## THE HOME CIRCLE

**\$**}

AT REST.
They are at reat.;
We may not stir the heaven of their

repose With loud-voiced grief or passionate request, On selfish plant for those Who in the mountain grots of Eden

And hear the fourfold river, as it hurries by

They hear it sweep In distance down the dark and savage But they at eddying pool or current

deep Shall never more grow pale; They hoar, and meekly muse, as fain to know to know.

ow long untired, unspont that grant atream shall flow.

—Cardinal Newman.

LOVE'S HOUSE.

The house wherein Love lived his life ! This is the place. See, yonder dung the rown he ware of the rose in May. His trobe of purple for holiday; Belt, of a serpent robbed of its fang. Gems he out with a common knife.

The pipe by fashioned out of a reed For the fareeze or him to blow into With miceso that gave unto hearts a

To pierco the cloud and make earth re-Stall will it speak for the player who

Hath wind, to all else a broken weed The cup of gold that went to his lips Drienming with avine is there on the

Knd the silver dish for his dainty meal Shines on the wall lake a great sun wheel,
And his spear stands up like 1 god

With a glamor of light on its vanish-ing tip. in Chaell.

Roses strewn on the vacant floors, Hyaciath-heaps on the window sills, Laurels twined with the pillars Maronappe carved to the Master's

thought; Odorous musk that a flame distils Tapestry waving across the doors.

Hush, he is here, not dead,
Dhough they call him dead, and have
laid thim out
In a gown of sam'te white as milk,
On a ther of lilies, enwound with silk,
All gold enwoven around about,
And poppies pale put under his head.

Assect and direaming, see the light Falls from the sky on his godlike face, The stars goze down on his half-shut

That are of their splendor; suns arise And set, and the seasons run apace, And the years are with them on their

He soth mit move, yet he knowethtall, Loveth the window wide to the east, Heareth the lark that speaks to the

Section the moth on his wing of dun. Catcheth the growl of the savage heast. In ware of the plum that drops from

the wall.

The dust of the world is shook from his feet. He lives in the heaven of another

aphene Crystal pure as the heart of a stream Wake them rut, nor disturb his dream; Take off thy shoes while thou move

est mere, Where a vigil abides, perpetual sweet.

This is Love's house, it standeth high; A woodland girdles it, gray and green, [With a line of purple under the hills. All year long bird rapture fills. The pause of the storm, and a sunrise sheet.

Wiraps the roof, and dazzles the eye

Of the slow foot traveler who wends asks, up-looking, what house is

Forlarn, deserted with windows dim reproperty of the state of the

Bearing a torch, at his touch the

doors

Open wide, and he entereth
infrequent wayfarer, friend, go up,
And taste he wine in the golden cup,
And feel the burnt musk take thy

breath. And smell the rose leaves strewn on the floors

Look on the glory of his face; This is Love asleep, not dead, King of souls that are water pure, King who reigns while the world en-

dure.
ese are but poppies under his head. Kneel and pray, 'tes a holy place.

—G. M. R., in Irish Monthly

ORIGIN OF FISH AS & FOOD FOR

From the New York Sun4 Editor of the Sun, In last Sunday's Sun there is a statement that the use of fish as an obligatory article of food Sun there is a statement that the dof fish as an obligatory article of food on Friday in the Roman Catholic Church was ordered by one of the Popes as a forced concession to the rioting fishermen in Naples and Citta Vecchie, who in a formidable our rection demanded that to enable them to make a living for their families people should be compelled to eat fish as a food on certain days. Apparently this explanation reduces a dogmatical church precept to a mere expediency of a political necessity to appease a rioting mob. But the source of this Catholic custom is to be traced back to St. Peter, who introduced it to the first Catholics. Peter, being w fisherman by trade, supplied Jewish families every Friday with fish for their Subbath meal Friday even lag. This fact slose can explain how.

maid of the High Priest, to whom he was well known—Matt. xxvi., 58, 69, 71. When Peter espoused openly the cause of Christ and consequently was boycotted his trade was limited to the families who followed his near the families. cause of Christ and consequenty was beyentted his trade was limited to the families who followed his new teaching, thu still adhered to the Jewish customs. Thence it was Peter who introduced this custom to the first Christians, and it was perpetuated even after the Sabbath was transferred to Sunday. The Jewish custom of partaking of fish as food on Friday evening, withough in no way a dogmatical precept, has as dust foundation, the teaching of the Talmud, which recommends, for othical reasons, to conf.ne conjugal functions to the Sabbath. When fishes were executed God blessed them saying, "Be fruitful and multiply,"—Gen. i, 22, and it was supposed that this blessing extended to fish when partaken of nis food; therefore was fish introduced as an opportune food in Ernday evening's mead, as an element of strength in the Jewish nation.

CATHOLIC BELIEF-THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

lAfter our Divine Lord arose from the dead, He remained yet forty days on earth before He ascended to the Feather. During these forty days, we read that He frequently visited His apostles and disciples, giving mest infallable proofs of His being really risen and instructing them in what they were to do an establishing and extending His kingdom, that is His Church, amongst mankind. And so on the evo of taking leave of them, St. Matthew, tells us He said to them, "All power is given to Me in heaven and in earth. Goang, therefore, teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Sor and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded Jou, and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the tworld." After our Divine Lord arose from

Among the things He commanded them, no doubt, were the doctrines of the Cattholic Church. So faithful to their Divine Master's commands the Apostles agreed about twelve articles or points of doctrine, which they compled in the form of a symbol or standard of faith, which they were severally to teach as they went forth on their respective missions. This symbol we know under the title of the Apostles' Creed, which we should so constantly repeat amongst our everyday prayers. There is a tradition that the Apostles formulated one rejoice each, but there is apparently no foundation for this.

The Upostles' Creed is assummary of the Apostles' Creed is assummary of the postles' Creed is assummary of the postles' Creed is assummary of the postles' Creed is assummary of the control of Among the things He commanded

Foundation for this.

The Upostles' Oreed is assummary of the faith to which all Christians are pledged in baptism. To carry out this pledge, the habit of faith is imparted by the greese of the Sacrament, to be utterwards developed into actual faith, as the child attains the use of reason. For this purpose positive instruction is necessary and thus here if they of supreme importance rests with the parents, imasmuch as some of the Articles of the Creed are so obsolutely necessary for salvation, that no one having come to the use of reason can be saved without distinctly knowing and distinctly believing them.

ing them.

Christian parents, there—and the mother estecally is concerned with ghas,—should anticipate the first slaws of reason in their children to the concerned these necessary this,—should anticipate the first slaws of reason in their children to get them to repeat these necessary Articles of Jivane Faith, in order that as soon as they arrive at the use of reason they may be able to exercise it fin actually and distinctly believing them. These articles so necessary for salvation are usually styled the "Principal Mysteries." How edifying to see the good Christian mother fulfilling her mest essential obligation in teaching her children, one by one, excording as they are coming to the use of reason, these necessary Articles of reason, these necessary Articles of reason, these necessary articles of reason another will try by all kinds of endeavors to impress upon its tender heart a tread and horror of offending God by sin and bring before its mind the theorimes of heaven and hell. Children are susceptible to these impressions from a very early age.

What occupation can be dearer to a mother's heart than to be molding the heart of her offspring to picty and virtue. She should not say the child

mother's heart than to be molding the heart of her offspring to picty and vartue. She should not say the child is too young and can understand nothing yet. The understanding begins at the tenderest age to open out for thing yet. The understanding begins at the tenderest age to open out for religious teaching. Hesides, we are to recollect that the mother is not alone in her work of love. The grace of faith has been already imparted in baptism, and the mother is co-operating with the Divine Spirit within the child's soul in the duty she is discharging, and she is moreover to encourage therself with the thought that the Angel Guardian of her little one is thelping for of the moment. A great sant, St. Dionysius, has said, that "Of all thome, works the most divine is to co-operate with God in the salvation of souls;" and this most divine work it he work a pious mother is performing in instructing ther children from the earliest years in the truths and duties of religion. She may be a poor woman—the poorest of the poor, living in a wretched cabin by the readside, yet the eyes of God are upon her and He looks down with complacing from His high throne in heaven to feelold her employed in a work so truly divine.

NATURE'S STOREHOUSE THERE ARE CURES—Medical ex-periments have shown conclusively that there are medicanal structure in that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every discose which neglect and ignorance have visited upon mun. However, this may be, it is well known that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots, and herbs, and a movereign remedy in caring all disorders of the dispution.

#### \* CHII DREN'S

CORNER

 LITTLE THINGS.

It was only a little thing for Nell
To brighten the kitchen fire,
To spread the cloth, to draw the tea,
wher mother might desire—
A little thing; but her mother smiled
And banished all her care,
And a slay that was sad closed bright
and what

(With a sing of praise and prayer.

Twas only a little thing to do, For a stardy lad like Ned
To groom the horse, to milk the cow.
And bring the wood from the shed;
But has father was glad to find at

night The chores were all well done "I am thankful" said he, "as I can be, For the gaft of such a son."

Only small thougs but they brighten

life, Or shadow it with care; Or shadow by with care;
But Little things, yet they mold a life
For joy or said despair;
But flittle things, yet life's best prize,
The reward which labor brings,
Comes to him who uses, and not

The power of little things.

- Young (People. UP AGAINST O-U-G-H.

From the Sheffield Weekly News. A Frenchman thersting for linguistic A Frenchman thersting for linguistic superiority recently began a course of English lessons with a teacher of languages. After torling conscientiously through a good many exercises, the following dislogue between the pupil and this master was overheard; "I find the English very difficult," complained the Frenchman, "How do you pronounce toon-g-h;" "It is pronounced 'tuft' "Eh, bun, 'tuft.' 'Snuff,' then, is such s-o-u-g-h, is it not?"

spelt s.n-o-u-g-h, is it not f"
"Oh, no, 'squiff' is spelt s-n-u-f-f. (As a matter of fact, words ending in o-u-g-h are somewhat irregular."

odi-sh are komewine frequency is "I see; a superb language! T-o-u-g-h is 'tuff' and o-o-u-g-h is 'cuff.' I have a very bad 'cuff.' "
"No; it is 'coff.' not 'cuff. "
"Ver well; cuff, tuff and coff. And d-o-u-g-h is 'duff.' eh f"
"No, not 'duff.' "

"No, nob 'dutt.'"

"'Doft,' then f"
"No; 'doh.'"

"Well, then, what about h-o-u-g-h f"
"That is pronounced hock."
"Hock!' Then I suppose the thing
the farmer uses, the p-l-o-u-g-h, is
'pluft,' or is it 'plock' or 'plo f' 'Fine
'plo.'"

'No, no; it is pronounced 'plow'" "I shall soon master English, I am "I shall soon master Fue-sure. Here we go. 'Plow,' 'coff,' 'cuff,' 'hock,' and now here is another 'be that is 'row,' I suppose,'" -r-o-u-g-h; that is 'row,' I su "Oh, no, my friend; that's

And b-o-w-g-h is 'buff.'" "No; that happens to be 'bow.'"
"Yes, wonderful language, And I have just e-n-o-u-g-h of it; that's 'enou,' is it not?"
"No; 'muff."

QUEER FISHING.

QUEER FISHING.

"Wallace," said his mother, "I wish you would go out into the orchard and get kome fish for dinner."

"All right, mother," answered Wallace. "Come on, Fred. I'll have to get a basket and my rubber boots."

Fred was puzzled. He had seen a good many strange things since coming to visit his cousin, insouthern California, but this sounded the oddest of all, for he knew there. "as no brook anvwhere near the orchard, and whereould the fish be? Were they a neckind that grew on trees?"

(But he had learned that the best way to find out about things, sometimes, was to keep his mouth shut and his eyes bpen; so he said mothing, but waited till Wallace came back, carrying a basket and wearing his rubber boots, and 'ogether' they went out.

waited the wanace came back, carry-ing a basket and wearing his rubber boots, and together they went out across the back dooryard and through

across the back dooryard and through a gap in the cypress hedge.
Fred could not help giving a glance at the glossy green leaves of the orange-trees, thus to make sure there was nothing hidden among them but the green balls that would by and by be yellow oranges, but which looked now more like big potato-balls than

now more like big potatosans that anything else.
The orchard was being irrigated, for it was midsummer, and the water was running along in little shallow furrows or ditches, plowed between the rows of trees.
"Here we are," said Wallace. "Now for a catch."
"Where's your hook and line, and "Where's your hook and line, and

for a catch."
"Where's your hook and line, and where's your fish?"
Will any longer.
"Why, right there beside you, in the dith—don't you see 'car? Thordgoes

ditch—don't you see 'cur's Thordgoes one—see?"

Fred looked, and sure enough, there in the little furrow where the water was running between the trees, he saw a slender fish go darting along. In a moment another followed, and then a third.

"Here goes," cried Wallace, and gave chase, splos ang along through mud

chase, splasting along through and water. The fish were lively little fellows and gave him a run for it, but presently they came to a place where the dutch had caved in and made a little dam, and there was no way of getting past it for them.
"Hurrah," shouted Wallace. "Now we've got 'em. Come on, Fred, with the basket,"

the wasket,"
Ered, as excited as Wallace, raced
down the edge of the ditch, and held
the basket ready.
Wallace stooped down, and after sev-

Wallace stooped down, and after several years grains and much splashing of muddy water, succeeded in catching two of the fish. The third got ove the dam in the fracas and escaped. "Now we'll get some more," said Wallace, und they went to another ditch and soon caught two more, and then three and so on till they had enough for dimner. Some of them were six or eight inches long.

"Where in the world do they come from ?" asked Fred, as they went back to the flourse.

from § asket when a clay to the thouse.

"Why, you see," explained Wallace, "the irrigating water comes from the stata that fliver, and is brought in ditches from the river to a big reservoir, and from that in pipes to the different orchards. The fish go along different orchards. The fish go along in the disches from the river and get in the disches from the river and get

into the reservoir, and then get carried out with the water into the pipes. I suppose, and finally get to our head ditches, and he into the little irrigating ditches. There'll be a good many left on the ground when the water s turned off; then it's easy to get them but this way is more fun."

And Fred thought so, too.

—The Youth's Companion.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Darrey Scott and Mr Edward Devlin have been elected vice-presi-dents of the Ottawa Reform Asso-

Very Rev. Vicar General Dugas is

Very Rev. Vicar General Dugas is quite ill in St. Boniface, Man.
Rev. Father Lebel, S.J., St. Boniface, met with a painful accidant. He missed his footing on a high stool and fell backwards to the floor, breaking two small bones of the left wrist.
Dr. J. K. Bagrett has presented a gold anedal to St. Boniface College, to be awarded at the disaction of the Faculty. That veck a complimentary diamor was tendered to Dr. Barett, who its inspector of inland revenue. who is inspector of inland revenue, for the division of Winnipeg, Port Arfor the division of winnings, for Arthur, and Calgary, by the officers of this department, who presented their guest with a fine life-size, three-quarters length oil port, alt of himself by our distinguished local artist, Mr.

Victor Long.

Mr. Justice Tuschereau and Mrs. Arr. Justice researched in Ottawa last week to the surviving members of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council who voted in 1865 on the resolution of dayor of Confederation. Of the 184 who voted in both Houses only 19 survive, and a still smaller number was able to accept the anvita-tion to be present. The vote in the Council, which was taken on February Council, which was taken on February 25th, was 45 for and 15 against Confederation, and in the Lower House there were 91 for and 33 against, the vote being taken on March 10. The survivors of both Houses are:—Sir H. Joly de Loubiniere, Sir R, J. Cartwright, Hon. William McDougall, Sir W. P. Howland, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. C. Aikins, Sir John Carling, Hon. G. W. Allan, J. J. Ross, J. F. Armand, M. IVlad, C. E. B. de Boucherville, Judge Taschereau, Judge Carerville, Judge Tasohereau, Judge Caron, James O'Hallorau, Jos. X. Perrault, Ed. Remillard, J. D. Brousseau, P. G. Hunt.

P. G. Hunt.

The date Mr. D'Oyly Carte, though not born in Ireland, was certainly of linish descent. His father, Mr. Richard D'Oyly Carte, who was one of the most eminent alautists and composers for the flute of his time, was first known as Richard Doyle M'Carthy, but he changed his names to the more Cardio-legic mores by which he was Gardio-looking ones by which he was subsequently known, and which his son elected to continue.

son elected to continue.

"The newest 'society' shopkeeper," according to the London Merning Leader, "is Miss Moira O'Brien, daughter of Ellen Laty Inchiquin—and of a hundred kings withal—who has started in millinery at the Marble Arch. Certainly few people become a poner to more purpose than the late Lady Granville Gordon, who was the first of the great world to go into business on a serious scale. Miss O'Brien's plucky tesine to strike out a line of her own is not unintelligible. All Lord Inchiquin's children by his second marriage—who are seven—are daughters, and are all unmarried. In all the thief of the O'Briens has four-been oblidden." been obildren."

#### MEWS OF THE WEEK.

France will take charge of the Ca-tholic claims against China. Pref. Maurice Hutton has been appointed principal of University Col-

The Provincial Government has de-orded to allow the veterans to select their lead gratts from any part of New Ontario.

New Ontario.

Advices from Heilbron say that Andries Wessels, peace envoy, who was reported to have been shot by order of G.n. Dewet, as alive.

An explosion took place in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael at (Berlin A soldier and two boys were injured, the building damaged and the congregation was badly frightened.

injured, the building damaged and the conjurgation was buildy frightened. Dumbarton April 20.—Shamrock fl. was successfully hunched this afternoon at Denny's yards, in the presence of a good crowd of invited guests, newspaper men and employes. Lady Dufferin christened the new challenger. The boat looked spick and span in its coat of white paint, trimmed with green, while the magnez bottom should be a mirror.

Lord and Lady Dufferin, Sir Thomas Lipton, and others, who came from Glusgow, on a special train, stood sydiff a raised platform decorated with Union Jacks, the Stars and Stripes, and the Irish flag, and with Venetian masts in green and white, which were the prevailing colors.

The following is a summary of the

masts an greon and whate, which were the prevailing colors.

The following is a summary of the hudget of Sir Michael Hicks-tleach, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Twopence on the pound added to the present shilling tax on income. Extra twopence is expected to realize \$19,000,000. Dury on refund sugar of four shillings twopence per hundred-weight. Average consumption is 56 pounds per head, and increased duty should not increase price more than a half-punhy per pound. Molasses and syrup wall pay two shillings per flundredweight and glucose one shilling and eightpence. A yield of \$25,500,000 is anticipated from this tax. An export duty of a shilling a ton will be placed on coal. This is expected to yield \$10,500,000. Total revenue expected from the new taxatom, \$55,000,000. There will be no Customs duty imposed on manufactured imported goods, and no addition to the beer, wine, tex, spirits, and tobacco duties. Cost of the South African war. \$755,000,000, double that of the Orlmean war. Decrease in beer revenue, \$20,000,000, what to beer drinkers being subset in South Africa.

The village of Warden, Que., was talmost wiped out by fire.

AN EDUCATED PIG.

One cold morning in April I noticed my husband's cort pocket bulging sus-piciously as he came in from the barn with the pails of mile, and asked him

with the pails of unix, and asked him if he had found another hen's nest. "Hold your apron, wife," he answered, and pulling a tiny pig from that pocket he dropped it la my lap. "You'll have to mother that fellow, for the old sow has no place for him." "I've had to mother all sarts of help-less things this spring, but I draw the lane at pigs," I answered testily, much to my husband's amusement, who proceeded to fill a bottle with new milk and handed it to me, saying, "See what he'll do with that "!"
The little fellow rounded himself out

and handed it to me, saying, "See what he'll do with that?"
The little fellow rounded himself out in good shape, and warming a piece of carpet I put him in the woodbox for a nap. He kepew his name in a short time and would stand at the kitchen door ready to bob in the amount it was opened in the morning, and would follow me aroune tugging at my dress eard squeaking until I give him his breakfast. Stubby was nester than a kitten and enjoyed his daily bath, jumping into the tub before I could get at ready for him, winking and grunning with satisfaction as I rubbed him down.

The neighbors declared we would have him in the parlor yet, which

have him in the parlet yet, which came near proving true, for he loved fit die on my dress skirt when I sat down ito bew, and if the door bell rang Stubby was ohere before I could get

southly was othere between a count get into the hish.

We played enoquet a good deal that summer, and we always took out a couple of extra balls for Stubby to roll about. He was purfectly contented unless we had company; then the spirit of mischief would enter into that pig. I am certain be was jealous, for the would ekulk away and hide under the rose bushes and charge down upon us when least expected, scattering our balls in every direction, then dart away grunting and squeating, with his nove to the ground, as it elated because he shad oroken up our game.

Stubby recaped the fate of most Stubby escaped the fate of most hops and has become quite famous. It you ever visit Ringling Brothers' efrous awatch out for the little Berkshire that rolls barrels, jumps through hoops, nits at the table with the clown in a gown and frilled cap and you will see my fitubby an educated pig.—Pets and Animals.

#### A BIGOT WORSTED.

Mineral City, seventy-five miles south of Cleveland, can now boast of possessing a Catholic oburch within its corporate limits. The manner in which a site was produced for the same makes a tale worth the telling. One of the rich mea of Mineral City, a bigot of the most offenave dype, made it his special business to keep the Catholic church, which stood on an almost maccessible hill outside the town, from getting a better and more convenient location within the corporation. The pastor had the gromise of almost maccessible hill outside the town, from getting a better and more convenient location within the corporation. The pastor had the gromise of several deelrable lots, but when he came to close the deal he found that the property had either been bought in the property with the market. His undisguised flootstairy put the Catholics on their mettle, and they decause to get even with their all-natured neighbor. His own house, a beautiful manskon, stands on the finest residence street of the town. Next door to him ist a little cottage, in which a Catholic lived. The later happened to have him option on the prope-ty, and by a little dexterous management it was secured for the chuirch. At once, with h great flows of business, the priest began to make measurements on the front lawn, bringeng the proposed building does to the sadewalk, which would shut out a fime view from the bigot's tower windows and verandahs. An anjunction suit was threatened, but the measuring lines and fixing of stakes wend tamily on. The lot was really too small for a church site, and the priest graceously consented to sell out to his next door neighbor, on the cundition that he procure an eighbe site, twice as large as the present one, grade at many large as the present one, grade at many large as the present one, grade at many large and then turn it over to him, all turt the full qurchasing price of the former lot and house His Interference with the plans of his Capitalia a good wround sum.

CONVERT MAKING.

CONVERT MAKING

CONVERT MAKING.
Whiting in the Baster number of
"The Massumery," a Paulist father
says;—"Now and again the writer has
heard the strange statement made an
apparently good faith that conversions were as numerous on Gatholic as
non-Gatholic messions, and that, thereapparently good staich that conversions were as numerous on Gatholic as non-Catholic massions, and that, therefore, there was little or no need of the datter. Knowing full well that figuaronice fathered this opinion, he delarmand his gathaff some statistics from his own missionaffy experience of the past two years which would offer postave proof to the contrary. The following figures company the results of twenty-five Catholic missions, pure and simple, with nine followed by counses of lectures for non-Catholics: "There were 10 Catholic missions, comprising 11 weeks of work, in which there were no converts actually received. There were 10 other Catholic missions, comprising 18 weeks of work, in which there were so the converts actually received. There were 10 other Catholic missions, comprising 18 weeks of work, in which there were 20 converts. There were 6 other missions, comprising 8 weeks, prundpily Catholic, though the questifs in box was used, in which there were 10 non-Cotholic and Catholic missions to non-Cotholic and Catholic missions to non-Cotholic and Catholic missions.

were 63 converts received. There were 10 non-Oduholic and Cathelic missions conjoined, comprising 14 weeks, in which there were 15 converts in the Outholic imissions and 325 in the non-

Odtholic missions.

It will be seen at a plance from the chove theures that 13 weeks of special work for non-Catholics, both by lec-tures and inquiry class, netted 325 converts, whereas 50 weeks of Catholics olar massions notited only 91-and it is ola massions tooled only 91-and to a worthy of notice that 8 weeks of these 50 noticed 50 converts, because of the special attraction the question box has for non-Catholacs. These statistics are general enough to form a good es-

Rest, rest, thou weary world! for to-morrow's round of toil and pleasure will be wearisome as to-day's has been; yet both shall bear thee onward a day's march of etarnity.

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THE DEMON, DYSPEPSIA—In olders time it was a popular belief, that deutons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day, a demon, dyspepsia, is at large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by carcless on unwise living invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge, him. He that finds himself so passessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the humseenfoe is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are ever rendy for the trial.

THE CATHEDRAL AT SEVILLE From Modern Culture.

The constitution of this cathedral, at the end of the middle ages, was practically the gesult of a wager; the canons heroically ruined themselves; they wanted to outdo the Christians of Holedo; they desired to surpass the Moors of Cordeva; they wanted a Sevilla, and Sevilla got the marvel. The central trave is of extinactionary height. Notro Dame of Paris could easily be put into it. As for the four side naves, they could shelter many churches and steeples in their depths. The main altar is immense with superimposed rows of sculptured panels and numberless statues. The organ pipes are as large as connon; everywhing is frage, gigantic, overpowering. Thus religious ceremones born in that (prodigious edifice break forth into Sevilla with a character of gradneur and lavishness; they, so to speak, inmediate the streets of the city. Be it a grave epidemic to be feared or a canons beroically ruined themselves:

undate the streets of the city. Be it a great joy to be celchrated, all the iprestige of a gorgeous ceremonal is resorted to as a means of appealing to all the inhabitants. Voluntarily, organized processions tumultuously follow processions, each one larger, richer and more imposing than its pre-liceessor. ROSARIES AND ACCORDIONS.

From the Lundon Pall Mall Cazette. from the London Pall Mail Cazette-lfuly's manufactures form a curious essortment, ranging from resaries to accordions. Our Consul makes two moties of interest;—At Lorette, an es-tablishment for the manufacture of resaries occupies thirly-tive female multis for an average of 250 days a year. The annual production amounts year. The annual production amounts to 65,000 dozen rosanes, which are disposed of at Loreto and other places on Italy. At Castelfdardo and Loreto 160 hands are employed in three callabilishments for the manufacture of accordions, which are largely exported to the United States of America.

Let us not be satisfied with a vague desire of doing good; let us designate some little kardness in our power and some write gradees in our power and compatible with our position; let us even select some individual, and after considering his needs, his character, his relation with us, let us determine, the most syreeable and most delicate way of doing him this kindness. How lovingly the good God looks upon a heart studying the lest means of serving or giving pleasure to one of His children.

His children.
Surely thus the most terrible and ghastly thing about all sorrow, the sense that it must have been prepared for us in all the unconscious days when the period to the transfer of the Things. when we never thought of it. This is the thought of fate which takes is the thought of tate which that is the rang of suffering and presses it home into the very soul. How old, how everlasting our suffering is. And just then to many a soul Wisdom opens her voice and cries. Wisdom, the divine mind, the divine intention. the divine mind, the divine intention, will, love, she has some him 10 say. "Before the mountains were settled, before the hills was I brought forth." Yes, the source is old, it says, but the plan of God, instmed with love, that made the source, a older. . More eternal, more fundamental than your suffering is the love, the justice, the thoughtfulness of God. Let your rest on them and be at peace.

TELL THE DEAF-Mr. J. E. Kel-TELL THE DEAF-Mr. J. E. Kellock, Druggest, Porth, writes;—"A customer of mine, having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, write to Ireland telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received su order to send a dozen by express to Westord, Ireland, this weak."