



The clashing of creeds, and the strife of the many beliefs, that is vain Perplex man's heart and brain Are naught but the rustle of leaves, When the breath of God upheaves The boughs of the Tree of Life. —The Divine Tragedy.

Day by day is character formed; day by day is it undermined. Great women are not made in a day. Neither are drunkards and castaways. It is the adding the right principle here and another there, that rears the characters that are looked up to and admired. It is, on the other hand, the yielding a little one time to wrong, and a trifle more at another, that saps our moral strength and makes us worthless. It is this day-by-day that we need to keep close watch concerning. It is the years that make the years. The grand and queenly in nature if we use the days, as they pass, to make it so; or we shall be dwarfed and stunted if we let them slip unused—rather, let the evil one have them to use, for use them we may be assured he will if he gets a chance.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING.

There is a grace of kind listening as well as a grace of kind speaking. Some men listen with an abstracted air, which shows that their thoughts are elsewhere. Or they seem to listen, but by wide answers and irrelevant questions show that they have been occupied with their own thoughts, as being more interesting, at least in their own estimation, than what you have been saying. Some interrupt and will not hear you to the end. Some hear you to the end and then forthwith begin to talk to you about a similar experience which has befallen themselves, making you case only an illustration of their own. Some, meaning to be kind, listen, with such a determined, lively, violent attention that you are at once made uncomfortable, and the charm of conversation is at an end. Many persons, whose manners stand the test of speaking, break down under the test of listening. But all these things should be brought under the sweet influence of religion.

THE SPOILED CHILD.

The spoiled child is a bother to everybody and a trouble to himself. When you give an order to a child or a servant, see that that order is carried out to the letter. If your child refuses to mind you, make him mind. Deprive him of some toy or amusement. Severe punishment is not necessary. A child soon learns if a parent means business.

DOES IT PAY TO BE A FAULT-FINDER?

In the first place, does it pay to be continually finding fault? It is a very easy matter to pick flaws in any piece of work, for no one's work is perfect. Fault-finding often becomes chronic, and grows on a man just as an evil habit does, increasing day by day. There is nothing so disagreeable as to visit a home where fault-finding is continually going on; where at the breakfast, dinner and tea table no pleasant word is spoken, but instead each one is finding fault with the other for some trifling error. Not that error should not be rebuked, but when the twilight is gathering and the work of the day is over, then kindly call the little ones around you, and gently and solemnly tell them of their faults, and see if you are not much better repaid than if the little heads had drooped all day at the angry glances and frowns on your face.

TOILET HINTS FOR TRAVELERS AND MOTORISTS.

Perhaps the difficulty of keeping one's self clean, says R. E. Noble, in Ladies' Field, detracts more than anything else from the pleasures of travel. Of course, a long sea voyage or a train journey broken at easy stages does not come under this category. It is the long train journey, extending over many hours without a break, that is so trying in this respect. There is, of course, provision made for the supply of water, soap, etc., but somehow the process of washing under these conditions is not satisfactory, and, particularly as regards the face, must be supplemented by some other means. Then it is that the luxury known as the dry wash is so refreshing to the traveller. The materials needed to enjoy it are fortunately of the

simplest character and occupy but an infinitesimal space in the vanity bag. First of all, the face must be wiped with a soft linen cloth to remove the particles of dirt that inevitably fall on it on a journey. Then a trace of one's accustomed cold cream or skin food may be rubbed over the face, and this latter is then wiped again. Those to whom this method of washing is new will be horrified at the revelations of dirt removed in this way. Having carefully removed all traces of grease, and with it all the dust of the journey, the skin is ready for a tonic lotion.

Those who approve of the use of powder should then dust a little on a soft piece of chamois leather and pass it over the face. Many travellers make use of powder only as a cleansing adjunct when travelling, but this is not advisable. The powder is soothing and helps to keep the face clean; but if used when the face is dirty it is apt to choke up the pores of the skin and to produce a sense of dryness and discomfort. It is possible to free the face from the dust of the journey and to impart to it a sensation of cleanliness and freshness by saturating a soft handkerchief in rose water and wiping the face with it, and then drying it in a soft cloth.

Another difficulty in travelling is that of keeping the hands smooth and clean. One of the chief causes of the difficulty is the fact that so many women keep their gloves off until they are well started on the journey, and by that time the hands have begun to get dirty. Of course, there is a sort of freedom when busy with ticket-taking, change-counting, etc., in having the hands gloveless, but it is imprudent from the point of view of real comfort later on in the journey.

The value of a good toilet vinegar to a traveller cannot be over-estimated. When one arrives wearied at one's destination and is about to enjoy washing in plenty of water, a few drops of toilet vinegar added to the water will render it much more refreshing. Eau de Cologne can be used in the same way. Another useful hint to bear in mind is the fact that a few drops added to the water placed on the tooth-brush are most pleasant and refreshing as a mouth wash.

It is often difficult to keep the hair in good condition during a journey, but the chief necessity is to brush it well with a clean brush at the first opportunity. Now it is fortunately possible to shampoo the hair satisfactorily with a dry preparation without the necessity for water and the tedious affair of drying it. Failing this it is a good plan to rub the head and hair with a clean towel. This removes some of the dust of the journey, and will serve temporarily. Sometimes the hair feels curiously dry and brittle after a journey, and then the best treatment for it is a few drops of brilliantine. If the brilliantine is put on the hair brush, and then lightly brushed over the hair, this is quite sufficient to restore the hair to its natural softness and glossiness.

Upon the clearness and brightness of the eye depends, to a very great extent, the beauty of the whole face. Soft lustrous eyes, set well in the head, give an indefinable charm to a face, even if it is ungraced by regularity of feature. On the other hand, features of classic beauty and regularity lose much of their charm if the eyes are dull, lacking in lustre and expressionless. Disposition, cultivation of character and attention to simple laws of hygiene and of health will work wonders in imparting vivacity and brightness to the eye.

A serious menace to the health of the eye, and therefore to its beauty, is the pastime of motoring which enjoys such ever-growing popularity. It is curious to observe the manner in which women screw up their faces during a drive, as if they had no control over their facial muscles. The result of this frowning is the formation of deep furrows between the eyebrows, and of numerous little lines, known as crow's feet, around the eyes. The reason for this "frown" is not far to seek. Latent in the feminine mind lurks a fear of some foreign body entering the eye, and it is to avoid this possible intruder in the form of flint or fly that the fair motorist screws up her face until it is quite unrecognizable! The obvious remedy is to wear well-fitting goggles, even if they are not conducive to beauty, but merely to comfort.

HAVE PATIENCE WITH CHILDREN.

First of all, in rearing children a mother must have patience, for without it it is impossible to do justice to your child, and also to yourself; both suffer when patience is not practised. The mother should command all confidence and absolute truthfulness. Do not be too harsh; yet at the same time be firm, for children

will take advantage, no matter how young. Do not nag. Children of a nagging mother are to be pitied, for it makes them nervous and irritable. Always show love and tenderness to them, for they cling to mother. All their little troubles should be taken an interest in. When punishment is necessary, do it when all irritability has left you; if not, you will be too severe. It has been my experience if I punish when I am angry I am always sorry afterwards, for I feel I have been too severe. If the child is stubborn succeed in conquering that which you desire it to do; divert its attention, if necessary, to something else, going back to the thing the child objects to doing; by that time it has forgotten about being stubborn. Do not bribe with candy or cake, for then it will expect to be rewarded every time it does something the mother wants.

When old enough, teach it to be neat, putting the playthings away when through in a big basket or corner of a room, for as they grow older it is so easy to leave things for mother to pick up and very often mother is tired out after a day's care with the children, for there is nothing that is a greater care and responsibility than the caring and rearing of children, for there are so many little things to do. Yet it is one of the greatest loves a mother has, and the minute they arrive in this blessed world they bring a whole world of love with them.

If they are ill with the many illnesses children have, there are so many home remedies that can be applied with satisfactory results, but if the illness take a serious turn send quickly for a physician.

To teach truthfulness and to have always an open and clear conscience is one of the most important things in the rearing of children. If a mother knows she can trust her child, what is said is the truth. Is not that a blessing and comfort to any mother? But, on the other hand, if deceit and the habit of lying are practised, what a curse and constant dread of worse things that may happen will constantly trouble the unhappy mother? But all this lies in the power of the mother to correct and control if she begins early enough. As they grow older, listen to their little confidences, stories that happen in school life, that interest the mother. Help them with the puzzling problems that at times seem to muddle their brain. Take them to an occasional good play—one they can understand—or a concert, but not to any vulgar or suggestive entertainments.

GOOD COUNSEL.

Don't hunt for unpleasant things. Don't believe all the evil you hear. Don't repeat unverified evil reports.

Don't jest at anybody's religious views. Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.

Don't repeat gossip if it does interest a crowd. Don't wander away from the strict line of veracity for the sake of clinching an argument.

Each of us should strive for excellence in one thing; but we also need "a little knowledge" in many others. We cannot all be lawyers; but we all need some acquaintance with the laws of the land we live in. We cannot all understand medical science; but we all need some general insight into the laws of health. We cannot all be politicians; but we all want some cognizance of our own public affairs. We cannot all be mechanics; yet we shall all at times want to know how to use tools.

VELVET AS A CLEANER.

Don't throw away your scraps of velvet. They can be used as cleaners for all sorts of things. Anyone who has tried to keep a velvet hat or frock clean does not need to be told that it is a dust collector. This trying trait may be turned to account.

A bit of velvet is a fine polisher for brass. It quickly removes the dust from woodwork, or shoes soiled from walking which do not need re-blacking.

One housekeeper even uses a big piece of old velvet to rub her stove to a high polish after it has been blacked.

For dusting a felt hat there is nothing better than a piece of chiffon velvet. It is also good to keep the bottom of a silk skirt free from dirt.

SUMMER DON'TS.

Don't drink ice water when very hot; it makes your face break out. Don't neglect to eat greens and salads. They thin your blood and make you less red faced. Don't fail to shampoo oftener than in winter, or your hair will grow dead and dull-looking. Don't let your lingerie blouses

"slop" at the neck for lack of bones. Don't wear starched linen collars if you are full-blooded; it will make your face ruddier than ever.

Don't wear Dutch necks if you have a long, thin throat or one that is muscular.

Don't eat heavy foods or take alcoholic drinks on very hot days; you will be hotter if you do—and look it.

Don't think it smart to neglect your skin by going without a hat in the broiling sun.

Don't let the mosquitoes get at your face—if you can help it—and don't scratch the bites open if you can't.

Don't let your face get shiny, when a little alcohol or powder will prevent it.

Don't fail to keep yourself trim and dainty. Learn to do your own laundry if necessary, but do not wear clothes that are wrinkled and soiled.

Don't fuss over trifles; it will make you warm and uncomfortable and won't improve your looks.

THE PRICE WOMEN PAY FOR LIBERTY.

To-day the young man of fashion marries the girl with whom he has ridden, rowed, climbed, fished, hunted, played tennis and golf. He knows she's a good sport, and the finest girl in the world, but if he ever thought her a saint that idea is knocked out of his head long before the wedding day. He doesn't boast her by the elbow over every little rock, because he knows she can climb better than he can. He doesn't gallantly give her points in games, because he knows if he does she'll beat him.

And so it is with the women in the professions, in the arts, and in business. There must be men as fellow workers, just as the more idle women meet them as fellow athletes. They are drawn together by common interests, and in the cases where love and marriage result, the common interests remain and form a serviceable and stable background for the romantic foreground. But the man who works in the same office with a woman can't bob up and offer her a chair every time she comes into the room. He wouldn't have time to do anything else. He can't help smoking when she is in the room. If he did he might as well give up smoking altogether. If he happens to keep his hat on in the office it doesn't show any disrespect toward the women. It's simply a habit that is bad for his hair. This wholesome comradeship in work and play insures a mutual knowledge before marriage which is certainly a more secure basis for permanent happiness than are romantic dreams. There is slight danger that lovers will thus become too practical.

The flowers of chivalry are fading. The old-fashioned lady of ruffs and feathers and perfumes has indeed fallen upon evil days. Elaborate compliments are few and far between. The courtly gallantry of the dominant male for the "fair and weaker sex" no longer flourishes. The frail parlor girl is no match for the vigorous golf girl. The old dowager of middle-aged woman of sixty. The "new woman" is not as new as she comes less uncouth and better understood. She is fast learning that the interest of her sex by aping men. She is coming to realize that feminine charm is just as potent a force in the twentieth century as ever it was in the days of chivalry. She is beginning to understand that the sacrifice of her womanliness is far too heavy a price to pay for her independence, and that by no such sacrifice will she ever receive from men the justice she seeks. The old-fashioned woman, on the other hand, like her pug dog, is very fast passing. She will be, in no very distant future, a memory of the past, like the mastodon of bygone geologic ages. She cannot survive in an age in which justice and independence are supplanting flattery and gallantry.

A QUIET HOUR.

"I always make it a rule to shut myself away in my own room for one hour every afternoon," writes "A Mother of Ten." "If I didn't, I really don't know how I should get on sometimes. I look on that quiet hour in the afternoon as an excellent investment, for I come down after it rested, and consequently less worried, which is good for everybody in the house—husband, children, and maids. If by any chance I miss it, I find that everything goes wrong during the rest of the day, and I'm dreadfully irritable and snappish."—Home Chat.

What is Worn in Paris.

The Tailor-Made Very Popular—Modish Country Gowns—Buckskin Very Fashionable for Footwear.

Fashion allows us such an enormous latitude that the problem of what is really best to wear on special occasions is an increasing difficulty, and this applies equally to the women with too many frocks as to those with too few. But, after all, even on dressy occasions—the best of all frocks this year have been simple in line, if not in fabric. The same simplicity applies, or should apply, in the selection of clothes for our country and seaside holidays that are close upon us.

There is no doubt that nothing looks worse on the river or at seaside watering-places than really

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town clothes. Another mistake made by many women is to "wear out" their muslins and chiffons in the country. Now, one may be quite certain that any muslin or chiffon garment that has done duty in a town cannot face the clear daylight of a country atmosphere. Therefore, when once we have realized the all-important fact that town toilet-lettes must be left behind in town when we are going to sojourn in the country, it next behooves us to study with care what real country garments we shall take into the country.

Linens pinafores and a few of the simpler makes of tussors will certainly serve a useful purpose, but more especially shall the smart coats and skirts in blue and white serge or in linen be required, and, best of all perhaps, in real manly flannel. Then, again, there are the neat little shirt bodices, with their delightful "Peter Pan" muslin collars, and the new pleated skirts of Viyella or some such practical material.

It is absolutely "the hour of the tailor-made" in every possible way. Take, for instance, the long, very plainly-cut silk coat. This can be worn with a pleated cloth or some thin fabric for the skirt, and these silk coats—immensely "dressy" as they can be—have a wonderful knack of not looking over-dressed at country race meetings and on such-like occasions. But to return to the country costume, the great "boot" of this year's fashion is the production of the smart skirt; that is to say, unless the frocks be really dressy, the skirts need only just clear the ground. The newest tailor-mades show the short pleated skirt, in serge, flannel or linen, with a plain piece back and front and the coat nearly to the ankles, long, loose, "limp" and plain, and still decorated with buttons or else the squareness of the back accentuated with outstanding seams. The elongated appearance is emphasised by the enormous length of the revers, starting just below the shoulder-line and finishing about six inches above the knee. The sleeves keep smaller and plainer, and so far in the world of tailor-mades there is no immediate prospect of change. Thus there is noticed here and there the appearance of the bolero of coarse lace, broderie Anglaise and sometimes a self-colored silk embroidery, but they have mostly made their appearance in conjunction with the smart afternoon frock and not with tailor-mades.

But always charming for the country—once we get away from the coat and skirt variety—is the little flannel or cashmere house frock, made with shirt bodice and simple skirt, and, for the young girl, finished with the beloved "Peter Pan" collar and turned-back cuffs of embroidery, with a little fantastic tie of black velvet or lace. The same applies to cottons; any of the plain or striped zephyrs look pretty made up in this simple style. Specially, too, adapted to the short skirt are those taken up high above the waist-line in corset fashion. These are only, of course, suitable for slight figures, but admirable for tennis and suchlike violent exercises, which sometimes result in skirt and bodice separating. The short corseted skirts require careful cutting and fitting, but once successful they are certainly a be-

Luckily, too, the sales fall just at the time of year when the country wardrobe needs to be most seriously considered, and it is possible to pick up huge bargains in neckwear and blouses at a cost appreciably less than their value. Well-cut country and travelling shirts, neckwear, belts, gloves, and all the hundred and one details which serve to mar or make a costume, according as they are ill or well chosen, are among the most valuable of sale bargains, and nowadays surely it is unnecessary to dwell on the necessity for careful study of such details as waistbands, buttons and shoes, as well as collars and hats.

Buckskin footwear is always charming in the country, and nowadays shoes are mostly made to match any costume. Buckskin for white serge and linens has always been de rigueur; but this year buckskin shoes are worn with the elaborate frocks, as well as dainty hosiery dyed exactly the same shade to match. Doekin and thick gloves in white are the smartest for country wear; some of them show gauntlets lined with a contrasting shade of kid. Country headgear is charming this year; the sailor shapes are very large and flat and worn well on the head. Garden hats are equally fascinating and becoming, trimmed with poppies and corn-flowers.

Suffered More Than Tongue Can Tell From Liver Trouble.

A lazy, slow or torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as its influence permeates the whole system, causing Biliousness, Heartburn, Water Brash, Langour, Coated Tongue, Sick Headache, Yellow Eyes, Sallow Complexion, etc. It holds back the bile, which is required to move the bowels, and lets it get into the blood instead, thus causing Constipation.

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Hortense Will Become a Monk.

Adolphe Rette, well known throughout France as an anarchist writer and orator, astounded his admirers by giving up the principles of anarchy and becoming seconded to the Church. His conversion created a sensation. Recently he made a pilgrimage to Lourdes, and after his return made a retreat with the Benedictine Fathers, and has applied for admission to their order. His application has been accepted, and he has begun his novitiate.

Pius X. and the Franciscans.

His Holiness has addressed a letter to Father Schuler, General of the Friars Minors, on the occasion of the seventh centenary of the part. His Holiness tells of the part he takes in the joy of the some of St. Francis, recalls the great good done by their glorious Founder, and especially urges upon the Minors to work zealously in order to make the Third Order all that St. Francis would wish it to be.

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