

Manitou Beach

MANITOU BEACH LINE.

Opened for the Season and its Summer Schedule is now in effect.

No expense has been spared to improve the service and increase the safety of the Manitou Beach Line. Among the principal improvements are a new feed wire, to distribute the power where needed at a cost of about \$10,000 and an increase in the power plant of 400 horse power, making 750 horse power in all at the disposal of the line. The tracks have been bonded by a new process, to prevent the escape of power. The roadbed has been put in excellent condition and the trestles have been thoroughly overhauled. The company has ten new cars, making twenty-four open cars in all. The old cars have been painted and put in fine trim.

Manitou Beach Hotel and grounds the objective point of the line, will be lighted by electricity and the lawn and shrubs are more beautiful than ever. The Hotel, which is one of the largest and finest hotels on Lake Ontario, will open for the season on June 18th. It has been entirely refurbished and refitted. Only the best trade will be catered to, with the assurance that it will receive service that is unexcelled by that of any hotel on Lake Ontario, and will be of the same order as that given to the public when Matthew and Servis were proprietors of this famous hostelry.

The hotel is lighted by electricity throughout and has running water in all the toilet and bath rooms and has every modern convenience. All the rooms are large and airy and well lighted and are so arranged that several can be turned into a suite. Every provision possible has been made for the comfort and safety of its patrons.

An experienced chef, who has a reputation for knowing how to cook good things, has been engaged by Mr. Fred Odenbach, the proprietor and owner. Meals a la carte will be served in the spacious dining room and on the veranda, thus enabling one to enjoy an excellent repast while enjoying the magnificent view. Reservations are now being made and application for accommodations should be made early to the owner and proprietor. The Manitou Beach Hotel is an ideal family resort, it is near and accessible to the city and yet away from the noisy crowds. Its location is unequalled. After July 1st an orchestra will be in attendance during meal hours and will play for dancing.

The pavilions, which are free to picnics, are being prepared for the summer's business. They have a seating capacity of about one thousand people. The ball grounds are being rolled and leveled and better held for athletic sports, dress parades and ball games. Fred Odenbach is owner and proprietor. The Elmheart Hotel at Manitou

Beach will again be run by Weidman & O'Loughlin and is open for the season.

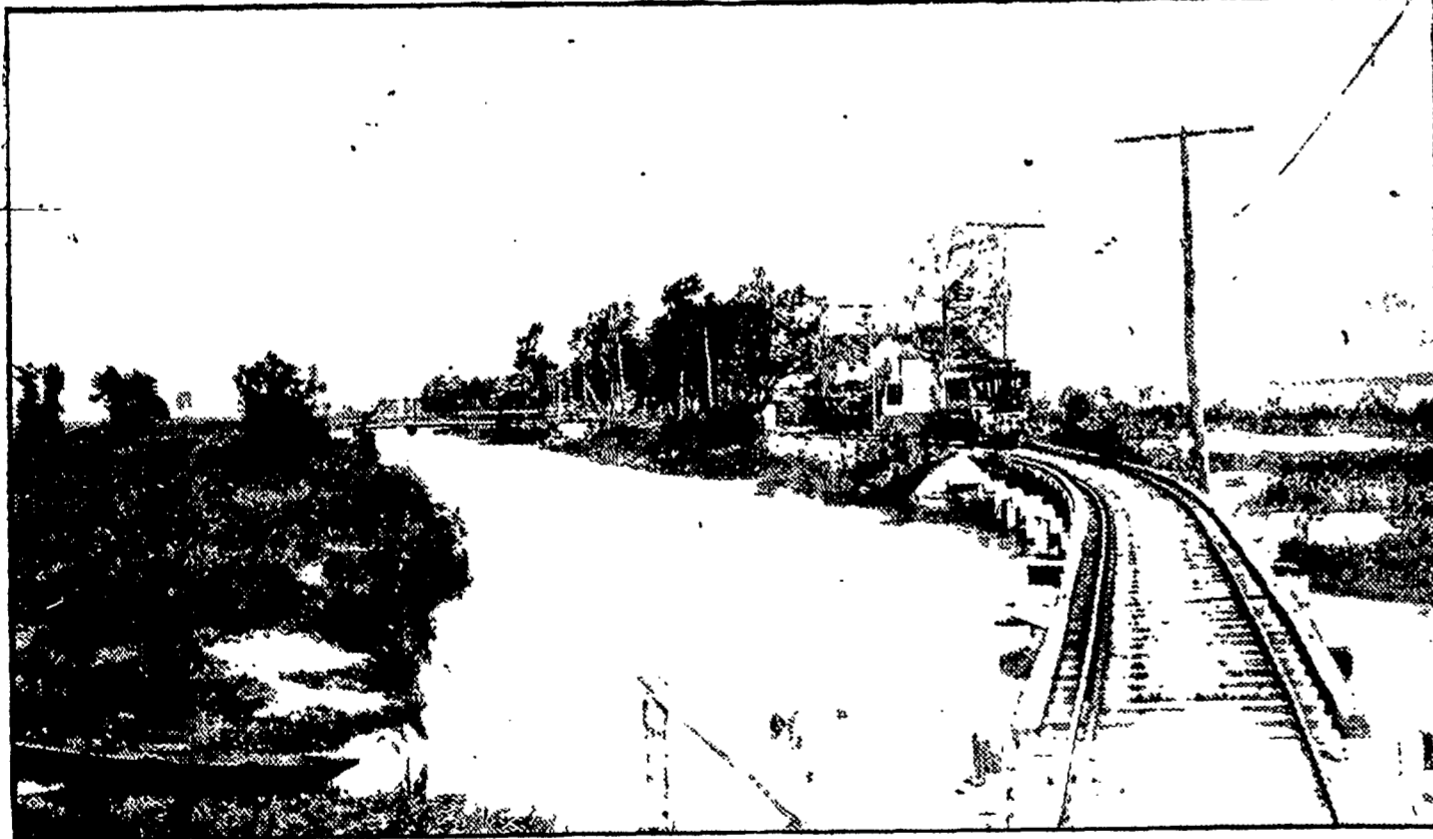
All the hotels along the line have been improved and are open for the season. The Island Cottage has been enlarged, making it twice its former size. This resort also has a beautiful grove, open pavilions for picnics and excellent ball grounds. Grand View Beach is prepared to take care of large crowds.

The Manitou Beach line's tracks run along the Ontario shore for eight miles, affording a refreshing and invigorating ride to the famous hunting and fishing grounds of the Indians who inhabited these regions ages ago. Many camping and tenting parties will take advantage of the free tenting privileges along the Manitou Beach line. It has undergone quite a building boom and many new cottages and club houses have erected.

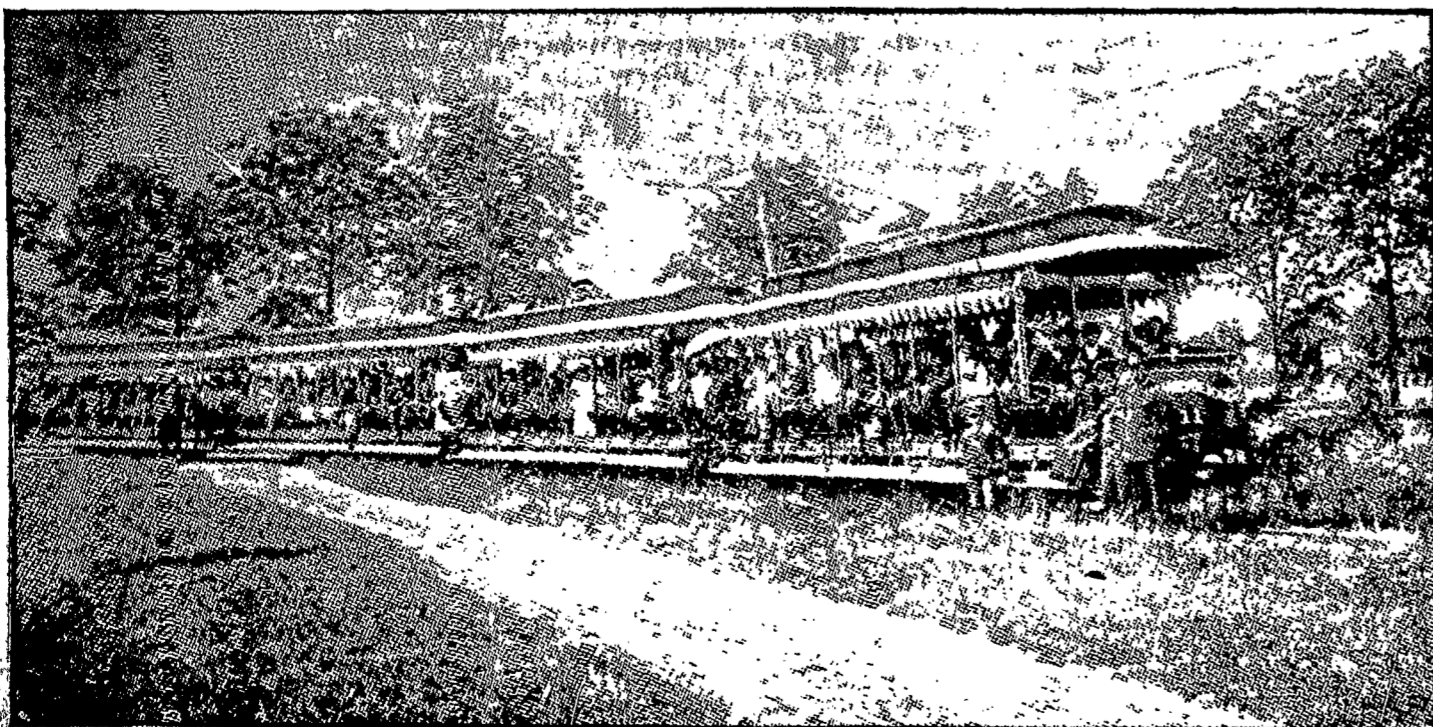
Many excursions and picnics have already been booked by E. C. Roesser, the advertising and excursion manager.

The fare via the New York Central is the same as in former years, 30 cents round trip, 20 cents half fare, including admission to Ontario Beach Park.

Good Fishing and Fine Boating along the Manitou Beach Line. Bait supplied at the hotels. Round trip rate by New York Central, 30 cents, half fare 20 cents.



Along the Line of Manitou Beach



Manitou Beach Train

SOCIAL IDEAS IN RUSSIA

Theatres and Concert Halls For Factory Employees.

SCHOOLS AND NURSERY

Many Points for Us to Learn From Movements of Industrial Improvement in Russia.

It will surprise many readers to learn that there are points in the social and industrial welfare movement for which democratic America may look up to autocratic Russia. That such is the case Dr. William H. Tolman, head of the American Institute of Social Service, indicates in his leading article in the May number of the institute's official publication, Social Service.

For instance, at Popoff's factory, not far from Moscow, there is a popular theatre with accommodations for some 700. The plays are given from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening of fete days in summer and winter. There is no stock company, the rules being filled by the clerks and workmen. Each play costs ordinarily \$64.50, but the admission is free. The company chooses the plays, and those found to be most preferred are by two Russian authors, while Mollers comes third. In addition to the theatricals, readings are given in the same building every Sunday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock from works approved by the Minister of Public Instruction.

Musical evenings are also furnished by an orchestra and a chorus composed exclusively of the workmen in the factory. A tea-room was opened in 1895 which contains an organ, a stereoscope, a billiard table and other games, also papers and magazines selected from a special catalogue of books permitted to be read by the people. Admission to the room is free, not only for the workmen but others.

At the Norky Manufactory a number of Russia's industrial welfare movements is to be studied. Readings are to be given each Sunday from October to Easter. Each session is divided into two parts, the first concerned with religious or moral works, the second, classic works. The space of three years is allotted to Russian history with illustration of notable events by means of lantern slides.

Still further example of Russian progress in this direction is to be seen at another factory where lectures are given every Sunday and fete day by religious teachers or technical engineers.

Vladimir F. Gnesin writes for the same number of Social Service concerning the great Jaroslavl Mill in Russia, founded in 1871. Peter the Great besides social welfare arrangements such as Dr. Tolman describes, the company running these mills provides a nursery for the care of infants whose mothers are obliged to go out to work. For children of five to ten years there is a kindergarten, attended daily by about seven hundred boys and girls and for still older children of employees there are several schools in which physical culture and, for the girls, needlework are taught, besides the usual school subjects.

A society founded in 1897 in St. Petersburg was the first attempt in Russia to aid girls of the working classes in their hard struggle for life.

The activity of this society manifests itself particularly in Sunday assemblies, which give young women the possibility of passing their time on this day profitably, sensibly and agreeably. Moral instruction is given by a priest and there are simple lectures on history, geography, hygiene and art, the talks being always illustrated with lantern pictures.

The society has established two boarding-houses, one receiving some forty girls and the other about a hundred. On the payment of \$2.50 a month the working girl may have a bed in a dormitory, a little wardrobe, with the privilege of the parlor and a commodious kitchen, with cooking utensils.

Prince Pu Lun of China, accompanied by Otto Mathl, of St. Louis, the distinguished foreigner, heir to the throne of China, is shown



enjoying a ride on a steam launch at the World's Fair.

The St. Louis Stamps. The Louisiana Purchase stamps are very beautiful, though not, according to some of the best judges, of quite so distinctive a character as the Columbian, Omaha or Buffalo issues. No country in the world approaches the United States in stamp-making. One of the chiefs in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing says that all the sheets of this "commemorative series of 1904" were microscopically examined after coming off! and if even a pin point of a flaw or blemish was discovered the sheet was at once burned up, holus bolus. The same care is observed in making our common, everyday adhesives.

Jewelry Novelties.

The animal kingdom continues to figure among the novelties brought out in jewelry. A tiny prancing steed, studded all over with seed pearls and with trappings of blue enamel serves as a charm, a scorpion whose legs are gold body pearl and eyes rubies is mounted for a scarf pin, horses and dogs heads with jeweled eyes, are among the charms, and a novel brooch is a wren, formed of mother of pearl, the head and neck set with diamonds, the eyes composed of rubies. While animal jewelry can scarcely be accounted among things artistic, there is doubtless a considerable number of purchasers who find it to their taste. Some of the really beautiful pieces of jewelry are to be found among the art nouveau designs of tinted gold and enamel with precious or semi-precious stones introduced. The stones are added to contribute to the effect of the work, and not merely for glitter and display. The turquoise opal and emerald matrix are much in vogue and compose some handsomely set brooches and belt pins. Baroque pearls appear in all sorts of jewelry. A stunning necklace is made up entirely of these pearls held together with gold links. Another, somewhat similar has the pearls at close intervals on a slender gold chain. A bracelet novelty shows a fine turning vine in green enamel connecting a row of turquoise—the size of small peas with here and there a little river pearl.

A Japanese Butterfly.

The butterfly here represented is manufactured out of a clothes pin and a Japanese handkerchief. They are very showy and effective in decorating Christmas trees, and look pretty when fastened on some high point in any room. To make one separate the peg nearly to the head, fasten pieces



of gilt securely in the head to imitate the feelers, paint the peg black. Select a handkerchief of gorgeous colors, draw it between the peg close up to the head. The wings are formed by drawing a pin on the sides, kept in place by a black thread tied around its body. A piece of white is fastened around the body to attach it to the tree.

To Obtain a Slim Waist.

It is not to be plump, but to be plump in the wrong place is misery. French women, though they get quite rounded out, have their reluctance located properly, owing to the training of their figures from girlhood. The best thing for a woman to do when she has allowed her form to get out of form, is to regain it by taking gymnasium training of some kind—fencing, or clubs, or dumbbells. In the modern gymnasium there is such an apparatus for the waist, two great ropes from the ceiling terminate in a pair of padded metal rings, into which you slip your arms, and then, poising your toes permanently for the time being within the central disc on the floor, you swing yourself round and round in a circle, making your toes the pivot. It is splendid for indigestion, this apparatus, and for one's condition generally, as well as one's figure. The action comes greatly from the waist, which should be the strongest part of the body and which by no means implies the thickest. The waist should be firm and, in reason, slight.

A Tip for Travelers.

It is no longer deemed correct to start on a journey wearing a shabby old gown or hat. All the world goes traveling nowadays, and, furthermore, there is no real reason, in these days when there is so much luxury about the way we travel, that a woman should not dress herself as becomingly when starting off for a journey as when starting off for a day in town.

For this purpose, silk gowns are immensely fashionable, made with the long coat. But taffeta is not so cool as India silk or figured foulard, so it is fortunate that both are popular.

These gowns are best when made simple, and if embroidered or lace collar, cuffs and tie are worn, they are extremely smart and becoming.

Plain blue, or pongee in its natural color, are the most fashionable shades, and they do not show the dust so quickly.

The Uses of Salt.

Plain table salt is an article that is useful in many ways besides that of flavoring food. It is very beneficial for bathing tired or weak eyes and a pinch in warm water will cure the inflammation that comes from overwork or from being in the wind. A little salt should occasionally be placed in the water with which the teeth are washed, as it helps to harden the gums. When used as a gargle it cures sore throat. It is a disinfectant and cures many slight ailments.

Bad Lamp Shades.

Even lamps have taken to decking themselves out in heads. The prettiest sort of an illuminating apparatus has a flat shade of bronze green glass beads, six or eight inches deep. The lamp itself is bronze green and gold metal. The effect of the glass drops is singularly beautiful. Little beads they are, just such as the summer girl makes her bag and chain with.

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Illustration on left is full size of Ladies' style, on right, Gentlemen's style.

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