

ered section of Domi- Manitoba, Saskatche- on, excepting 8 and 26, y be homesteaded by is the sole head of a male over 18 years of one-quarter sec- s, more or less. Made personally at fies for the district y may, however, be conations by the son, daughter, bro- an intending home- er is required to per- sons connected there- of the following six months' residence ation of the land in re years (or mother, if ead) of the home- pon a farm in the and entered for the residence may be person residing or mother. After his perma- on farming lands in the vicinity of his requirements as to satisfied by resi- land. notice in writing the Commissioner of at Ottawa of in- for patent. W. W. CORY, er of the Interior. ized publication of it will not be paid

STRUGGLING SSION e of Northampton. RFOURK, ENGLAND.

of St. Anthony of d by me nearly three and of the late Bishop

d I have now, no esbytery, no Dio- no Endowment

d to say Mass and give ean upper room. Yet, is the sole outpost of the County ng 35 x 20 miles.

of the congrega- nly small. We must ul to those who have t they will continue

re not helped I would e Cause give some- e." It is easier and ve than to beg. Speed en I need no longer nent Home for the

H. W. GRAY, enham, Norfolk, Eng'd. tefully and promptly smallest donation, and acknowledgment a beau- e Sacred Heart and

AUTHORIZATION) accounted for thealms ceived, and you have eley in the names of e. Your efforts have roviding what is ne- e establishment of a per- e. I authorize to solicit aims for my judgment, it has

fully in Christ, W. KEATING, shop of Northampton.

ailors' Club. WRS WELCOME Wednesday Evening

alent invited. The y pay us a visit. o a.m. on Sunday. ert on Sunday eve- ys from 9 a. m. to

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Medicine.—They that there are in the world!" was Ray's philosophical observation, as she ate her soup. "To think that any cre- ator should be made so as to change color when it changes surroundings!" It never occurred to her that some human beings have the same peculiarity, much less that she was one of them.

When Ray is at home with the most, ladylike girls who have been her friends since childhood, she is a girl of the quiet manners which show good breeding. But when she spent part of the winter at a Southern resort, she met at the hotel a girl of a very different stamp, and it

BOYS AND GIRLS

a Pause in the Day's Occupation.

HARD LUCK!

Hard luck! you say, because you failed to win. No luck about it,—failure lies within. The luck that made you lose the race you ran. Was that you didn't know the words "I can." Hard luck! you say when, after you have fought, another carries off the prize you sought. No luck about it—you will lose until you learn the meaning of the words "I will." Hard luck! you say. What kind do you deserve? When every obstacle can make you swear. Slide to your course—forget to heave that sigh! He conquers who says earnestly, "I'll try." —Emil Carl Aurin.

FILIAL LOVE.

There is not on earth a more lovely sight than the unwearied care and attention of children to their parents. Where filial love is found in the heart we will answer for all other virtues. No young man or woman will ever turn out basely, if his or her parents are sincerely loved. A child affectionate and dutiful will not bring the grave hairs of his parents to the grave. It is seldom the case that a dutiful son is found in the ranks of vice, among the wretched and degraded. Filial love will keep men from sin and crime. There never will come a time, while their parents live, when their children will not be under obligations to them. The older they grow, the more need will there be for assiduous care and attention to their wants.

If you are visiting, don't take advantage of the kindness of your hostess to do things that you would not be allowed to do at home. It is an abuse of hospitality, as it places the one who is entertaining you in the embarrassing position of either allowing things for which she may be blamed, or correcting you, and you may be sure you would scarcely be asked to visit her the second time.

This is the day of the "Sweet Girl Graduate." Appointed in costly regiment, carrying a nature's floral gift in one hand and a certificate of professional scholarship in another, Canada's youthful queens of higher education make their best bow to appreciative audiences, and deliver to the assemblage of admirers words of wisdom and sentences of advice on how to promote social happiness. Graduation Day is a memorable epoch in the life of the graduate. The world seems to salute her, parents pay her unusual honor, friends rave over her superior attainments. Latin is on her tongue, music, art, culture, high ideals in life are constantly spoken of by the favored daughter of convent education. Her realm is ethereal, up in the blue vaulted skies where material life is dispelled, and the soul dwells in the realms of bliss. But the illusion is soon dissolved. It will be "back to earth again" when school and college days are over and the world's battle for existence is faced. Office or store, or care of home, perhaps married life may bring the stern realities of the future of the graduates. I wish them all a happy, God-ordered life in whatever career heaven is pleased to place them. A girl who keeps the love of the Creator treasured in her heart, who shuns temptation, frequents confession and Holy Communion, need have no fear of succeeding.

LET'S JUST BE GLAD.

Oh heart of mine, we shouldn't worry so. What we've missed of calm we couldn't. Have, you know! What we've met of stormy pain we can better meet again, if it blow. For we know not every morrow can be sad; So, forgetting all the sorrow we have had, Let us fold away our fears, And through all the coming years Just be glad.

A CHAMELEON GIRL.

Ray had passed the chameleon on one of the palm trees which ornamented the dining-room of the big Southern hotel half a dozen times before she discovered its existence. The grotesque little creature was a brilliant green, almost the exact shade of the broad leaves against which its flat body was pressed. When one of the waiters took it in his hand that Ray might examine it more closely, a curious change at once became noticeable. The brilliant green faded till the little animal presented no startling contrast to the hand that held him. "What strange, strange things there are in the world!" was Ray's philosophical observation, as she ate her soup. "To think that any creature should be made so as to change color when it changes surroundings!" It never occurred to her that some human beings have the same peculiarity, much less that she was one of them.

When Ray is at home with the most, ladylike girls who have been her friends since childhood, she is a girl of the quiet manners which show good breeding. But when she spent part of the winter at a Southern resort, she met at the hotel a girl of a very different stamp, and it

was strange how, after a little time spent in her company, Ray's voice was shrill, her laughter loud, and something indefinable in her manner seemed to invite attention. At home Ray attended church and Sunday-school regularly. While away she seemed reluctant to bear her mother company. "Hardly anybody goes!" she objected. "Why should we?" Just as if a girl could do nothing better than take color from her surroundings! The chameleon's changes are the provision of wise nature for the protection of a creature otherwise defenceless. But the chameleon girl has no such excuse. In changing her principles when she changes her environment, she finds not safety, but danger.

MOTHER'S FACE.

Come and sit where I can see you, Mother dear! I've been sick a long, long time, 'Most a year. P'raps it is a shorter time, Just a week; I don't want to play or read, Or to speak. But I want to see your face All the time. For it makes my thoughts go happy, Like a rhyme. I have counted all the figures In my shawl, And my head begins to swim With the cracks upon the wall.

If you go a single minute, Mother sweet, Then I feel that horrid shiver Climbing up my feet. I love to see you sitting there, In your old blue gown, You are like a peaceful moon Smiling down.

A BOY'S ESTIMATE.

"My mother gets me up, builds the fire, gets my breakfast, and sends me off," said a bright youth. "Then she gets my father up, gets his breakfast, and sends him off. Then she gives the other children their breakfast, and sends them to school; and then she and the baby have their breakfast." "How old is the baby?" asked the reporter. "Oh, she is most two, but she can talk and walk as well as any of us." "Are you well paid?" "I get two dollars a week and father gets two dollars a day." "How much does your mother get?" With a bewildered look the boy said: "Mother? Why, she don't work for anybody." "I thought she said she worked for all of you." "Oh, yes, for us, she does; but there ain't no money in it."

"A little bit of patience often makes sunshine come; A little bit of love makes a very happy home; A little bit of hope makes a rainy day look gay, A little bit of charity makes glad a weary day."

REAL OR IMITATION.

"Somehow I cannot feel very friendly and cordial toward Miss Bain," said one girl to another. "She does everything right, although I cannot tell just what the trouble is. Do you ever feel much like that when you talk with her?" The other girl laughed before she answered, "Yes, I do, and I had of ten wondered if anyone else felt so. But I think I know what lies at the root of the trouble. She is not the real Miss Bain at all, but only an imitation."

"What do you mean?" was the astonished question, while visions of an impostor masquerading under the name of an absent girl floated through her mind. Again her friend laughed. "Oh, not that she is not the actual individual, but that she tries to be different from what she really is. Did you ever notice that she simper almost exactly like that silly Miss Bee, and tosses her head like Jennie Williams, and says, 'Really, how funny!' just like Sue Brown, and lots of other things like other people? When she first came here she was a quiet, pleasant little person with a cheerful laugh and a rather old-fashioned but attractive way of saying things. I suppose she thought she had better try to be up to date—you know she came here from a little country village. But she has spoiled her own individuality and gained nothing by trying to adopt that of others. It does not fit here and, if she could see how much nicer she was when she was the real Miss Bain and not a patchwork of half a dozen girls, she would surely change back as quickly as ever she could. Don't you think so?"

THE PASSION FLOWER.

A great many lovers of flowers who have not made botanical lore and legend a study often ask themselves or some friend why the "passion flower" is so called, and not one time in a dozen is the correct answer given. It was so named by the first Spanish settlers in the new world because they saw in it a representation of our Lord's passion. The filamentous processes are taken to represent the crown of thorns; the styles, the nails used in fastening the Savior to the cross; the anthers, the marks of the five wounds; the leaf, the spear that pierced His side; the tendrils, the cords and whips with which He was scourged; the column of the ovary, the upright of the

cross; the stamens, the hammers; the calyx, the "glory" or halo; the white tint, purity; the blue tint, heaven.

THE FOOTPATH OF PEACE.

To be glad of life because it gives you a chance to love and to work stars; to be satisfied with your possessions but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in this world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your mirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can, with body and spirit, in God's out-of-doors; these are little guide-posts on the foot-path to peace.—Henry van Dyke.

Was A Total Wreck From Heart Failure

In such cases the action of MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerves, is beyond all question, marvellous. Mr. Darius Carr, Geary, N.B., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know the great blessing your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been to me. I was a total wreck from heart failure and my wife advised me to take your pills. After using two boxes I was restored to perfect health. I am now 62 years old and feel almost as well as I did at 20." Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Champlain in the Catholic Encyclopedia.

At a time when Quebec is celebrating the ter-centennial of Champlain's foundation, the article on the famous explorer which the third volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia (The Robert Appleton Co., New York) brings straight from the press, comes to hand most opportunely. We append it in full. Champlain, Samuel de, founder of Quebec and Father of New France, b. at Brouage, a village in the Province of Saintonge, France, 1570, or, according to the "Bibliographie Saintongeaise," 1567; d. at Quebec, 25 December, 1635. He was the son of Antoine Champlain, a mariner, and Marguerite Le Roy, and his early education was entrusted to the parish priest. While still a youth Champlain accompanied his father on several voyages, and thus became familiar with the life of a mariner. When about twenty years of age he tendered his services to Marc-Antoine d'Aumont, one of the chief commanders of the Catholic army in its expeditions against the Huguenots. The career of a soldier did not appeal to the youth, whose ambition was to become a navigator. "Navigation," he wrote, "has always seemed to me to occupy the first place. By this art we obtain a knowledge of the different countries, regions and realms. By it we attract and bring to our own land all kinds of riches; by it the idolatry of paganism is overthrown, and Christianity proclaimed throughout all the regions of the earth. This is the art which led me to explore the coasts of a portion of America, especially those of New France, where I have always desired to see the only flourish, together with the holy religion, Catholic, Apostolic and Roman." (Les voyages de Sieur de Champlain, Paris, 1613, Pt. V.)

In 1598 Champlain returned to Brouage and made preparations for a voyage to Spain in the interest of his fellow-countrymen. While at Seville he was offered the command of the Saint-Julien, one of the vessels fitted out by Spain to oppose the attack made on Porto Rico by the English. It was during his cruise in the Saint-Julien that Champlain first suggested the possibility of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by cutting through the Isthmus of Panama. Champlain kept a journal of his explorations in the Gulf of Mexico, and after his return to France, in 1601 or 1602, he received a pension and the appointment of geographer to the king. It was in the year 1603 that Champlain first visited the shore of Canada, as the lieutenant of Aymar de Chastes, viceroy under Henry IV. Pierre de Chauvin had proposed to make a permanent settlement at Tadoussac, but Champlain was not in favour of this place, and, having cast anchor at the foot of Cape Diamond, he considered that the point of Quebec would be the most advantageous site for the future colony. He then proceeded to Pont-Gravé to explore the St. Lawrence as far as Sault Saint Louis, and gathered from the natives such information as he could concerning Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, the Detroit River, Niagara Falls, and the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and returned to France in August, 1603. The next year he followed the fortunes of de Monts' expedition in Acadia, as geographer and historian. The party wintered on the Island of Sainte-Croix, and in the spring Champlain explored the country between the Island and Port Royal, continuing this work until the fall of 1607. As the lieutenant of De Monts Cham-

MAGIC BAKING POWDER THE FAVORITE IN CANADIAN HOMES FOR MANY YEARS. TRY IT. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. Sold Everywhere in the Dominion by the Best Dealers. E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT. MADE IN CANADA.

plain laid the foundation of the Abitation de Quebec on the 3rd July, 1608, and around this modest dwelling arose the little village of Quebec. A year later the founder joined the Hurons in an expedition against the Iroquois whom they defeated. Criticism has been directed against Champlain for having become involved in Indian warfare; but with a knowledge of the conditions of trade and of the situation of the few Frenchmen at this time, his action seems to have been in the best interests of the settlement. It was during this expedition that Champlain discovered the lake which still bears his name. On his visit to France in 1610 he married Hélène Boullé, then a girl only twelve years of age. According to the marriage settlement the young wife remained with her parents for two years. In 1620 she arrived at Quebec, and resided in the fort until 1624. Madame Champlain was beloved in New France, and after her husband's death she founded the Ursuline Convent at Meaux.

In the year 1611 Champlain continued his exploration of the St. Lawrence. Within a short distance of Mount Royal, discovered by Jacques Cartier seventy-five years before, he found a place suitable for a future settlement, and ordered the ground to be cleared and prepared for building. La Place Royale, the name given to the site by Champlain, is now in the heart of the commercial portion of Montreal. The island opposite, now a popular summer resort, he named Sainte-Hélène, in honor of his wife. After his return from France in 1613 he set out for Sainte-Hélène with four Frenchmen and an Indian, to explore the region above Sault Saint Louis. The month of June he came in sight of the River Gatineau, the River Rideau, and the Chaudière Falls, and went as far as Allumette Island. Two years later, on the 14th of August, 1615, he set out for Carliagouba at the head of a small band of Frenchmen to assist the Hurons against the Iroquois. The place of rendezvous was Cahigioué. On their journey they passed by Lake Ouananogon, now known as Lake Simcoe, and proceeded by way of Sturgeon Lake. Following the River Trent they reached the Bay of Quinte, where, says Champlain, "is the entrance to the grand river St. Lawrence." Crossing Lake Ontario they penetrated the woods and passed over the River Chouagou or Oswego. This journey occupied five weeks, and the expedition had endured many hardships before meeting the enemy. During the skirmishes Champlain had an arrow, but the pain from the wound, he says, "was nothing in comparison with that which I endured while I was carried bound and pinioned on the back of one of the savages." The Hurons were forced to retreat, and it was not until the 23rd of December that the party again arrived at Cahigioué. Champlain had now prepared the way for colonization in New France, but for a time his efforts were fruitless. The merchants were not disposed to assist him in developing the country, seeing that the fur trade held

out prospects of large gain. After crossing the ocean several times, however, he induced a few hardy settlers of sterling merit to seek their fortune on the banks of the St. Lawrence. These were the real pioneers of New France. In 1629 the little settlement received a check, when an English fleet under three brothers named Kirke appeared before Quebec, and the fort was compelled to surrender. Under the treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye Quebec was restored to France, and Champlain again took up his residence in the fort, where he died, after having spent forty years of his life in the heroic endeavor to promote the religious and commercial interests of the land of his fathers in the New World.

Champlain published the following remarks: "Bref discours de choses plus remarquables que Samuel Champlain de Brouage a reconues aux Indes Occidentales" (1598); "Des sauvages; ou voyage de Sieur de Champlain fait en l'an 1603" (Paris, s.d.); "Les Voyages du Sieur Champlain Nainctongois, 1604-1613" (Paris, 1613); "Voyages et Descouvertes faites en la Nouvelle-France, depuis l'année 1615 jusques à la fin de l'année 1618. Par le Sieur de Champlain" (Paris, 1619); "Les Voyages de la Nouvelle-France Occidentale, dite Canada, faits par le Sieur de Champlain Nainctongois, depuis l'an 1603 jusques en l'année 1629" (Paris, 1632; "Traité de la marine et du devoir d'un bon marinier. Par le Sieur de Champlain" (s.d.); "In 1870 the Abbé Laverdière edited the works of Champlain in six volumes under the title of "Œuvres de Champlain publiées sous le patronage de l'Université Laval, par l'Abbé G. H. Laverdière, M.A., professeur d'Histoire à la Faculté des arts et Bibliothécaire de l'Université" (2d ed., Quebec, 1870). While the work was in the press the plates were destroyed by fire and only the proof sheets were saved. This edition does not contain the account of the visits to Mexico and the West Indies. The first volume has an excellent biographical sketch of Champlain by Abbé Laverdière. The "Voyages de Sieur de Champlain" was published in two volumes (Paris 1830), and another edition in the same year at the expense of the French Government. The "Voyage to the West Indies and Mexico (1599-1602)" appeared in 1859.

A Medical Need Supplied.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels, then there is available a purgative and a cleanser of great effectiveness. Par-melee's Vegetable Pills are of this character and are the best of all pills. During the years that they have been in use they have established themselves as no other pill has done.

Formal Opening of Seventeenth Session of Catholic Summer School.

Cliff Haven, N.Y., June 30. With the celebration of the Mass on Sunday and a sermon by Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL.D., President, the seventeenth session of the Catholic Summer School of America was formally opened here Sunday, for what augurs well to be the most successful session in the history of the Assembly. All is in readiness. The grounds, always pretty, are this year perfectly beautiful. From the handsome new station of the Delaware & Hudson on the west of the grounds, to where the tersely-trimmed lawn rolls away to the historic lake, all is a perfect picture of loveliness.

With an extra week added to the splendid schedule of lectures, the friends of the school are assured an unusual intellectual feast. An unexpectedly large audience greeted Rev. John Talbot Smith last evening for the opening lecture of the session. Dr. Smith was at his best and spoke with much feeling and interest of "Quebec, Old and New." With an artistic sense of the beautiful, Dr. Smith pictured in most graphic fashion the romantic charms and historical significance of that ancient colony founded on the principles of the Catholic Church and of which Samuel Champlain still stands out as a splendid exponent.

The "Historical Significance of the Tercentenary Celebration at Quebec, and the Centenary of the First Bishops of New York and Philadelphia" upon which Dr. Smith will lecture for the remainder of this week, have a peculiar significance at this time. As President of the Summer School Dr. Smith has been invited to participate in the Quebec Centennial the latter part of July, and in return, the School looks forward with pleasure to the unexpected visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The eleven weeks' session is full to the brim with treats, intellectual, social, athletic. The opening lecture of next week will be by Miss Helene H. McGrath, of New York city, under whose guidance trips will be taken into the holy and historic land of the Bretons, to the habitat of the Vides Pochois, among the peasants of Ireland. Dr. James Francis O'Donnell, who has won recognition throughout this country and Canada, with the "Sign of the Cross," is to favor the school with two evening recitals. Miss Mabelle Hanly McConnell, whose superb voice made such a marked impression last year, is again to be heard at the school next week.

The Cliff Haven Dramatic Club, with Miss Mabel Crawley and Mr. John Harrington in the leading roles, will give its first ten performances on next Saturday evening. A novel venture, these Saturday evening performances are bound to prove profitable and wholesome amusement. All the cottages are open and the social swing will be inaugurated with a formal dance at the Champlain Club on Wednesday evening. The spacious ball room has been artistically decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion.

Besides these splendid intellectual and social features there will be something always going on out of doors. In golfing circles the McCall Challenge Cup will this year divide interest with the Conway Cup, the gift of Hon. Thomas F. Conway to the Ladies' Golfing Club. The camp opened last Saturday and the boys are making ready for the athletic contests which have been arranged for July.

Practically a Catholic City.

Worcester, Mass., is practically a Catholic city. Ten years ago the population was about half Catholic, but as the population increased, the members of the Catholic faith increased, so that to-day there are in Worcester about 67,000 Catholics. Twice a Catholic Mayor has been elected. In 1901 the majority election resulted in a tie between the Catholic candidate, Philip O'Connell, and William A. Lytle, a big clothier of old Puritan stock and a popular club man. A special election was held five weeks later to break the tie, with the result that O'Connell was elected by a majority of about 250. Mr. O'Connell, who had worked his way up from a clerk in a dry goods store to one of the leading young men of the bar, was not only the first Catholic Mayor of Worcester, but also the first Democratic mayor of that city in 32 years and the youngest mayor ever elected to that position. At the time of his election he was only 28 years old.

Again in 1905, Dr. John T. Dugan, a graduate of Holy Cross College of the class of 1880, was elected Mayor of Worcester by a majority of nearly 2000, thus showing the increasing power of the Catholic influence. This thriving city is second only to Newark in the variety and importance of its manufactures. Its present chief of police is a Catholic; it supports two Catholic papers, the Messenger and the Opinion Publicus, while its leading evening newspaper is owned and published by a Catholic, John Mortariety.

Regarded as one of the most potent compounds ever introduced which to combat all summer complaints and inflammation of the bowels, Dr. J. J. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial has won for itself a reputation that no other Cordial for the purpose can aspire to. For young or old suffering from these complaints it is the best medicine that can be procured.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Many people make a mistake in thinking that the only office of a pill is to move the bowels, but a properly prepared pill should act beneficially upon the liver and the entire glandular and secretory system. This is just what Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills do, and by their specific alternative action cure Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Flatulency, Heartburn, Headache, Dyspepsia, Water-Breath, Catarrh of the Stomach, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, and all diseases arising from impurities clogging the system. They are small and easy to take, and do not grip, weaken or sicken. They may be used as a mild laxative or a strong purgative according to the dose. Price 25 cents a vial, or 5 vials for a \$1, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.