

You Can Buy **BEST FOR WASH DAY.**

BEST FOR EVERY DAY.

of any Grocer

Our Boys And Girls.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

'Tis by Christian education
That the spirit of a nation
Will develop animation,
And grow strong;
Can there be a better token,
Where the law divine is spoken,
Than to seldom see it broken
By a wrong?

We note a country's waning
By its lack of moral training,
While its scoffers are disdainful
The true God;
What's the human now sophistic
With a doctrine atheistic
In the mirror of the mystic
But a clod.

Sure the hand of desolation
Will impel the subjugation
Of the sordid population
Who proclaim—
That death is no transition
It but ends our lowly mission—
To no higher acquisition
Should we aim.

'Tis thus in history's pages,
Through the current of the ages,
Lands in brightest stages
Have declined,
Their maidens' honor faded
Their sons became degraded
And reclined.
In depths of vice they waded

The ship of state is stable
When 'tis moored by heaven's cable,
And the pilot is thus able
To repose;
But reject God's erudition,
Hunt the pastor from the mission
What a demon ebullition
Will disclose!

Oh, man! What'er your station,
Shun the demon agitation
For a goddess education
In your age;
Promote the queen of science,
Give to her rules compliance,
She is the true reliance
Of the sage.

P. J. LEITCH.

MANNERS.—Manners may be either a revealer or a concealer of the true, mental or moral condition of a man. When adopted as a veil to hide what is there, however ingenious the artifice, the beauty and grace of truly fine manners cannot be reached. Your manner of sitting at table, your way of eating, your conversation all these are tests of your manners. Manners make the man or woman. Little words as "thanks," "excuse me" count more than high flown and far-fetched terms. Remember will stand for you when friends perhaps will have deserted you. All were imitations of them, where they do not exist, soon become transparent.

THE BEST DAY.—Do our young folks know the meaning of "Best Day?" Some may think that the "Best Day" for them is the day they had lots of fun, romping around the country or picnicking away in some cool secluded place. But still they are wrong. The day that they leave aside their own pleasures and give a thought to the many suffering in hospitals, and those weighed down with sorrow and trouble and try to solace and comfort them in some way, then is that day "Best," because the blessing of kindly deeds will add joy to the weary sufferer, consolation to those in sorrow, and a certain satisfaction follows which lights up the pathway of the doer and makes him feel happy, for his or her to-morrow is golden.

CHOOSING FRIENDS.—Knowing the influence over our characters and prospects which friends must exert, we should be cautious whom we select to stand to us in so close a relation. Let us have for our friend

one who makes others, not self the chief consideration—one who is manly in all things, fervent in spirit, noble in action, and honest in all things.

TALL GIRLS AND SHORT GIRLS.—"You're not tall enough, Nellie," said the superintendent of the department store who had been spending a few days of his vacation with cousins in the country. "If I put you into our cloak department, where you would have to be pulling and holding and reaching up all day, your arms would be ready to drop off at night."

"We have to employ six-footers, or women who are near that height, in the cloak department, and tall girls are always chosen for the tailoring, millinery, ready-made dresses, corset and skirt departments. They must be large and must have good figures, so that the clothing they try on may look well to a customer; and they must be strong, because the work of fitting a customer calls for a good deal of lifting and stretching."

"You want a place at a counter," the superintendent went on, "say the dress goods or white goods departments, where customers are likely to sit down while they are being waited upon. That's where you would have the advantage over a tall girl, for there is a good deal of stooping over to be done, and a tall girl would soon get a 'crick' in her back."

"Perhaps the glove counter would suit you better still. You play the piano, don't you? That means that you are strong in the hands and have good fingers. When you come to try six or eight pairs of gloves on a customer before she is fitted, you'll find that the piano that strengthened your hands did you a very good turn."

"No, we don't make any special effort to find pretty girls for saleswomen in any of these positions. Show me a quiet girl, with pleasing manners and an 'even' disposition, and I'll employ her in preference to a beauty. If she's a short girl I won't put her in the cloak department, and if she's a tall girl I won't let her go behind the glove counter—and from what I've told you, you can see that I shall be acting in her interests as well as our own—but I'll try to find her a place where she will be both comfortable and useful."

HOT WEATHER AILMENTS.

Careful Mothers Should Keep at Hand the Means to Check Ailments that Otherwise May Prove Fatal.

When the weather is hot the sands of the little life are apt to glide away before you know it. You can't watch the little one too carefully at this period. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera infantum and disorders of the stomach are alarmingly frequent during the hot moist weather of the summer months. At the first sign of any of these, or any of the other ailments that afflict little ones, give Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets will speedily relieve and promptly cure all hot weather ailments. Keep them in the house—their prompt use may save a precious little life. Mrs. Herbert Burnham, Smith's Falls, Ont., says:—"When my eldest child was six weeks old he had an attack of cholera infantum and was at death's door. My doctor advised me to use Baby's Own Tablets, and in twenty-four hours baby was better; the vomiting and purging ceased and he regained strength rapidly. I have used the Tablets for other ailments of children since and always with the happiest results. I can sincerely recommend them to mothers as a medicine that should always be kept in the house."

Little ones thrive, are good natured and grow plump and rosy in homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used. Children take them as readily as candy, and crushed to a powder they can be given to the youngest infant with the best of results. Sold at drug stores or you can get them post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

Lessons and Examples.

ABOUT DIRECTORS.—The recent trial of the directors of a Prussian Mortgage Bank and other corporations associated with it, and their conviction and imprisonment contains a lesson to those whose pride leads them to undertake duties for which they are not fitted either by training or experience. The sentences imposed in the above cases were from one to six years' imprisonment with fines varying from \$250 to \$4,000.

ABOUT WILLS.—It is natural to expect that the average man and woman should display reasonable caution in disposing of the worldly goods either earned by them or bequeathed to them during their lives. But it is on the other hand unnatural for people to spend the declining years of their lives in devising ways and means to secure the investment of their savings for long years after they have departed and in doing so deprive their flesh and blood of the privileges which they had enjoyed themselves. If the story of the preliminaries in connection with making of wills were published it would reveal a sad picture of the weakness and frailty of humanity not alone in those making wills, but also in relations and friends whose advice had been sought in the matter. We have known of instances where Catholics of well known piety—"pillars of the Church"—than whom no person should be more impressed with the fallibility of humanity, to dispose of their means in a manner which showed little confidence in their children. People who are so fond of locking up their means for two generations are more to be pitied than condemned. They are willing to allow their children wants to be supplied by strangers to whom they have entrusted the worldly goods in which they had centred so much of their thoughts during life.

An exchange says:—Life belongs to the living. So does property. It is not right that the dead should, from their graves, unjustly direct the possession of anything above ground. A Minnesota court has just quashed a will whereby a man ordered that his money should be burned. He wanted to prevent any of his relatives from getting any of it. He had no patriotic idea to benefit the national treasury. He was simply giving way to malice. The court set aside his ill will.

ABOUT WRITING.—If some of our correspondents would carefully read the following little paragraph and take the lesson it contains to heart, they would make the lives of compositors a little more pleasant. It is as follows:—

"A fly had fallen into the ink-well of a certain author who writes a very bad and a very inky hand. The writer's little boy rescued the unhappy insect and dropped him on a piece of paper. After watching him intently for a while, he called to his mother: 'Here's a fly, mamma, that writes just like papa.'"

A PRACTICAL WAY.—We rejoice to see the formation in Ireland of a body called the "Irish Concert Party," established, so its announcement reads, "to create and foster amongst Irishmen a love for the songs of their own land, its music and traditions, dances, etc., and assist in stemming the tide of Angli-

zation by supplanting the musical vulgarities and idiotic coon songs with the best selections from our own music and language." Such a movement among the Irish in this country is sadly needed.

CHANGE OF OLD SPIRIT.—Speaking of the gradual disappearance of intolerance of Catholics in England, Mgr. Canon, V. G., at Bradford, said:—

"Not so very long ago in this country of ours, which was once called the 'Garden of God's Church,' it was deemed by law as high treason for a Catholic to profess or practice his religion. Our priests were outlawed, and when they ventured into their country to keep alive the faith in the hearts of the remaining faithful and to minister to them the helps and consolations of our holy religion, it was at the peril of their lives. . . . Myself a priest of fifty-three years standing, I have spent thirty-seven years in this town, where in the penal days there was not a single priest. And now there are sixteen of us!—not hunted to death, but respected, and enjoying full liberty under the law in the exercise of our sacerdotal duties; not under the ban of a wicked law which would have sent us to the gallows, but protected under the authority of the King and the laws of the land; protected not merely in the streets and in our homes, but at the bedside of the dying Catholic while administering to him the last rites of Holy Church; in the Church itself, and even at the altar while offering the Adorable Sacrifice which a lingering remnant of the penal laws still stigmatizes as idolatry."

VICTIMS OF FORTUNE-TELLERS

Under the caption, "More Victims of the Clairvoyants," the Boston "Pilot" says:—

It is said of Herbert E. Hill, the wretched young man who took his sister's life and attempted his mother's, in the Roxbury district, Boston, last week, that he had visited a clairvoyant and her predictions of his own speedy death had unhinged an already weak mind. It was evidently a swift transition in his morbid fancy from the thought of his own to that of others' death.

His known unbalanced condition, and the testimony of life-time friends and neighbors to its long standing, will doubtless send him to an insane hospital instead of to the electric chair. But the miserable fraud who wrought upon his sick mind will go scot free. We have many and stringent laws in Massachusetts—the most statute-ridden State in the Union—against trivial offences; but none against the fortune-teller who too often combines another wicked avocation with her pretended reading of futurity.

A few months ago we noted the case of a young woman in Philadelphia driven into a maniac's cell, and another in Cleveland into a suicide's grave by members of this evil craft; and here in Boston four lives will probably pay the penalty of a pretended satisfaction of the craving for forbidden knowledge.

Is there no way of promoting the young, the hare-brained and the ignorant against these dangerous impostors?

WANTED.

WANTED.—Teacher for Catholic High School, Montreal. Must be strong in mathematics. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to the Principal, Catholic High School, Belmont Park, Montreal.

ABOUT PANAMA HATS.

To the young—and some old men—whose luxurious tastes and fastidious inclinations make them slaves to the fads of fashion it may not be amiss to reproduce the following article from an American journal concerning "Panama Hats," a head-gear which is much worn at present in Montreal by the class hereinbefore mentioned:—

In the first place, they are not made in Panama, nor is the Alpine shape that is popular in America seen in Southern countries. The term Panama was taken as a convenient name from the fact that most of the hats made in Peru and Ecuador find their way to Guayaquil, whence they are shipped to Panama, and after crossing the isthmus, are shipped here from Colon. Even this is not true of the hats made in Colombia, many of which are shipped from Cartagena or Savanilla and have never touched Panama at all. We have a parallel case in the term Maracaibo coffee. The coffee is grown in the interior and derives its name simply from the port from which it is shipped. The plant from which the hat is made is not generally understood. We have seen it variously referred to as "a species of cane," "a weed," "a grass," etc. How very vague is the last term will be appreciated when one considers that botanists recognize no less than five thousand distinct species of grass. It is a sort of palm in appearance and is commonly called the Panama hat palm, although botanists do not group it under the head of palms, classifying it under the name cyclantheae. The botanical name of the particular species with which we are concerned, and which is here pictured, is carludivia palmata. The South American natives call it Palma de Pina. It is indigenous to parts of Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Brazil and Central America.

With Panama hats in such unprecedented demand as they are this season, it is not surprising that much has been written concerning them that is not correct. It has been said that they are woven under water. The statements that Panama hats are woven under water or that the very fine ones are woven only by candlelight, are characterized as incorrect by a man who has all his life been engaged as a first hand in the Panama hat trade, and who has not only seen the hats made, but has made Panama hats himself. The method of preparing the straw is as follows:—Young plants, not over four or five feet in height, are used for this purpose. Only the leaves that are young, stiff and in prime condition can be used. These are split into narrow strips by the native, who, for this purpose, uses his finger-nails. What we shall call the rounding, for want of a better name, is accomplished by the deft-fingered native, aided by the natural tendency of the strip to curl. The strip is rolled from each of its two edges toward its middle, and thus is formed, ready for plaiting into a hat body, that excellent straw with no raw edges and which is deceptively like a cylinder.

The great market and distributing point for Panama hats is Havana, and it is an interesting and curious fact that most of the Panama hats sold in New York go from South America to Havana, via the United States in transit. This is because of the fact that the steamers do not deviate from their regular routes. Recently, however, some shipments of hats have been landed in the United States without going to Havana and then back again.

The Alpine shape, so popular in the United States, is not seen in Havana nor South American countries. One shape, that is typical in these countries, is a very high-grade Monte Christi hat, such as retails for \$100.

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best interests, they would
powerful Catholic papers in
work."

NOTES

HOSPITAL FOR IN
A pastoral letter from
Archbishop Bruchesi,
of the proposed hospital,
able to which he has
drawn attention, was
churches of the archdioc-

day last.
"When we beheld," said
bishop, "sick persons
suffer for the remainder
of the proposed hospital,
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