## THE HOME CIRCLE

THE GOODLY COMPANY.

A loyal heart for a loyal friend, A loyal meart for a loyal friend,
And love for those that love you,
it dearless soul to the journey's end,
Whatever shy's above you;
it laugh for luck in the dawn's glad

'And a song where the night shall find you, the road you travel is brave and

bright, Though Fate ride fast behind you.

For loyal friends make a bold array, And love is a charm to shield you, And a fearless soul drives thoughts

away,
That to defeat would yield you;
And a laugh is a spell for gladness

And a song so strong shall find you, That the coward Fate, from first to

Rides shivering far behind you.

DANGERS THAT BESET THE YOUNG.

Everything would seem then to conspire against many, it not all, of our young people, a foolish indulgence and sometimes sexudal in the home, evil companions outdoors, unprincipled proselytism, a system of public education which ignoies, and even in many places positively injures faith, trashy and filthy books, shameless theatres, whe newspapers and scenes of deprayity in broad daylight. The growing boy and girl like novelty, gaicty, oxcitement and all that appears to expand their liberties; they dislike what they consider stale, monotonous, sober and sparifless and all that restrains their freedom; they naturally sieze any pretext which may seen to justify their likes and that restrains their arterion, which may seem to justify their likes and dislikes, and resent the caution of grave and experienced elders whom no pretext can blind to the dangers surrounding youth. Too often, as no pretext can blind to the dangers surrounding youth. Too often, as they grow in years they grow in self-conceit but not in wisdom, and for lack of this they forfeit the grace which alone can preserve them from simful curiosity, from the surprise of awakening passions, the allurements of vice confronting them on all sides in attractive but deceitful guise. — American Messenger.

CONTERTS FROM BROOK FARM MOVEMENT.

It is a curious bit of religious his-tory that out of the young men who gatheren around George Ripley at tory that out of the young men who gatherea around George Ripley at Brook Farm a very large percentage became Cataolics. Father Hecker led the way. He was followed by Orestes Brownson, Mrs. Ripley, Buckley Hastings, who was the purchasing agent for the Farm, George Newcombe, the High-Churchman of the colony, the author of a book called "Dolan," and others. Hawthorne's daughter became a Catholic, as did Mrs. Ripley's niece. George Ripley himself one day said to Father Hecker;—"Can you do all that any Catholic priest can do?", On receiving an affirmative answer, he said; "Then I will send for you when I am drawing toward my end." He kept his promise and did send for him during his last illness, but the message was not delivered till it was too late. When Father Hecker got to his bedside he was dead.—Catholic too late. When Father Hecker got to his bedside he was dead.—Catholic

ADVANTAGES OF READING ALOUD.

ALOUD.

To read to one's self is often to be satisfied with a knowledge of words as they appear to the eye. To read aloud is to acquire also a knowledge of words as they sound. There is nothing which will so surely correct mispronunciation. Nearly every reader will recall words which he has long known by sight, but with which he has never taken the trouble to acquire a speaking acquaintance. While he reads only to himself he can stur them over or give them some makeshift pronunciation, which serve to identify them and saves the trouble of consulting the diotionary. But let him adopt the practice of reading aloud, and soomer or later some of these old verbal acquaintances will meet him face to face, to approach him with his neglect and shame him with his ignorance

lect and shame him with his ignorance of their names.

In the cultivation of the voice lies a further recommendation. The practice of reading aloud brings increased vocal power and tends to establish the habit of an agreeable inflection and a distinct enunciation.

Lastly, it makes the other members of the family partners in the pleasure and mental stimulus. It is not along the reader who is enriched. The tired mother, busy with her mending, is borne into far, strange londs. The stirring scenes of history or fiction march before het, and while she works the is also uplifted and refreshed.

MAKE THE HEART BEAUTIFUL.

The girl who is educated above her parents' social position has a lot of impleasantness before her unless she makes her character strong enough to miss above her circumstances. There makes her character strong enough to makes her character strong enough to raise above her circumstances. There is a lot that is petty and snobbish and society, and she must learn to ignore the little stings and Leartaches her sensitive nature will feel when the meets with high-born aristocratic flok. Of course she loves her good, pold-fashioned mother and father in their plain, counfortable hong; but their manners are so different and their manners are so different and their appearance so ordinary in comparison to the easy elegance of the parents of her college companions. Account one of the first the she finds it difficult not to notice how different the table at home looks, and the little ungrammatical phrases she is forced to hear grate on her feelings and wound her pride. It she is the right kind of a girl she will not let herself feel humilated. Neither will she make her loving parents feel uncomfortable by inflicting on them the air of her superiority.

She will, instead, endeavor to make her life useful and happy by applying, the benefits of her education in a way

AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Quoting Pope Leo's wise words, "A good Catholic journal is a perpetual mission in every parish," Charles J. O'Malley, writing in Donahoe's, considers who are responsible for the "inadequacy of the Catholic press." One thing to which le brings the responsible to the control of the control of the catholic press." ablity home is the attitude perpetually assumed by that large body of worldly Catholies who seem prone to believe that whatever is Catholie "isn't much." These are the people—usnally of the nouveau riche order, designed of the catholic for the catholic catholic for the catholic nativot the nouveau riche order, de-sirous of shining in fashlonable society—who pretend to believe that "ye have no Catholic literature worth mentioning," who live in palatial homes and take no Catholic publications of any sort, ret wonder why the few that now and then come in their way always seem "nanrow, cross and bight endeavor; yet how they may be reached is a problem still unsolved.

AN IRISH HEDGEROW.

The white thorn is very late this year, and we found ourselves in the full glory of it. It is beautiful in all its stages, from the time when it first opens its buds, to the season when "every spray is white with May, and blooms the eglantine." Do not imagine, however, that we are all in white, like a bride; there is the pink white, like a bride; there is the pink hawthorn, and there are pink and white horsechestnuts laden with flowers, yellow laburnums hanging over whitewashed farm buildings, lilacs, and, most wonderful of all, the blaze of the yellow gorse. There will be a thorn hedge struggling with and conquering a gray stone wall; then a golden grose bush struggling with and conquering the thorn, seeking the sun, it knows no restraints, and creoping through the barriers of green and white and gray, it fairly hurls its yellow splendors in great blazing patches along the wayside. In dazzling glory, in richness of color, there is nothing in nature that we can compare with in nature that we can compare with this loveliest and commonest of all this loveliest and commonest of all wayside weeds. The gleaming wealth of the Klondike would make but a poor showing beside a single Irish hedgerow; one would think that Mother Earth had stored in her bosom of all the sunniest gleams of bygone summers, and was now giving them back to the sun king from whom the borrowed them.

MODESTY AND BEAUTY.

A famous writer said, "Modesty is the sweet song-bird which no open cage-door can temp to flight." It is in the heart enriched with noble virtues, that modesty dwells, for it cannot reside where there is not true worth. The characters of the greatest masters of the world were modest and uspretentious, for nothing so rare as genius could tolerate anything so inferior as arrogance. There is something about a modest girl which commands respect and affords dignity. The sweetness of womanliness is its modesty which, like the violet that grows in an obsoure place, is all the fairer and more beautiful when found. The modest girl does not expose her-A famous writer said, "Modesty is fairer and more beautiful when found. The medest girl does not expose herself to temptations, for the lily-whiteness of her soul is too sacred a thing to risk. She does not seek to attract notice, but, nevertheless, she possesses the attraction if goodness which wins others more forcibly than all the artful ways and means which the society belies employ in order to invite attention. The beautiful is always hidden and modesty gives it expression.

belles employ in order to invite attention. The beautif it is alway: hidden and modesty gives it expression, that will broaden her sphere; she will be grateful to the humble parents who generously afforded her the means that not only orightened her intellect but sweetened her heart as well. You know, when education does not go down into the heart as well as the mind it is birdest work has not been mind its highest work has not been completed. When the heart is beautified with gentle voluces the intellect is of a rarer and a happier order.

FIVE SWEET WORDS

Five of the aweetest words in the anguage oegin with the let-ter H., which is only a breath. The words are—Heart, hope, home, happi-ness and heaven. Heart is a home-place, and home is a heart-place. Hope is that virtue which makes us look forward to our only read home—which is beyond the grave. Happiness is found in doing one's duty each day, and by safely guarding our senses against evil and having the best thing earth, a clear conscience. Heaven id the goal to which we are tending and only by a good heart, the bless; ings of a good hone, lit up by the hope of the future reward, and doing all in our power to live up to the teachings of our Holy Faith, shall we reach that only real and true hoppiness in heaven. Young readers, link these five words together, always strive to practise what they teach, and life will be full of flowers and blosseoms instead of words and thorns. blossoms, instead of weeds and thorns.

CATHOLIC SERVICES FOR THE PROFESTANT DEAD.

Under the title, "La Criessa e le Esquim degli Acattolici," the Rev. S. M. Bramil, S.J., published in the "Civilta, Cattolica for March 2, a well-reasoned argument showing that the Church has at no time authoritatively sanctioned the celebration of divine service for anyone who professedly lived and died outside the pale of her spiritual communion. The article is apparently provoked by the erroneous statements in the secular press, notably of England, that obsequies in homor of the late Queen Victoria had been held in the cathedral churches of Santiago, Cuba, Montreal, Ottawa, Under the title, "La Coiessa e le Esof Santiago, Cuba, Montreal, Ottawa, Capetown, Boston, etc., by special dis-pensation of the Pope. Father Reandl, cites the various legislative enact-

ments of the Church as expressed a general and local decrees to prove that there never has been any deviation of the application of the fundamental praciple forbidding all com-municatio in sacris. It is a simple matter of consistency, according to which the Catholic public service is which the Catholic public service is the exclusive privilege of the faithful or those whom the Church recognizes as belonging to her fold—at least ex-ternally. To extend this benefit to Protestants would be just as exim-imal as if the State ware to enlist among its beneficiaries, under the rules of its civil service, persons who refuse cavil allegance or profess that refuse cavil allegiance or profess that they cannot accept the principles A the Constitution.—American Ecclesiastical Review.

EDUCATION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Dr. Thomas J Conaty, D D., addressing the Emmanuel Club, Boston, recently pointed out some of the educational needs of the 20th century.

It was asserted years ago, Dr Conaty said, that general education would remedy all existing cyils and lessen if not abolish crime. The promise re-mains unfulfilled. Men ask what will the outcome be t Rather let us ser-iously consider, what is the condition of sockety, and what are its causes f Intellectual crime is appalling. Bank defalcations, Senate briberies, postal, frauds, stock gambling, stage indecencies, literary d-generacy, divorce, im-morality—these are not the results of morakity—these are not the results of illiteracy—they are the crimes of educated people. Religion seems to have lost its hold upon large masses of one people, and if we examine the cause we will surely find that it is due to the fact that religion has not been made the warp and woof of the instruction necessary to develop mind and heart. Immortality, judgment, soul, the future life, God even have lost their meaning. We have allowed the non-Christian and the anti-Christian and even the atheist to emasculan and even the atheist to emascutan and even the athest to emascu-late our education. We have yielded our conscience in our liberality to-wards the conscience of those who do not share Christian faith with us. This not share Christian faith with us. This explains to you why the Citholic is not satisfied with an education which has not his religion in it. He makes, exertices that his school, college and university are built in order that Christ may be in the education of His children. Men call this class separation, bigotry, lack of pitriotism. Rather call it conscience which is the source of the character that makes the good man and the idea, citizen. source of the character that makes the good man and the idea, citizen. Monsigner Conaty uiged that men look at these conditions in all seriousness and strive to remistre the Christian ideal as the means of preserving Christianity and saving society. The new century reeds Christ and His Church to shap and mould the character of our citizen hip by which may be guarded saccedly the deposit of political liberty which has been placed inform keeping. in our keeping.

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#### **\***\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* CHILDREN'S CORNER

<del>^</del> THE TRAILING ARBUTUS.

Oh, the days, the arbutus days! They come from heaven on high; They wrap the world in brooding haze, They marry earth and sky.

What lures me snward o'er the hills, Or down the beaten trail? Vague murmuring all the valley fills, And yonder shouts the quall.

Like mother bird upon her nest The day broods o'er the earth; Fresh' hope and life fill every breast; I share the spring's new birth.

Awake, arise! and April wise Seek out a forest side Where under wreaths of withered The shy, sweet flowers hide.

I hear the hum of rederuff's drum. And hark! the thrusher sings, On elm tree high against the sky, List to his mimickings.

Upon my soul, he calls the roll Of all the brds o' the year; "Vecry!" "Chewank!" "Oriole!" 'Bobo-llink!"

"Hapte!" "Make haste!" "Spring is diare!"

pause and mark the meadow lark Send forth his call to spring;
"Why don't you hart "his spring of
the year."

A percing note from golden throat lake dart from sounding string.

Ah! the golden shuft, 'twas he that laughed,
And lifted up his bill;
"Weck, wick!" "Wick, Wick!" "Wake
up! be quick!"
The ant is on her hill.

The bloodroot's face, with saintly

grace, Stars all the unkempt way Upon the rocks, in dancing flocks, Corydalis is gay.

The hemlock trees hum in the breeze, The swallow's on the wing, In forest aisles are genial smiles That greet the blossoming.

Again the sun is over all. Again the robin's evening call
Or early morning lay;
I hear the sur about the farms, I see the earth with open arms, I feel the breath of May.

-John Burrough in "Atlantic." KING LYNCH'S EARS

secret that you think can be kept? Then you haver heard the story of King Lynch's ears. No one had ever man King i ach with his head bired, not even the

queen Nor was any one ever 1, ted to come before him without rist giving three raps on the shield, hich hung outside his door.

hung outside his door.

But once it happened that when the king and all his rich were going out to fight an ancient enemy. Mullane, one of the King's best-loved men, bad a message for him. It was early in the morning, and the entip was full of moises of wakening. Mulline beat heavily on the shield, but there was no unswer. He did so again, and then, it his eavernose, he forguet, and lifting the succession of the succession of the succession of the succession. it his eagerness, he forgot, and lifesing the tent-flip, looked within, and
was more falled with fear than he had
ever been when face to face with the
wildest foe.

The king grosped his sword and rushed at him in a fury, and Mullane did not try to defend himself, but only fell on his knees and begged, for the sake of his young bride, that his life be spared. Thereupon the king who himself loved. Mullare, mode him swear that he would never tell what he had seen to any human teing, on pain of death.

After this Mullane became thin and wasted away, and at last his wife besought him to seek a wise man who unders ood the fills both of the body and of the mud. Him Mullame told that he ruffered no ni but that there was a secret of which he must not speak to any one, on 14.n of death.

The wase man shook his nead.

"It is a hard places, for the heart was not made to bear the burden of a scoret alone. Go, then, and the forest and fan a tree to which thou const tell it when it grows too heavy and thy life shall be spared.

and thy life shall be spared.'

Mullan did so. But one day he found that his free had been out down, and the woodman told him the king's harper wanted a new harp. Behold! the fast evening the ministed struck the strings the king and his men and ladies were assembled at a bringuet. Through the notes of the mastiel's song there quivered and trembled a stronge sound last the rustling of the leaves on a mighty tree, and at last leaves on a mighty tree, and at last it shared itself into words, over and over again; "King Lynch his donkey's ears." All the warrots and lidies rose in horror, and the minstrel let the nary fall with a crash, and it, monaced once more—"donkey's ears."

The king made a sign to take away the unhappy mustrel to his death; but now Mullane fell on his knees, and said;—

"Mine should be the death." And he told how the wise man had sent him to the forest to save his life from the burden of the secret.

Then the king sent for the wise man, who said; "It is true, O King, that through Mullane thy secret has bethrough Muliane thy secret has be-come known to the world; but let at not be said of thee that in langer for that which thou canst not help thou hist put to death Muliane for that which he can not help, for even the trees of the forest must tell their

THE CHILDHOOD OF OUR LORD

After the return of the Holy Family from Egypt, they went to live in Naz-areth, and there it was that Our Lord stayed until He grew to be a man stayed until He grew to be a man.
In that little city of Syria, where the
boys played in the streets, as the boys
of the present day do, Jesus joined
in the games and frolics. A favorite
spot of the cindren was a well, there
they played in the summer under the
shade of the paim-trees, there on the
wanter days they chased one another
from tree to tree.

Once, now, this well, the children Once, near this well, the children

of clay. Then a dispute arose as to which were the best; but Jesus, who had annde some sparrwos, bade fly away. At once they rose into the are, and, after earling over the children's heads for some time, flew off into the distance so far that they

onto the distance so far that they could be seen no more.

Then the little red-haired Judas cried, "Sorcerer: Wazard!" And the children fell on Jesus, and beat Him, knocked Him down in the mud, kicked Him, und forced clay into liss mooth. And when His Mother, alarmed at the hoise, hastened toward the world other. the well, she saw her Son covered with bruises, and mud, cursed and re-vited by the little children He had from heaven to save.

come down from heaven to save.

After this His Mother begged Him to stay at home, and He, obedient to hen least wish, remained by her side. One bright May morning, however, St. Joseph sent the Holy Child to buy some nails. On he way back, He saw a group of children gathered around the well, and, when He reached Home, He begged that He might go play with them. The Blessed Virgin gave her fermission, but some of the boys objected to the company of Jesus, as He was a poor child, the son of a carpenter, and were about to drive Him gway, when one of them. Tola by penter, and were about to drive Him away, when one of them, Tola by name, begged that He might remain. It was no use, however, and Jesus started back home. He had gone but a little way, when He heard footsteps, and soon two arms were thrown round His neck. It was Tola, who tried to comfort Him, and waked with Him as far as His home. After that they were great friends and played together.

Twenty-five years later Tola was in Jerusalem. It was the day before the Sabbath; the streets were in a tumult, and angry crees were heard. Going

Sabbath; the streets were in a tumuit, and angry cries were heard. Going out of the house, he saw a great crowd and on inquiry was told that the people were hurrying three felons to Calvary, there to be crucified.

vary, there to be crueified.

"One is a Nazarene," said the man to whom Tola had spoken. "He has declared Himself to be the King of the Jews, and is also a blasultenut of whom which cause, chiefly, we have obtained permission from the Roman governor to crucify Him."

"A Nazarene," said Tola to himself, 'Who can He be f I mus, go, too, and see whether I know Him."

It ayas about the fifth hour when

It was about the fifth hour when Tola reached Calvary, and there, be-tween iwo thieves, hanging on a cross, covered with wounds and bruises,

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crowned with thorns, His hands and feet pierced with nails, was the Naz-

'It is none I know, thank God," said To a, shone I know, thank doe, saw role, shuddering. And then the cru-effed Nazarene looked down on him. On the face of one only had Tolascen that expression. His heart beat fast, he, fell on his knees, and cried, "Jese us!" "Pen a thick darkness came over the land, the foundations of the earth shook, and fola lost conscious-

Not long after Pola and has family were biptized, and thus received the gift of faith in the Lord, whom he had loved when He was yet unknown to him.—Benziger's Magazine.

MR COCKRAN AND THE SABLE TAILS.

Mr W Bourke Cockran is so successful to-day that he can afford to talk delightfully of the days when he had, not a penny. Mr. Cockran, who was born in Ireland in 1854, is widely famous as an orator, has been prominent in two National Conventions, was for two forms a member of Congress, and is now a lawyer in New York city.

He told a good story of himself resolution as the contract of the contract

to the a society young word in who was starting out on a business career as buyer for a department store "Do you know what sable tails are?" he asked. "Be sure that you do" he

added, "or you may lose your position, My ignorance on that subject lost me

My ignorance on that subject lost me my first position."
"Sable tails," cohoed the young woman. "What have they got to do with business?"
"Well, if I had known what they

with business?"

"Well, if I had known what they, were I might to-day be a prosperous merchant I landed in America resolved to be a great man. I went from shop to shop, like many other Irisk lads, seeking for an errand or a salary that would buy food so that It might have strength to start in on my great career. Finally, I stood before Mr. A. T. Stewart, his office being the Mecca to which all lads journeyed in those days.
"He was kind enough to say I looked intelligent, and that he hoped I should not prove a fool. 'Ia what line of dry goods are you proficient?' he said, I had sense enough to know, that' if I told him the truth I should not get a position. My mind flashed over the things women wore. Then an inspiration extre. I said 'Furs,' for I remembered that the old man who lived next door to my mother in Ireland had made a business of drying pells. membered that the old man who lived next door to my mother in Ireland had made a business of drying pelts. I had spent my boyhood playing with, those pelts. "Good, said Mr. Stewart, 'I have a position in the fur department that I should like a reliable young man to take."

"I thanked him, and went upstairs of thanked mm, and went upstairs to take the position with a feeling of hopelessness that I had never suspected vould attend my first victory. "I attacked the position with the conceit, however, that men ar kind enough to say has never left n.e. A few days after my installation a sweet-voiced woman came in, aid ask-ed me to show her some muff: made of sable tails. I ransarked the place, but couldn't find one that an wered the description, so I informed he la-dy that we did not keep such muffs in stock.

in stock.

"She looked surprised, and questioned me more closely, but I stick to my assertion.

"An hour later I was summoned by Mr. Stewart. He said, with indignation; 'Why did you tell Mrs. Vanderbilt that this shop does not keep muffs of sable tails?"

"Was that Mrs. Vanderbilt f I asked, in awe. 'Weil, sir, I looked hard for, one, but really there was not one there. I saw plenty of flat brown ones, but not a single one with tails hanging from it.'

"Your looks belie you,' said Mr. Stewart; 'you are a fool, and you are discharged from this hour.'"

IRISH LULLABY.

I'd rock my own sweet childre to rest in a cradle of gold on a bough of the willow, To the shoheen ho of the wind of the west, and lullalo of the soft sea billow.

pieep, baby dear, Sleep without fear, Mother, is here at your pillow.

I'd put my own sweet childre to sleep in a silver noat on the beautiful river. Where a shoheen whisper the white

cascades, and a luttate the green flags shaver. Sleep, taby dear, Sleep without fear,

Mother is here with you for ever-Shoken ho! to the rise and fall of mother's bosom 'Lis sieep has bound

you, And, O my child, what coster nest for reser nest could love have found you? Sleep, haby dear,

wice in without four, Mother's two arms are clasped around you.

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