be married."

"Stand up," said the Justice, "and I'll—"

"The words died on his lips and he stared hard at the expectant bride and groom. Both were cross-eyed."

"I'll have to call this off said Justice Williams hastily. 'I'm not superstitious but I draw the line at marrying cross-eyed people on Friday.'"

The couple then went to the office of Justice of the Peace Harry L. Young. Mr. Young advised them to try Recorder Westcott. The Recorder was also disinclined to take any risks.

"Then the bride and groom decided to postpone the ceremony."

A PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family as a spring medicine, tonic and blood purifier, and Hood's Pills for biliousness, and have found both very effective remedies. We believe for impure blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine." R. S. Pelton, Publisher of the Bee, Atwood, Ontario.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent., for the six current months, to the rate of six Per Cent. per annum, has been declared on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution, and will be payable at the Office of the Bank, at Montreal, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st of June next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.
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Ly. Ottawa	6.25 a.m.	Arr. Montreal	9.50 a.m.
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* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

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