

I knew a little boy, not very long as bright and happy as

any boy you know.

He had only one fault, and you will all agree

That from a fault like this a boy himself might free,

"I wonder who is there, oh, see! now why is this?"

And "Oh! where are you going?"

d "Oh! where are you going?" and "Tell me what it is?" and "which" and "why" and "who" and "when," often wished that never need we hear those works are since you

hear those words again. He seldom stopped to think; he al-

He seldom stopped to think; he almost always knew
The answers to the questions that around the world he threw.
To children seeking knowledge a quick reply we give.
But answering what he asked was pouring water through a sieve.
Yet you'll admit his fate was as sad as it was strange,
Our eyes we hardly trusted, who slowly saw him change,
More curious grew his head, stemlike his limbs, and hark!
He was at last a mere interrogation

He was at last a mere interrogation -Helen Leah Reed. + + +

THE IMPRISONMENT OF WINI-FRED MARY.

(By Hanna G. Fernald.)
"Winifred Mary is missing!" announced Sylvia, as she cast a practiced eye over her assembled dolls.
Sylvia's Uncle Joe put down his rewspaper and looked at her with

rowspaper and looked at her with amused interest.

"Hadn't you better call the roll?"
he suggested, and Sylvia, in some anxiety, began her arrangements for this mighty ceremony. She arrang-ed the dolls in an orderly line, and then said inquiringly, "Arabella?" Arabella, a tall, flaxen-haired doll, arose, assisted by Sylvia, and re-sponded in a small high voice, "Pre-sept!"

"Belinda?"

Belinda, was present also; so were Belinda was present also; so were Isabel; Susie, and Carlotta. There was a painful silence after the calling of Winifred Mary's name. Winifred Mary was clearly absent, and so, as it later appeared, was Florabella.

bella.
"Two!" mourned Sylvia. "I don't
mind so much about Florabella, but
-O, Uncle Joe!" For Uncle Joe
had drawn from his pocket a small,
disheveled creature. "Which is this?" he asked, "I found her under the

Sylvia always remembered after things were found just how she had happened to leave them in such singular places. It seemed a pity, as Uncle Joe frequently pointed out, that she could never remember be-

"That's Florabella!" she exclaim remember now. I was going e a swing for her under the bush, and then I went

currant bush, and then I went to feed my chickens and forgot. But what can have become of Winifred Mary? She's the smallest of all my dolls, and the prettiest, and I've always taken such care of her!" Uncle Joe tried to smother a laugh and grandmother sighed. "Sylvia, child," she said, "I don't believe you know how to take care of anything. I have heard before of children who were careless enough to lose their hats and their overshoes, but I never knew another little girl who habitually lost her own dolls."

shoes, but I never knew another little girl who habitually lost her own dolls."

The next day Sylvia and Uncle Joe became a search party and hunted for Winifred Mary. They looked in the orchard, and the barn, and the carriage house, and the flower garden, and beside the brook; they found a handkerchief, two hair ribbors, and Belinda's best dress, but no trace of Winifred Mary was to be seen. A very small doll lost on a very large farm is not an easy thing to find.

Sylvia was an affectionate if a careless mother; she searched and mourned faithfully for the missing Winifred Mary, and included her name tenderly each night in the roll call. Uncle Joe soon saw in the window of the village shop a small doll which, he said, looked to him so strikingly like Sylvia's missing child that he brought it home to her. At first he was inclined to insist that this was Winifred Mary, but when Sylvia pointed out that the new doll had brown hair, whereas Winifred Mary's was golden yellow, and that she was so large that not one of Winifred Mary, so that the rew doll had brown hair, whereas Winifred Mary's was golden yellow, and that she was so large that not one of Winifred Mary so that the rew doll had brown hair, whereas Winifred Mary's was golden yellow, and that she was so large that not one of Winifred Mary's was golden yellow, and that she was so large that no one of Winifred Mary so that there was only a strong family resemblance. He wished the new doll to be called Winifred Mary so that the role all might be complete, but this Sylvia steadily refused to do "Suorose Winifred Mary should be found?" she argued.

In September, when Sylvia said good-bye to grandmother and Uncle Joe and went back to the city. Winifred Mary was still missing.

The petender it a few days was the heart of the result of the production of

"I'll send her by express, if I find her," promised Uncle Joe, but Sylvia had given up hope.

Foor Winifred stary was almost forgotten when one cold November morning a package arrived from the farm from Sylvia.

"What car there have sent me in a

farm from Sylvia.

"What can they have sent me in a round hat box?" she wondered, and she wondered still more when the box was opened and disclosed a very large cabbage.

"It must be one of Uncle Joe's jokes," said Sylvia's mother. "Untie it, dear." For the cabbage had been cut in quarters and them tied

been cut in quarters and then tied together with red ribbon. Sylvia untied the ribbon, the cab-

Sylvia untied the ribbon, the cabbage fell apart, and there, almost in its center, lay Winifred Mary!

"Why—why." began Sylvia, and then, as usual, she remembered.

"Mother," she cried, "I put Winifred Mary down in a big cabbage—I thought it would make such a cunning house for her—and then I went back to get the other little dolls, and—and—"

and—and—"
"And you thought of something else to do and forgot poor Winifred Mary," finished her mother, when she had done laughing, "and the cabbage kept right on growing, and folded its big inner leaves over her and held her snug and warm—and how surprised grandmother must have been when she cut open that cabbage!"

"It's like the Faithful Tin dier in the fish," said Sylvia, sol-emnly: "but, oh, mother, suppose they had boiled the cabbage!"

#### A FRIEND OF CINDERELLA'S.

The new girl gave her name Honora Harding. Some of the pils looked at her sweet, sens pils looked at her sweet, sensible face approvingly, and thought they would like to be friends with her. But the most of the girls of No. 12 were ruled by a rather spoiled and oberdressed yourg girl, Lucille Blake. oberdressed young girl, Lucille Blake.
"We can't take her up," Lucille
said, loftily, when they talked it
over at the noon recess; "she looks
so common, and her clothes are
dreadful. If we make friends with
every nobody that comes into the
school, our set will be spoiled."
Nora walked home that night with
her pretty head hold bigh. Nora. her pretty head held high. No girl in the school had spoken her.

to herself, "that we must sta that little cottage for awile, I'm glad that the trunks "that we must stay the trunks didn't and I had to wear this shah come, and I had to wear this shab-by old sailor suit to school the first day. Now, I shall see just what these stlly stuck-up girls real-ly think of me. If I had gone as Miss Harding from Oak Place, they would have been friendly enough." Then chidingly she went on "Hono-ra Harding, 'roblesse oblige.' You are actually calling them mames be-cause they didn't like you. Are you quite sure that you would always recognize a lady, even if appearances were against her? Oh, I do I should hate being such snob that I could not.'

Nora soon reached the house on a back street where the Harding family were, as they called it, camping out until the big house was ready for them.

ady for them.
'The trunks came to-day, Nora,'
id her mother, cheerily. "You can said her mother, cheerily. "You can have another dress for school to-morrow." That old thing is really too shabby to wear again."

"If you don't mind, mother," said Nora, "I think I shall wear it a few

teacher," said Nora, with a queer

little smile.

"I suppose that's a bit more elegant," said Barbara. "I thought I ought to tell you, because some of the girls think it will not do to associate with working people."

"Dear me!" said Nora, "I'll never do, then, for all of our family are working people, and there are eight of us. Father earns our living, and mother says she earns several livings looking after the rest of us. I'm afraid we are quite hopeless. We'll, just have to hold together, Barbara." And Barbara agreed to that.

"Mother," said Nora one day,
"don't you think a Cinderella has a
beautiful chance to find out what
people are real,y worth while?"
"Yes," said mother. "Did you find

any I found one friend of Cinderella's that's a treasure, and several are quite nice."

When the second week drew

Nora invited Barbara to come and stay with her until Mon-morning. When they came cut day morning. When they came cur of the school house a carriage was

'I think we would better ride said Nora, calmly motioning bara to get in. "It's so far, we want all the afternoon for and

we want all the alternoon for a good time after we get there."
"Why,Nora! I thought you lived on Baxter street!" cried Barbara.
"We moved to Oak Place yesterday," said Nora.

day," said Nora.

Barbara gave her one amazed but
comprehending look, and then got
into the carriage, and they rôlled
into the carriage, and they rolled
the out to the hill where stood out to the hill where stood the most beautiful home in the country. Sweet, shy lifttle Barbara was introduced to the jolly family as "my dearest friend," and she was welcomed royally.

"You'll really belong to us," a

big brother big brother assured her. "Nora's dearest friend has practically to live in the house."

Under their friendliness Barbara

Under their friendliness Barbar forgot her usual reserve and shows what a charming girl she was. An the family agreed that Nora ha made a wise choice. On Monday morning the girls of

12 were fairly buzzing excitement.

"It just can't be possible," said Lucille, petulantly.
"But it is," said another. "I saw them on Saturday. Nora and her mother and brother were in the carriage, and Barbara Franklin was with them. I asked mamma about the and she said that the girl in blue was Mrs. Harding's youngest daughter. And she knows, for she met them last winter before they moved here. We made a dreadfu

moved here. We made a dreadful mistake in not being friendly with her. Mamma says she is such a lovely girl, and so clever."
"She acts now as if she thought Barbara was the only girl in the world," said another, watching the two girls as they came up the walk together. together.

ogether.
"Welf, I can't say much for her aste," said Lucille. "I never saw nything in that quiet Barbara reanklin."

Franklin."
But "Cinderella" and her friend
were more than content.—Elsie Ver-

# Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic and Cramps

Nearly every one is troubled with bowel complaint during the summer months. But, do they know what to de to cure it. Thousands do, many don't.

### WE CAN TELL YOU! DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry WILL DO IT!

It has been on the market 64 years, and is universally used in thousands of families.

There are many imitations of this sterling remedy, so do not be led into taking something "just as good" which some unscrupulous druggist tries to talk you into taking.

Dr. Fowler's is the original. There are none just as good. It cures Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness and all Bowel Com-

Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronta, Out.

# Catholic Methods Appreciated.

Financial Writer Likes the Way the Catholic Church Does Business.

A writer in Bonds and Mortgages, a trade paper, has this to say in praise of the Catholics "The Catholics have much less trouble about borrowing funds on their properties than Protestants. One does not have to look far for the cause \* of this. The splendid ecclesiastical machinery of the Catholic Church and its great possibilities as a revenue raiser, together with its particularity is giving attention to its business transactions and the its ousiness transactions and the holding of the fee of all its properties by its Bishops, put up a combination that, except in exceptional cases, can not be equalled by the Protestant church with its too frequent slipshod methods and independ Hence it is quite a common thin for Protestant officers of saving which many times enables them obtain a shade better rates. T tegrity of these loans is still ther attested by the fact that all the property of a diocese is practi-cally pledged to pay out every loan. Personal bonds from those interested in church loans are usually required to insure the working out of the mortgage debt."

### CHILDHOOD AILMENTS.

Most of the troubles that affect little ones may be traced to the stomach and bowels, and to the stomach and bowels, and if these are put right the child will get well and thrive well. Baby's Own Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles and all the other minor ailments of all the other mino. The babyhood and childhood. The Dabythood and childrood. The Tablits are easy to take and are guaranteed free from opi-ates. Mrs. H. Matthews, Can-field, Ont., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my lit-tle girl who had a weak stom-ach and was badly constipated. The Tablets cured hen of both The Tablets cured her of both troubles, and I really feel as if they had saved her life." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Oldest Bishop in U. S. Dead.

Head of Diocese of Louisville, Ky., For Forty-one Years.

Rt. Rev. William McCloskey, shop of the Diocese of Kentucky, and the oldest Catholic Bishop in the United States, both in years aird in point of continuous service, died on Sept. 17, in his eighty-sixth year. He had been the head of the diocese for forty or years. for forty-one years. He was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Nov. 10, ir. Brooklyn, N.Y., on Nov. 1 1823, and was educated at Mou St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., and upon completing the course there studied law. He subsequently entered St. Mary's Theological Seminary, where for six years he studied theology and philosophy, and was ordained in 1852.

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE.

The talents which he showed while serving as Director of the Theologi-cal Seminary won for him a reputa-tion as an accomplished teacher and cal Seminary won for him a reputation as an accomplished teacher and scholar, and when Pope Pius IX. established the American College, Rome, in 1859, he appointed Dr. McCloskey its first President. For the next eight years he prosecuted the work of this institution, making it a success and gaining a close relationship with the Holy Father, He visited the United States in 1865 in the interests of the college and was rewarded for his labors by securing a permanent endowment for the institution. Upon the death of Bishop Lavialle in 1868, Dr. McCloskey was chosen by the Pope to fill the vacarcy, and was consecrated Bishop of the See at Louisville in 1868.

Having gone back to Rome to set

ed Bishop of the See at Louisville in 1868.

Having gone back to Rome to settle the affairs of the American College, he returned to take up his duties at Louisville, where he found his diocese incumbered by debt, but by careful business he not only succeeded in raising it, but had also acquired much valuable church property, entirely unencumbered, and had made it a rule in the diocese that no debts should be contracted in church building before the necessary funds are collected to liquidate them. During the forty-one years that Bishop McCloskey was in charge of the diocese a number of churches and educational and religious institutions were built in that See under his direction. He also introduced various religious orders. The territory under his jurisdiction contained more than 169 priests, 113 churches, 3 colleges, 20 academies, 58 parochial schools and numerous charitable institutions. The Catholic population of the diocese in 1904 exceeded 100,000.

A young man in strictly modern dress rushed into a Pittsburg restaurant a few days ago and hurriedly asked:
"Do you serve lobsters here?"
To which the young maid replied:
"Yes, what will you have?"

# Catholicism and Medicine.

Jesuit Was First to Discover Sterilization by Heat.

No question in medicine during recent years has occupied so much space and thought and given rise to so much research and experiment as the origin, propagation and mode of communication of disease. The new questions have come in connection with the germ theory. That theory attributes the origin of disease to the presence of a minute microscopic organism called a bacteria or microbes. It is no longer a theory, as

now know beyond the shadow of a doubt that all contagious or communicable diseases are caused by animal and vegetable parasites. In the vast majority of cases the specific germ has been 'solated and thoroughly studied by inoculations, cultures, and with the aid of the microscops. These discoveries have placed the study of disease upon a scientific foundation, given bus a knowledge of organism infinitely small in size hitherto unsuspected, and have shown us the relations which such organisms have to out municable diseases are caused small in size hitherto unsuspected, and have shown us the relations which such organisms have to out organisms, and to the lower animals in health and in diseased conditions

For very many years lower organisms, both animal and vegetable, have been recognized as the efficient cause of maladies.

In the middle of 1700 many attents pointed to "onimalcules".

thors pointed to "animalcules" as the cause of contagion. Tinneaus, naturalist and botanist, taught the naturalist and rotainst, taught doctrines of animate contagion believed in during his epoch. Twas a long list of diseases were believed to be due to the vasion of parasitic organisms. Ther berculosis was supposed to be to asari, or worms, that had vaded the lungs. Itch, lep Itch. leprosy. smallpox, measles, plague, dysent-ery, cholera, anthrax or carbuncle were all held to be caused by mat-ters derived from lower organisms.

#### JESUIT'S DISCOVERY.

In 1765 Abbe Spallanzanni, a Jesuit of Reggia, in making a series of experiments in order to combat the theory of spontaneous generation of life, was the first observer to note the fact that heat applied to vessels and solútions rendered them stable, or in other words, entirely destroyed lower organisms, and no life developed if air was excluded. This was really the introduction of sterilization by heat. Surgeons and bacteriologists at present rely upon

sterilization by heat. Surgeons and bacteriologists at present rely upon heat entirely as a germicidal agent.

Disease of parasitic origin are tuberculosis, typhus and typhoid fevers, dysentery, cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, dengue, influenza, erysipelas, chicken-pox, tetanus, anthrax distributoria prosumenza. us, anthrax, diphtheria, pneumonia leprosy, relapsing fever, whooping cough, cancer, skin diseases.

tirely upon drugs in the treatment of maladies, even in acute ailments. The nursing and regulation of hygiene of the sick room must the result of treatment may depend even more upon these so-called minor considerations than it does upon the administration of drugs. treatment of chronic disease treatment of caronic alseases the best results follow the regulation of the patient's habits and mode of life, and in that debatable land, that region we do not like to call disease, yet is not health, due to personal habits, as the use of alcohol to be the same of the life to the later than the later tha personal habits, as the use of alco-hol, tobacco, excessive tea and cof-fee drinking, irregular food habits, absence of moral control, overwork, worry, emotional disturbances, un-healthy surroundings. Modes of re-lief other than medication are of the utmost importance.

That which is true of all other sciences is true of medicine—it is only an accumulation of facts concerning various phases of one universal creation. Man has only slowly grown wise: he hasn't originated much, only found out that which had already existed in the secret places where nature hides. Nature gives the bane and the antidote—the disease—and in the plants of the field, in the woods, the depths of the earth in the

plants of the field, in the woods, the depths of the earth in the rock-ribbed hills, in the sea, the air and the sunlight, the remedies. Almighty God has thus bountifully provided the necessary agents for the cure of maladies, but has left to the mind of man the knowledge of the use of these.

Attacks of cholera, and dysentery come quickly, there seldom being any warning of the visit. Remedial action must be taken just as quickly if the patient is to be spared great suffering and permanent injure to the lining of the membranes of the bowels. The readiest preparation for the purpose is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It can, be got at small cost at any drug store or general dealer's, and it will afford relief before a doctor can be called.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District. and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Wenceslas alias Ernest David, contractor puinter, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff. vs. The said Wenceslas alias Ernest David, of the same place, Defendant.

An action for separation as te property has been instituted by the Plaintiff on the 24th of August.

ROY & RAYMOND, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

### Books Received.

"THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

Mr. John J. Carroll, Chicago, Ill., has sent us a Gaelic rendering of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," and a scholar competent to deal with the pamphlet speaks very favorably, indeed, of it and its translator. As Mr. Carroll recalls, "the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was written, perhaps, thirty-eight years after the great battle of Clontarf, approximately the year of Our Lord one thousand and forty-eight. Mr. Carroll has subjoined an English translation of the Rubaiyat by the eccentric, unfortunate, but talented Edward Fitzgerald (1809-1883). By some learned critics his rendering eccentric, unfortunate, but Edward Fitzgerald (1808 By some learned critics his r is considered not short of is considered not short of marvel-lous. It was in 1859 that he gave his translation to the world of those famous quatrains of Omar Khayyam, the astronomer-poet of Of the translation

on wrote:

"A golden Eastern lay,
Than which I know no version done
In English more divinely well."

Mr. Carroll deserves great praise on his part. His pamphlet is a living proof that the Gaelic revival is still with us and with us strongly and successfully. The pamphlet comes from the press of J. J. Collins' Sons, 161 S. Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill.

#### Irish-Eskimos.

One of the most experienced inter-One of the most experienced interpreters of the Eskimo tribes is of Irish descent, says the Pittsburg Observer. He was born on the coast of Labrador and is a son of one of the Hudson Bay Co.'s employes. This man gave information of much val. ue to Dr. Cook before the latter left for his successful trip to the North for his successful trip to the North

It is a peculiar fact that nearly all the Eskimos you find who speak English, speak with an Irish accent. They learned the language from the Hudson Bay men, who were nearly all Irish

No doubt it was the Irish who discovered the Pole with mos who discovered the Fole with Dr. Cook. For years it has been a trite saying. "You will find the Irishman everywhere—if the North Pole was discovered tomorrow he would be there."

### Priest-Editor Honored.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of The thirty-seventh anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Rev. William McMahon, the able and scholarly editor of The Catholic Universe of Cleveland, was recently celebrated by 150 of his parishioners receiving holy communion at the six o'clock Mass, and the presentation to him of a new set of vestr He has been indentified with Bridget's church in Cleveland more than thirty years.

### MODERN POPULARITY.

Grubb.—"I hear your last novel has already appeared in its sixth edition. How did you manage to become so phenomenally popular?"

Scrubb.—"Very simple. I put a personal in the papers saying that I was looking for a wife who is something like the heroine of my novel. Within two days the first edition was sold out,"

A Remedy for Bilious Headache.—
To those subject to bilious headache, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the pains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at some time subject to billousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

# Covans Cocoa

Let the children drink all they want. Health-ful, nutritious, delight-

Absolutely pure. That rich chocolate flavor. Very economical.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto. 88

Oshawa Fit for the finest but Rttle enough. Rode Met & I Two thousand designations of the state PEDLAR People of Oshaws GERMAN

HURSDAY, SEP

THEIR RECO

The Catholics and of every ot debt of gratito of Germany for tical demonstra which can be at those with the face of the control of the can be at those when he proudly and the control of the can be at the control of the can be at the can be

scientiously. A the war upon seemed about to side of the iron GERMAN The affairs of The affairs of many were in worse, condition France to-day, tholics, not convain and inerresolved upon

resolved upon whole strength spiritual mothe did leadership other able lead work of organ ged in it until their forces in that the SDO that the spo May laws had wishes. Bism that the wishes. Bism ossa, and, as tholic measure: the statute boo When the att Church the ob state was ina state was ina Catholics were votes, which fifty-eight dep That was a f Three years le million Catholi their ballots in ing ninety-one ing ninety-one tion, for which to have a gening but a million the high water tholic endeavor. Church. In the present centure million eight is the last general. the last generater of 1907, Ged 107 of the Geichstag. To balance of pow between the oparties. Whilst to champion to

champion th of the Church, of the Church, a political fact selves thoroug therland. The solid phalanx socialism and successful, wou rable injury up UNITY As one conterected made one cannot he

tion, why cam has made the brother; so f among Cathol it had existed ceaus and Bri Suffered Tongue

From Li

A lazy, slow affliction, as it whole system, cours, water Tongue, Sick Sallow Complex, the bile, which towels, and le instead, thus of Milburn's La late the flow of the bowels, an purify the live Swan River, mor from liver troud of medicine, bu I got Milburn's not praise them have done for I Milburn's La Milburn's La Milburn's La Milburn's La Milburn's La Milburn's La Milburn's Milburn's Milburn's La Milburn's Mi