

The Home Circle.

Warning to Parents. Father Gilman of St. Paul's, recently preached as follows: He referred to the fact that no decent girl of the age of fourteen up to twenty, if she permits her duty, should be seen on the streets after eight o'clock in the evening.

A girl of eighteen is much more sophisticated than her mother of 30 that the office of a chaperon for her is called. The young man does not desire to have their parents around. They to have them in every manner. Consequently many of the parents are entirely ignorant of the manner of human beings with whom their daughters associate.

The New Woman Outdone. The Dublin Freeman's Journal says: The New Woman is evidently becoming newer even in America. According to a New York paper which is called the Good-fellow girl has arrived.

With the Children. A TOUCHING INCIDENT. The still form of a little boy lay in a coffin surrounded by mourning friends.

They Look at the Boy's Hands. The boy in search of a job turned up at supper time at his sister's house, looking rather disconsolate.

Scattering Deeds of Kindness. "That's a Canadian dime. I can't take that," said the postoffice clerk. The child looked at the rejected coin and then at the unstamped letter perplexed.

Our Native Herbs Tablets. Cool the blood, keep the vital organs fortified against summer ailments.

thought after all, but it was a fact that children had just killed their father. He was a man who had just killed his father.

High School Entrance Literature.

The Death of Paul Dombey.

INTRODUCTORY.—This is an extract from "Dombey and Son," by Charles Dickens, one of the most popular of English novelists. Dombey was a wealthy London merchant, whose chief ambition was in his only son, Paul, in whom all his hopes and affection were centred.

PURPOSE.—Give this in your own words after reading the extract and the introduction. What more should it include than is given in the title?

PLANNING.—We have a picture of Paul, patient in his sickness, watching the shadows and noting all the sounds at the office, the periods of the day—morning, evening, night, early morning, full day—planning the scenes they represent, and mingling with them his fancy of the rushing stream.

PRELIMINARY STUDY.—How did Paul mark the time (a) by day, (b) by night? What was his chief trouble? What did the lives of his mother and father mean to him? Without telling us in words, how has the author shown clearly that Paul was a lovable child? What other traits of character does he exhibit? Give the meaning of "tranquilly, rustling, quivered, reflection, tendency, inebriously radiant, ornament, scroll, immortality, estranged."

CLASS STUDY.—"Quite... went." Evidently Paul had no great wish or hope to get well and strong. What that is, and how it is, in this paragraph marks him different from his mother and father? "Quivered." Why? (Note rustling blinds.) "Like golden water." Bring out the points of this comparison.

Reflections on the text. What reflections? Why did it "die away"? "Gloom... wall." What is the gain in this description from saying "darkness came on gradually"? Notice "creeping up" and explain. "Precious stars." An instance of thoughts beyond his years. Why does he so describe the stars? "River... city." The Thames flowing through London, justly great. "Black... look." Though this is an ordinary appearance of the river in the evening, Paul's mind is so intent that we are made to feel his want of hope and of joy in life.

"Hollow distance." The few sounds would reach more since the streets were empty then. "But little difference in meaning; the two were perhaps used to add emphasis. "He cried out." What would this cry imply? "A dream." What was his dream? See two preceding sentences. "Smiled," since his trouble was only a dream and he was happy with his dear sister. "Pictured! He saw." The second expression is much stronger. In what sense is it so? "High... sky." These would be about the first objects visible in the early dawn. Notice that his pictures are all of city life, that with which he was so familiar. "Reviving, waking, starting into life." The expressions increasing in force. "River glistening." In contrast with its appearance at night. "Showing his great thoughtfulness and kindness; nothing would so please his proud father as Paul's recovery. Note also his answering for himself. "Flush of the day." Explain. "Again, wall." Note reference on previous page. There it was "like golden water"; here it is simply "golden water." Why this change? "This... said." What does this seeming indifference show? "Not afraid." Ever not afraid to die; or not afraid of the doctor, because he had been at his mother's deathbed. "She must... die." See introduction. "Greater... that." What was Paul's dearest wish? "The river... mind." This fancy of the running river had got firm hold of his mind, and had become a sort of delirium. The careful reading of this and the following paragraphs will show what the river symbolizes. "Are... you." What does this show of his affection for his father?

"He saw... names." He was no longer delirious, not suffering from the effects of his washing; his mind was again bright and clear as often happens just before death. "Resounding... hall." Testifying his loving welcome. "By sickness, though sometimes also that there had been an absence of loving care. His father was proud and ambitious, but not tender and loving. "Golden... in." This deathbed scene, with the golden light shining on the brother and sister, suggests a happy eternity for Paul. "I hear... so." The sound of the ocean dashing against the shore had made a very deep impression on Paul, but he could not make out whether it was a "brilliant greeting" or "a warning that calls away." It was much puzzled, too, to know what was far beyond the ocean. "Motion... rest." At school Paul, speaking to one of his companions, had said, "I have had bottled to me water for a long time. I looked out. There was a boat over there, a boat with a sail in the full light of the moon. It went away into the distance, and what do you think it seemed to do. It seemed to beckon me to come. It was this when he was speaking about death. "How... rushes." This bright, attractive picture which his imagination paints is intended to make us feel that a bright, happy prospect is opening before Paul as death draws near. "Boat... sea." What does the sea represent? Read The Steam of Life. "Gilding smoothly on." All disturbing cares of life were over and peace was come. "Who... bank!" The answer is given in the second paragraph. The whole of this paragraph gives, as in his own words, Paul's fancy or imagination. "He... prayers." This he was moved to do because of the vision he saw standing on the bank. What feeling caused him to do this? "Mamma... face." He had never seen his mother, but this represents a vision of her welcoming him to heaven. "The print... enough." At the boarding school two pictures had greatly impressed him; one of these was of our Lord, "with a light about his face, mild and merciful, pointing upwards." "Golden ripple." As before explained, this is in keeping with the picture of Paul's happy death, perhaps suggested as a reflection from the Golden City, the New Jerusalem. "Nothing... room." In the presence of death, and as it impressed by the beautiful vision seen and told by the dying boy, all were deeply affected, awed into silence. "Come... garments." When our first parents fell from innocence they felt shame and were moved to clothe themselves with fig leaves and to hide themselves from God. Death came as the punishment for their sin. "Our... course." Say this in your own words. "Wide... scroll." The end of the world. Firmament implies the universe; justify "wide." Anciently, books were not in the present form, but were unrolled, and were rolled up to be closed. Bring out the points of this comparison. "See it." Death. This may mean, all who look upon one dying, or else all who die. "Olden... immortality." Show how this is older than death. Explain why we should thank God for this. "Look... ocean." Explained by reference to Paul's death. What looked upon him then? If "Dombey" means the spirits of young and innocent children may welcome us, "angels" is not the right word. "Us" means older people who have lost the innocence of childhood. Show that this would imply a happy eternity for "us." "Regards... estranged." Their regards might be estranged because we are stained with sin, not innocent as they are. Give this phrase in your own words. "Swift... ocean." The comparison is continued. Justify "swift," emphasize "us."

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