PURE GOLD.

A WEEKLY JURNAL FOR CANADIAN HOMES. INE monts ago we began the publication of PURE GOLD-not without prognostications of failure from various quarters. So many enterprises of the kind (it was said) had failed, that it was useless trying again. Still, we were convinced that there was abundant room for just such a paper as was contemplated, and that, if it was made worthy of support it would receive it, and so PURE GOLD was issued. For the first six months it was all up-hill work. Prejudices had to be overcome and public confidence in the stability of the enter prise established. But as the merits of the publication began to be known, prejudices gave way, and some who had prophesied failure became nümbered among our warmest supporters. Our subscription list has been steadily increasing from the first, and now extends to all the principal towns and cities of the Dominion, besides considerable numbers in the rural sections.

Since the opening of the present year, many enquires have been made concerning PURE GOLD,-its character, objects, etc. For the in formation of all such, we re-publish the following from our Prospectus, issued in May, 1871 :

"The publication of the above named Journal great moral and social questions-scarcely noticed

by the present daily or weekly press-will have a prominent place. 2. "The value, to the public, of an able and

reliable Journal in which public questions, of general interest, will be viewed from a high moral stand-point, and free from mere party bias,

3. "A desire to aid in circulating a pure, strong, healthful literature, throughout the Dominion.

4. "A desire to aid in producing a National Literature, and to encourage and develop home talent.

" The character of the proposed Journal may, in part, be inferred from the preceding statements. In its management the following principles will be kept in view :--

1. "In regad to Public Affais :- All public measures to be judged on their merits, irrespective of mere party watchwords.

" In regard to Public Men :- Integrity, Morality and Intelligence, indispensible quaifications in our Public Men, and of vastly greater importance than party relationships.

3. " In egard to Education :- Aliberal National system of Education, in which the great truths of the Christian religion shall be recognized as essential to the highest intellectual culture as well as to the future safety and well-being of the State.

4. " In regard to Religious Questions :- ' In things essential, unity, in things non-essential, libety; in all things, charity.'

In regard to Temperance :- The education 5. of public sentiment until it demands the entire prohibition of the Liquor Traffic."

PURE GOLD will contain, from time to time,-2. LIVE ARTICLES, by able writers, on the most important MORAL, SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL and PUBLIC QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

2. A BRIEF RECORD OF PUBLIC OPINION ; OF SELECTIONS FROM THE CONTEMPORARY PRES. 3. TALES, SKETCHES OF TRAVEL, LITERARY SELECTIONS, IN POETRY AND PROSE, SCIENTIFIC READINGS, &c., such as may be read with pleasure

and profit at every fireside in the Dominion RURAL AFFAIRS. PROGRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

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Toronto.

1.-Any person who takes a paper regularly from the postoffice whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not-is responsible for the payment,

2 .--- If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay arrearages, or the publi rs may continue to send

There are some, of course, who will never labor able that we prefer not to dwell upon it. We pendent of the other considerations regarding red-hot blocks of iron, and shaping it for useful purwho are born idlers, and who subsist as mere excresences of society, but we think much of the evil be unwilling to do this at the expense of the digis due to the prevalence of a false impression about farming, an impression which is found in the country itself. To the farmers there's is a life of toil ; they are the hewers of wood and the drawers of waters ;" the young contrast the glitter and show of the city with the monotony of daily manual labor. The result is, that those in good circumstances, rush into the professions and trades already overcrowded while the most important of our interests is weakened by the withdrawal of its natural aids. We believe that one grand remedy for this evil is to regard agriculture as a science, and to have it studied as such in our public schools and country homes. With enlightened agriculture will come greater wealth to the agricultural population, and the agriculturist will take that position in the social scale in which the importance and

value of his calling should place him. Again, there is another class of the Canadian Farmer, very fortunately growing less, who are instrumental in driving the young men and maidens to the cities and towns. These are they who perchance through a career of many years, have worked themselves up from poverty to wealth, and who know well the value of economy but even when success has crowned their efforts, and they can well afford to be liberal, restrict the number of their laborers, make them toil from 12 to 14 hours per day, work themselves a couple of hours extra, and destroy the vigor of life in their families, and cultivate neither mind nor soul in their endeavor to acquire wealth. Intelligent and scientific farming is by them a matter to be 'sneered at, because it signifies an outlay for labor and manures and a futile attempt is made to cultivate land at about the ratio of a man for a hundred acres. No ligious day; and 3rd. That Sunday, as a day of wonder that in some portions of this fair country, amusement simply, is profitless to the better and the want of a thorough knowledge of agriculture, is already producing evil results. Let there be a general system of agricultural education among our farmers, and the calling will be raised in importance the young will be influenced to stay at home, garnering in from a fruitful soil all the employment which this life can give, and metropolitan

good in its way, but by no means, equal to a home in the country.

Lublic Opinion.

BANDIN SUCCESS OF THE TREATY. From the Phila. Bulletin [Rep.,] June 28.

"HE long and tedious dispute over the question of the presentation of the American claims for indirect damages at Geneva, has at last been settled in a manner which will be completely satisfactory to the people of both the interested nations. The arbitrators, sitting in court at Geneva upon the 19th inst., declared that " after a careful perusal of everything read by the representatives of the United States touching indirect claims, the arbitrators have, individually and collectively, concluded that said indirect claims do not constitute, upon the principles of constitutional law, a good foundation for awards or damages between nations, and should be wholly excluded from consideration, and would have been, even if no disagreement had arisen as to the competency of the tribunal to decide them." This of course ended the matter. While as we Americans can not avoid feeling a certain amount of regret that our government should have placed itself in such a position as to make this adverse decision necessary, we are pleased with the action of the court, because it confirms the general opinion of thoughtful Ameri-

cans upon the subject, because it promises the salration of the Washington treaty and of the grea principles contained therein, and because it clears the way to a settlement of the important claims which we have against Great Britain. The real business of the tribunal now begins. We may expect a desperate but tedious struggle, for the British agents will contest the American case point by point, in the hope to save at least something for ther government. Fu: there can be no doubt that we shall receive a full and satisfactory money award for all our legitimate claims, and with that the nation will be content. In a recent issue of an illustrated paper there is a cartoon which shows how apathetic is the sense of national dignity in relation to international matters. It is intended to illustrate the result of the controversy on the question of indirect claims. It represents Gen. Grant and Mr. Fish treading on the tail of the British Lion, who is weeping hot tears of shame and anguish. That such a picture could be drawn and engraved and published in to the Confederation. It was evident that British the very week when Messrs. Fish and Grant have Columbia must also join her fortunes to those jast met the most humiliating check ever record of the other Provinces , far-sighted men who had ded in our diplomatic history, is a vivid proof not given the subject the deepest thought and most "HE continual gravitating of our young men brought up in agricultural districts to-only of the recklessness with which the pratisans

PURE GOLD

nity of the country.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

HE most religious and earnest of the Catho lic clergy of Europe lament the fact that the Sunday of their Church and their several countries is a day of amusement. They see, and they publicly acknowledge; that without the English and American Sabbath, they work for the spiritual benefit of their people at a sad disadvantage. It is this European Sabbath, or Sunday, which we are told is to come to America at last through her foreign population. We hope not. We would like to ask those who would rejoice in its advent, how much it has done for the countries where it exists. Go to Italy, France, Spain, Ireland-to any part of Germany, Catholic or Infidel, and find if possible any people so temperate, pure, chaste, truthful and benevolent as the Sabbath-keeping communities of America. It cannot be done. The theatre. the horse-race, the ball, the cricket-ground, the lager-beer saloon having nothing in them that can take the place of the institutions of religion. They are established and practiced in the interests of the animal, and not at all in the interest of the moral and intellectual side of humanity. They can neither build up nor purify. They minister only to thoughtlessness and brutality. So much, then seems obvious: 1st. That we cannot do without Sunday as a day of physical and mental rest; 2nd. That either as a consequence or a concomitant, moral and spiritual improvement goes always with the observance of Sunday as a renobler side of human nature and human life.

Now the question relating to the opening of parks, libraries, reading rooms, etc., in great cities on Sunday, are not moral or religious questions at all-they are not prudential, and are to but on account of the set of the current, which be settled by experiment. It is to be remembered that there are large numbers of the young in life will be regarded in its proper estimation, as all great cities who have no home. They sleep in little rooms, in which in winter they have no fire, and can never sit with comfort. They are without congenial society. They have not the entree of other homes; and they must go somewhere, and really need to go somewhere. Christian courtesy does much to bring them into Christian association, and ought to do a thousand times more. The least it can do is to open all those doors which lead to pure influences and to the entertainment of the better side of human nature. A man who seeks the society of good books, or the society of those who love good books, or choose to wander out for the one look at nature and the one feast of pure air which the week can give him, is not to be met by bar or ban. Whatever feeds the man and ignores or starves the brute is to be fostered as a Christian agency. The sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. That is not religion, but pagan slavery, which makes of Sunday a penance and a sacrifice. It is better that he wander in the park than even feel the temptation to enter a drinking-saloon or a brothel. The Sunday horse-car is justified in that it takes thousands to church who could hardly go otherwise. The open library is justified in that it is a road which leads in a good direction. The roads devoted to Sunday amusements lead directly away from the Christian Church. All pure ways are ways that tend upward, toward God and heaven.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

hope to defeat this Administration, but we should these, was most short sighted. To attempt to build such a line as the Canadian Pacific entirely by money raised on the credit of the Government,

would have been to postpone its construction for many years, to have retarded the rapid settlement of the lands which the immense number of laborers thrown in would otherwise have accomplished, and to have given our neighbors and rivals in trade so firma hold of the Eastern business that it would probably have taken years to effect a change in the line of traffic. How great that trade will ultimately become, it is impossible to estimate, but already a very large proportion of the tea imported passes by San Francisco, and thence finds its way to the Atlantic States. Every year's delay in the construction of the line will involve considerable loss to the country, yet in the face of that plain fact, the most factio us and mischievous amendments were moved to hamper speedy prosecution of the work. Not only does the shortest possible route between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts exist in Canadian territory, but from the St. Lawrence to Europe is to be found the shortest sea passage. Even now the difference is nearly 500 miles, as between Quebec and New York, but when the Intercolonial line and other railways now in construction are completed, the advantage of a short sea voyage will be still more marked. These considerations would of themselves be almost sufficient to show the great benefit that would arise to merchants in Europe availing themselves of the facilities afforded by such a transcontinental and sea route as that which Canadian railways and steamers will furnish, the saving in time being very considerable. But besides these advantages there is one of even more importance in determining the port on the Pacific towards which ships from me how many miles high Niagara Falls were. While China, etc., may be expected to direct their a clergyman of the English Church displayed his igvoyage. It is well known now that vessels crossing the Pacific for the American coast steer a direct course for British Columbia not so much because it stretches out toward the Eastern seas enables them to make better time by coming north than they could do by steering direct for the Californian coast. With the magnificent harbors in British Columbia , no delay would be experienced in bringing the ship into berth, discharged and her cargo on the way by the shortest railway route across the continent to Europe to get the shortest sea route to the Atlantic terminus, days before the ship could have reached San Francisco, there to transfer her cargo to a longer railway and a much longer sea route for all goods destined for Europe. So great indeed, is the advantage we have pointed out, that what we are now doing in the East with our canals, and will do much more effectually when these are enlarged, will be done in the West-that is, we will obtain almost a monoply of the carrying trade, certainly of the most valuable portions of it, not only between Europe, and India, China, Japan, and Australasia, but between these later. countries and the leading United States cities and centres of trade. It is a greatend to strive for ; it is an object to attain for which every effort should be put forth. We desire to approach it in a spirit far above that of mere party politics, and we can not help feeling regret that the leaders of the Opposition did not take a broader and sounder view of the position, and afford to the Government the support they so well deserved. The people of this country are awake to the necesity that exists for vigorous measures to develop the resources of Canada. They will not be satisfied with captious objections to petty details which may be

poses. This is the place visited by Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, last August. He must have been gratified. I understand he gave the firm one of the largest orders they ever had, for rails for Brazilian railways.

I was equally pleased with my visit to the cloth weaving mills. It is astonishing to watch the different processes. Thousands of girls are employed in these establishments, and earn good wages. What a whirr and clatter of machinery, and how delicate in construction are the looms ! What a grand illustration of man's perseverance and genius ! If you want a good black suit, patronize Leeds cloth and get it free from shoddy. Leeds has a population of over a quarter of a million ; and, like all large places, has its rich and poor ;--regions of Arctic poverty, and beautiful suburbs where live, in the sunny altitudes of wealth, the rich in their splendid mansions,

Methodism is rampant, and took early root here : here was organized the first Missionary Society, in a small way, to send the gospel to the heathen. How and impede the Government and so prevent the the little one has become a thousand! Brunswick Chapel, in which preached Dr. Adam Clark, and all the other stars of Methodism since, was the first that tolerated within its sacred precincts, an organ. The chapels are very numerous, but remarkably plain, Punshon, when last here, gave offence to the old fogy Methodists by saying, that Wesleyans, in this country, kept too much in the old groove of Methodism : what they wanted was more of the bullets of intellect. Headingly College, for training young men for the Wesleyan ministry, is a credit to Methodism. It is presided over by the Rev. Mr. Farral whom I have heard preach; and was afterwards introduced to him. I have again listened to Gervase Smith, and, at a public meeting, heard him speak of Methodism in Toronto : he told them about Magill Church ; but said he was afraid to tell them its cost. People in England are very ignorant about things in America, and ask some most ridiculous questions about it They have an idea that it is cold enough in winter to freeze the smoke stack off a locomotive. One asked norance, and want of knowledge of Geography, by asking me if Canada was, any larger than England, There is a very strong anti-American feeling all over the country, growing out of brother Jonathans' little bill for the Alabama damages ; which is regarded as a monstrous, absurd claim, and an exhibition of American bombast and audacity.

I had the pleasure of hearing Disraeli make his great speech at Manchester. He is very popular again. Gladstone's power I think is waning. There is a conservative feeling springing up all over. Sir Charles Dilkie's republicanism has spent its force, and was fully eclipsed by the nation's great outburst of loyalty, and attachment to the monarchy, on Thanksgiving-day for the Prince of Wales. The ountry is tired of the present Liberal government whom they accuse of sensational legislation. The great cry now is for a Liberal Conservative ministry. The people are sick of the Washington Treaty and its discussions. They no longer want in power men who have so signally foundered in the Serbonian bog of transatlantic negotiations.

I have also heard Forster, and Miall ; the former, who introduced the Educational Bill, and the latter, who is to shock the church party, by bringing in the bill for the disestablishment of the Church. There is a great agitation for the separation of church and state ; but the time is far off I think. Men who pander to the tastes of the lower classes, are shouting round the old Church the Babylonian war whoop of down with it, down with it," for self interest, popularity, and political capital. The Church is not dying, but fulfilling her duty by her venerable, ancestral British, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and more recent patrons. Ritualism is in carnest, and increasing, much against the will of lower churchmen like the Archbishop of York, whom I heard deliver a telling address.

Methodism is energetic, and keeping up with the rogress and advancement of the times; combating with all her energy, the scientific theories which do not harmonize with the Bible. She rides majestically over the storms of religious discussions about the raised in the discussion of all great measures. right way to the haven and rest above,-cares not In our condition to stand still is to be left hopefor the opinions of those who tell us the true religion is clothed with ritualistic paraphe alia and gorgeous ceremony. Her ministers are stars of the first mag nitude; believe themselves in the apostolic succession; and, heedless of the opposition of sects and creeds, believe themselves chosen of God, to aid in the evangelization of the world ; and rest satisfied in the full assurance, that they are on the Lord's side. So much for the religious state of things. The aristocracy are mixing more with the people. There is not that exclusiveness about them that there was in times past : they have lost a great deal of their prestage. The great political influence is with the people. I believe it is to dissenters that England must look, for the supporters of her Protestantism. The commons rule her to-day; and I also believe that the power to guide the ship of state and govern this great nation, will always be safe with the middle I must not forget the Town Hall in Leeds. It stands admirably in the centre of a spacious square, and is a noble building. Its Victoria Hall is one of the finest in the kingdom, and contains one of the most powerful and costly organs ever built. In the vicinity of Leeds are immense coal pits, and the country has a black appearance generally. Yorkshire is famous for its grand old churches and ruins. Any one having a taste for the relics of antiquity, can find much pleasure and delight; and an inspection of ome I have visited, would amply repay any one having a passion for archæology. The famous ruins of Kirkstall Abby are a short distance from here, and well worth a visit. It would be impossible for any one, of any intelligence, to gaze on that time honored pile without a solumnity of feeling. They stand, a monument of fallen greatness, richly ivied, in a state of decay, teaching the solemn lesson that all things Aire, with its waters as black as midnight, burdened must pass away. Could the stones speak, what mysteries of cloister life they could unravel,-what deeds of shame and horror they could unfold. How the world has been revolutionized, since there reverberated I visited some of the largest iron works and rolling through its arches the solemn litanies, and vesper hymns sung by cowled monks. In the dark ages, all the intellect and learning was entombed in these monasteries. But, thanks to the bright star of the lops are still forging the thunder-bolts of the great Reformation for lighting the world's intellectual night, of our Government in the whole matter so discredit- so that the objection to the land grants, in- hard-handed sons of toll are forging and hammering dom in which it is our fortune to live. I was much

Gamping Antherite .

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PURE GOLD TORONTO, JULY 12th 1872.

YOUNG MEN AND CITIES.

wards our large cities and towns, cannot be des- of Gen. Grant support everything he does, but of cribed as other than an evil, and something to be the indifference of the public to the matter under the as yet undeveloped riches of the great Northexceedingly regretted. It is a subject that has discussion. If people really cared anything about West, but that across the continent on British been occasionally referred to by the leading dailies the Treaty, it would not be possible for either territory must flow the products of the East; that of the country, and should receive a thorough in- artist or publisher to issue such an impudent mis- India, China, Japan, A ustalasia would be brought vestigation so that the inconvenience and loss representation. and misery arising from it may be prevented. It is a matter of regret to see so many in our cities ter we see a very different treatment of the entire was possible to obtain. Hence the absolute neseeking after situations as clerks, book-keepers, question. Since the decision of the Tribunal at cessity for railway communication from the Pacifi. and other so called respectable employments, while Geneva, the London papers have been full of kind to the Atlantic, advantage of course being taken there are hundreds of opportunities open in the words about us, such as are used by a generous of lines already in existence or projected. To rural districts, for those willing to labor. In fact victor towards a beaten enemy. Fragments of those who have given the subject the necessary we have known instances, where the crops have these flattering expressions are duly transmitted attention it will be evident that one of the essenliterally rotted in the fields for want of labourers by cable, and are no doubt very soothing to the tial elements for the success of the line, and for to harvost them, while in the market town an ad- gntelemen who organized the surrender. We have its immediately remunerative character, was the vertisement of a vacant clerkship, would bring a no part nor lot in them. We think the conduct shortness of the time in which it could be built, legion of applicants for the coveted position,

(From the Ottawa Canadian Times)

T was somewhat astonishing to see the posi tion taken by the Ontario Opposition when the Canadian Pacific Railway was under discussion. The acquisition of he North-West terri tories had been for years a subject on which, in Ontario at least, there had been no difference of MOORLANDS LODGE, HEADINGLEY, LEEDS, YORKopinion. It was no party question in any sense of the term. It was universally felt that it was above and beyond party, that it possessed an interest for Canada whose importance was too great to be trifled with. There were difficulties, no doubt, in the way, and these were not lessened not being able at once to understand a necessi y to which their attention had not Been directed. But they became educated up to the position, and the great North-West territories were added careful consideration being well aware that not only must there be an ontlet to the Atlantic for into closer proximity with Europe by the Cana-In England, where the Treaty is a serious mat- dian Pacific route, than by any other which it

lessiv behind. We have a magnificent future before us, but not unless we show ourselves capable of understanding and fulfilling the duties which the creation of that great future demands.

Correspondence.

SHIRE.

(Continued.)

Leeds was besieged by King John, 1139. It is the cloth metropolis of the world, a great hive of industry I will describe it as I found it in January. The streets are narrow and irregular, lined with buildings of a by the union of the other Provinces at the time dirty, dingy, black color. It is wrapped in smoke, and the Dominion was formed, their representatives | canopied with a sunless, moonless, starless sky. If the sun does happen to send his rays through the thick atmosphere, as if he had made a grave mistake, he quickly withdraws them. No wonder the air is impure. Standing on a gentle eminence, you see thousands of tall chimneys sending forth entinuous columns of smoke, imitating Mount Vesuvius on a small scale. It rains continually ; and were it not for God's manifestation of goodness in the rainbow, I should think we were going to have a repetition of the forty days and nights. Then comes a dense fog, one of those genuine compounds of smoke and moisture for which these large manufacturing towns are, famous it is to dense that the streets are almost descried, and people who venture outside their doors have to grope their way back. The commercial activity of Leeds is wonderful, sending the results of its industry to all parts of the civilized world. Through it runs the river with refuse and dirt from the large mills on its banks. The fabled Styx could not be darker or more disgust-

> mills in England. What an astonishing spectacle ! As you are entering, a horrid noise of hammering deluges your ear, and you fancy that Vulcan and Cyc-Jove. A blaze of light from furnaces belching out and moral gloom. The fires of martyrdom heralded smoke and flame, dazzles your peepers; hundreds of the dawa of the gollen age of civil and religious free