

PURE GOLD.

GOLD.

WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR CANADIAN HOMES.

NINE months 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 enterprise established. But as the merits of the publication began to be known, prejudices gave way, and some who had prophesied failure became numbered 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 enquiries have been made concerning PURE GOLD,—its character, objects, etc. For the information of all such, we re-publish the following from our Prospectus, issued in May, 1871:

"The publication of the above named Journal is prompted by the following considerations:— 1. 'The felt need of a Publication in which 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 standpoint, 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 regard to Public Affairs:—All public measures to be judged on their merits, irrespective of mere party watchwords.

2. 'In regard to Public Men:—Integrity, Morality and Intelligence, indispensable qualifications in our Public Men, and of vastly greater importance than party relationships.

3. 'In regard to Education:—A liberal 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, liberty; in all things, charity.

5. 'In regard to Temperance:—The education 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.

3. A BRIEF RECORD OF PUBLIC OPINION; OR SELECTIONS FROM THE CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

4. TALES, SKETCHES OF TRAVEL, LITERARY SELECTIONS, &c. &c. may be read with pleasure and profit at every fireside in the Dominion.

5. RURAL AFFAIRS.

6. PROGRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

7. REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS. TERMS: \$2.00 per Annum; \$1.00 for six months, Invariably in advance.

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PURE GOLD.

TORONTO, JULY 26th 1872

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AND TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

BY WILSON MORTON.

There are few who wield a greater amount of influence for evil or for good than common school teachers. They have it pre-eminently in their power, to advance or retard the progress of any particular movement which in any way affects the minds of those, over whom they preside. They are the educators of the masses, and in the hands of the masses, there exists a power, which no one now-a-days, who seeks to gain political distinctions or political emoluments will sneer at or despise.

The education that the rising generation will receive, depends to a very large extent, upon the common school teacher, and, according, as they are educated in any particular movement in their

youth, will it have a lasting effect upon their future career.

To a large extent the moulding of the minds of the young is conceded to the school teacher, and in whatever manner he discharges this duty, will it show itself in after years. "His education forms the common mind, just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

The example the teacher sets is keenly observed by his pupils, and if in him be many defects, some of these will certainly be copied by those who are placed under his care, for, indeed youth are as prone to copy defects even, perhaps more so than what is excellent. If a fault of a teacher be, to take some intoxicating drinks, it will have its baneful effects on the minds of the young. In fact whatever may be the particular predilection of a teacher, it is generally sure to exercise an influence over the minds of those who are placed under his care. If in any particular study, a teacher takes a great delight in demonstrating every principle of it to his scholars, with few exceptions, there will be created within them the same predilection for that particular study. If for instance, a favorite topic may be algebra, he may show how easily questions may be solved by it instead of the more circuitous way by arithmetic. If geometry, how it may be used to advantage in everyday life. If shorthand, how a word can be expressed in one quarter the time and in one-half the space required to do the same in ordinary longhand. And so on through the whole list of studies. The impressions made then with respect to the particular excellency of any study, have a will permanent place in the minds of the young, and exercise an influence in shaping their course through life, and what pursuit they will follow in after years. We mention this only to prove that this influence does exist, and when we say so we speak not at random but from actual experience. Seeing then this influence is possessed in so large a measure by the teacher and he having such an admirable opportunity to wield it for good or evil, how important it is, that every school teacher should be a total abstainer, not only himself to be a total abstainer but an active worker for the promotion of temperance. To use this influence for the propagation of temperance principles throughout the community and instil into the minds of the young how important it is, that they should never touch the "evil thing."

There is no better way conceivable in order to secure prohibition than, that the rising generation should be trained up to total abstinence. It would not be difficult then to secure prohibition. The public would be educated up to that point when they would see the benefits that would accrue from it. They would no longer remain blind to the fact that intemperance is the worst evil in the land. They would be educated up to that degree, when they could see the absurdity of having in their midst, men-destroyers in the shape of distilleries. However some say if the liquor

spring up; to those, whose faith is so inclined we would ask, would they not take a moat out of their eye for fear another would get in its place? Now is the time for teachers to show their patriotism and philanthropy. Now is the season to take occasion by the hand. See that you act well your part.

APPROPRIATE HINTS TO STUMP ORATORS.

BY JONES.

GENTLEMEN, as we are now entering upon a season in which your services will be in demand, a few words to your fraternity, from an old stager, may not be out of place. Yours, gentlemen, are arduous duties, duties requiring your utmost attention and study, and never to be underrated by you.

It is a matter for regret, to one who has experienced in his own career and also witnessed the triumphs of stump orators in the past, to see members of the fraternity, time after time, humiliated, baffled and even laughed off the rostrum by the ignoble vulgar below. For this unfortunate state of affairs I do not consider the profession itself responsible, but rather lay the charge on those irresponsible parties, who, pluming themselves on their own abilities, enter upon the political war path, untrained and unfitted for those duties which they profess to engage in.

The only way to remedy these defects and bring stump oratory to its quondam position of excellence is to have it regarded as a science, as it undoubtedly is, and to let it be the subject of thought and study. We assure the readers of PURE GOLD that under such circumstances, there will be fewer scenes in which the "orator" is "tripped up" by one of the crowd or the speaker obliged to leave the platform in disgrace.

To deserve success then, let the orator in the first place have in his audience

ENTHUSIASM.

This is to be obtained in several ways; the most sure, and at the same time the most easy and pleasant manner is to have a select number of friends stationed in the audience, in about the same neighborhood, if possible,—who are thoroughly up in the "signals." This system is necessary if you are only a fair speaker, although preferable under all circumstances. Running your hand through your hair, taking a drink of water, or pausing at the close of a sentence, particularly sounded, are signs easily noticeable by the chosen, and require moreover but little effort.

Wiping your face with your pocket-handkerchief will also do, although in the summer especial care must be taken, that the perspiration caused by laborious effort or the machinations of some fugitive or inconsiderate fly by lighting upon your nose may cause you involuntarily to use your handkerchief, and thus the applause may possibly be brought in the wrong place. This is something which would bring utter disaster, and a cautious scientist will regard it as too hazardous.

It is well moreover to be "dragged" on the platform. If you are not well-known request the friendly ring to keep up a continual call for your appearance, during every interval, and don't respond to the invitation of the chairman until towards the end. Then come on with a heavy address and your reputation is established. Be sure that your leaving the platform is vociferously applauded. This is a sine qua non. Again

GROANING

is a matter of the very highest importance, and one that scarcely meets with the attention it deserves. Whenever your political opponents' names are mentioned, let them, if possible, be mentioned at the end of a sentence, so as to allow ample opportunity for the faithful to groan. Carefully shun this however if your opponents be in the majority.

We advise the stump orator moreover, if he be thin skinned, while speaking, to

NEVER ASK QUESTIONS.

unless he have the "ring" posted in replies. We have actually heard parties, professional stump orators, go on in this style: "Who have built up this country?" "Who have extended its boundaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the great chain of lakes to the North Pole?" "Who have done all this and something more?" foolishly, expecting that the hearts if not the voices of the people would respond Mr. Jones and his party, while to his utter disappointment two hired minions of the other party replied with vigorous exclamations of "Robinson," "Robinson." I repeat then that the thoroughly versed orator, unless under circumstances as stated above, shuns the interrogatory mode of speaking.

The thorough "stump," moreover, studies fully the composition of his audiences and changes his expressions to suit circumstances. In this particular we are glad to see no marks of degeneracy in the platform speaker of the present day.—Study carefully.

NATIONALITY, CREED, &c.

This is sometimes carried to extreme, as witness the conduct of a Western professional who wore on one side of his vest a shamrock, and on the other something suggestive of sour kroust, and ever more culpable still, a scientist of our own soil, who had two small poodles—one of which carried an orange ribbon around his neck, and the other a green one,—which poodles were manipulated to suit circumstances. This mode of procedure, judging from a long experience; I consider hazardous, and would picture the dismay of the speaker supposing the wrong dog were to mount the rostrum?

These are a few of the many points to be attended to, the others shall be referred to as we witness careless mis-management in the internal arrangement of political meetings.

CHURCH ACTION IN REFERENCE TO THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

At the general conference of the M. E. Church recently held in Brooklyn, U. S. The following action was taken in reference to the Temperance Question.

We regard the common use of intoxicants as the bane and burden of civilized communities. Among even Christian nations they are a prolific source of evil of every description, attacking the public welfare at every point. In our own land the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages involve an enormous waste of the fruits of natural industry, and cause nearly all the abject want and pauperism known among us. The general use creates a soil in which vice, crime, and disorder of every sort grow rank.

The drinking habits of the people are destructive of public and private virtue, safety, and prosperity, and hostile to human happiness in all its forms, both in this life and that which is to come. This hideous vice stands before us as the representative and embodiment of all wrong and ruin, the great obstacle in the way of the Church, and of the salvation of souls.

Our deliberate judgment is that to engage in the manufacture and sale of intoxicants intended to be used as a beverage is immoral, and that even the occasional needless use of them is unwise and to be avoided, being unsafe to him who indulges in them, and dangerous as an example to others.

While we thus recognize the drinking habits of the people as the direct antagonist of the Gospel, we also recognize the Temperance Reform as an essential part of the true work of the Church of God. Every Quarterly Conference shall therefore appoint a Standing Committee, consisting of three or more members, the preacher in charge being chairman ex officio, to be called the Committee on Temperance Reform. It shall be the duty of this Committee, wherever practicable.

1. To provide from time to time for the delivery of sermons and addresses on the subject of Temperance, both in the Sunday-school and the public congregation, and also by means of the press to disseminate, as widely as possible, solid information in regard to the evils which we deplore.

2. To organize in each Church and Sunday-school a Temperance Society, and labor to secure by pledge or otherwise, an avowed adherence of the whole community to the principles and practice of total abstinence, and enlist them in the active work of reform.

3. To report their action to the Quarterly Conference, to which body they shall be amenable.

4. To co-operate with others in all right measures for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and for the furtherance of the general cause.

5. In our foreign mission fields, where opium and other drugs are employed for purposes of intoxication, no professed convert shall be received on probation, or retained in Church membership while addicted to any vicious indulgence of the articles indicated.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections are at hand, and already the sounds of coming strife are heard, and the champions of either party are girding themselves for the contest. Meetings are convened, and at these we listen to assurances of redress for every grievance that our country complains of, except the greatest. The mighty (?) issues between the two political parties are explained from different standpoints, and each endeavors to show why the franchises of the people should favor a certain policy, while, in the majority of cases, not one word is heard condemnatory of that dire evil which entails on the country enormous expenditure, and is ruining the lives and prospects of many of our citizens. Why does not the continual unnecessary expenditure unnecessary in as much as its cause could be almost wholly swept away—of millions of public money in the maintenance of jails, houses of refuge etc., claim the consideration of our would-be legislators, as well as a check imaginary or otherwise of a few dollars to assist a political partizan? How is it that thousands of dollars of secret service attracts more attention than millions of Satan Service money. It is strange that men will shut their eyes to what pertains to the great and lasting benefit of their country, while minor differences which in many cases are simply paltry, and unworthy the notice are made the issues by which political contests are decided.

Miscellaneous.

STANLEY'S MEETING WITH LIVINGSTONE.

London letters from the Herald's African explorer have been condensed as follows:—

Stanley reached Unyanyembe on the 23d of September, 1871, having lost on the way by illness one white man, two of the armed escort, eight Pagags, two horses and twenty-seven asses. From thence he intended advancing on Ujiji, but found terrible difficulties in the way. Marsambo, King of Ujowa, declared that no caravan should pass Ujiji except over his body. The Arabs declared war and anticipated victory. I gave assistance the first day, and in concert with the Arabs attacked two villages and captured, killed and drove away the inhabitants. On the second day I caught a fever. On the third day the Arabs were ambushed and routed with terrific slaughter. On the fourth there was a general desertion of the Arabs and my own men, all but six. Mirambo threatened Unyanyembe. I fortified the house, collected 150 fugitives, with five days' provisions, and hoisted the American flag. Mirambo retired without attacking. I then started for Ujiji on another road. The Arabs endeavoured to dissuade me and said that death was certain, and frightened my followers. Shaw deserted but I nevertheless pushed forward over an untrodden desert for 400 miles and reached the suburbs of Ujiji, which I entered firing guns and carrying the American flag at the head of the procession. The astonished natives flocked out in crowds, with deafening shouts. I noticed in the center of the group of Arabs, strongly contrasting with their sun-burnt faces, a hale looking grey-bearded white man, wearing a naval cap, with a faded gold band and a red wollen shir. Preserving a demeanor of calmness before the Arabs, I inquired, "Dr Livingston, I presume?" He smilingly answered, "Yes." He informed me that he started in March, 1866, with 9 seppoy, 9 Johanna men and 7 liberated slaves. He traveled up the bank of the Rovuma. His men got frightened, deserted and reported that Livingston was dead as an excuse for desertion. He crossed the Chambezi and found it not the Portuguese Zambezi, but a wholly separate river. He traced it and found it was called further on Luaiaba. He explored 700 miles and found that Champezi is doubtless the source of the Nile, and that the length of the Nile is 200 miles. It is not supplied by the Tanganyika. He reached within 180 miles of the explored ground, when he was obliged to return to Ujiji destitute. He here met me. We both left on the 16th of October, and arrived Unyanyembe. We spent Christmas in Ujiji. I arrived on the coast March 14th, leaving Livingston at Unyanyembe to explore north of Tanganyika lake and the remaining 180 miles of Luaiaba river. This will occupy the next two years.

REALLY HARD TIMES.

One of our subscribers living at Dix, Illinois, says that he has heard and read a great deal about hard times in these days, but avers that they do not compare with the times of twenty five years ago. He gives the following incident as proof of his assertion:

"In Jefferson county in this State, Mr. Oby Babeock in 1836, wishing to purchase two pair of shoes, went to his country store, and found that the keeper had the shoes he desired; one pair at 60 cents, the other at 75 cents. This was considered an exorbitant price, which he declined to pay, but would go to St. Louis (the head mar-

ket) This was distant 80 miles from his residence, but he shouldered his rifle, put some "corn dodger" and salt in his shot bag, and started on foot, killing birds for meat, and lying at night by camp fires of marketers, which were plenty at that time. Arriving at the Mississippi at Illinois-town, (now East St. Louis,) he found that it would cost him five cents to cross the river. He was mortified to find that he would then be obliged to break in upon his shoe money, but succumbed at last, went over to the city and made his purchase of two pairs of shoes at the cost of 40 and 60 cents. On returning home, he found he had cleared 60 cents, less the ferrage, by his trip.

"Walking eighty miles to save this amount may look absurd, but dollars were scarce, markets distant, the land covered with forests, labor without demand, and pork worth one dollar and fifty cents per hundred pounds."—Pvrie Farmer.

While a Waterbury (Ct.) farmer was mowing his dooryard, a sly puppy hid in the grass and then jumped out to take the scythe by surprise. But the puppy turned out to be more surprised than the scythe, for he found himself in two places at the same time.

MARRIAGE AND WILLS.—Marriage, after making a will, renders the will void, probably for the reason that the testator is held to have been of unsound mind or he would not have committed the folly of getting married.

M. Proudhomme, in the decline of life, was talking with his nephew, to whom he related stories of his youth. "But uncle," suddenly exclaimed the nephew, "what struck you most during your life?" "My ader boy, it was your aunt."

Mrs. A. F. Hall, of Wellsville, N. Y., received ten years ago a Wheeler & Wilson Machine as a bridal present, the most valuable of her gifts, not excepting a check for \$500; it has done all the sewing for her own, her father's and sisters' families, without a cent for repairs and but two needles broken.

ABJURATION.

'Tis done! 'tis well!—I've freely signed The pledge which prompts me to wise, To keep the balance of my mind, To cast the film from off my eyes: Help me, divine, unerring Power! To Thee, not man, do I appeal; Oh! lend me strength this holy hour For my eternal weal.

How frail—how failing I have been, As man's best duties here below! My thoughts how dark,—how now keen, How the All-Wise, can only know. Yet I have yearned, in sorrow yearned, To keep my soul unsoiled within; For I too prematurely learned The misery of sin.

To shun the cup that sometimes cheers, But often deadens and destroys,

THE LOST DAY.

Lost—lost—lost! A gem of countless price, Cut from the living rock, And graven in Paradise. Set round with three times eight Large diamonds, clear and bright, And each with sixty smaller ones, All changeful as the light.

Lost—lost—lost! I feel all search is vain; That gem of countless cost Can ne'er be mine again; I offer no reward, For till these heart-strings sever, I know that heaven-trusted gift Is left away forever.

Correspondence.

MR. CHISHOLM AND HAMILTON!

We have received a communication from Hamilton which appears below, and which we have great pleasure in inserting. The writer ably shows why Mr Chisholm should meet with the support of all interested in the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. To make prohibition a main question at issue, we must have men imbued with true, sterling temperance principles in parliament.

TO THE EDITOR OF PURE GOLD.

DEAR SIR:—The great absorbing question with us in Hamilton is the Election. As there is no important point at issue, I feel but little interest as far as the party is concerned which side wins, but am interested in the men, and do feel grieved at the inconsistency and short-sightedness of many of our projected Christian and Temperance men, for a simple question of Railroad, or little difference of opinion on the Washington Treaty, or some other minor point will refuse to support a true Christian and Temperance man like D. B. Chisholm, and take up men notorious for their profanity, and men that will do all to support the liquor interest, simply because they are the nominee of their party, and state in justification of their course that temperance is not the question at issue. I say temperance must be made the question above all other questions by which a man's fitness for Parliamentary duties shall be known. The time is coming, and is not far distant; when the people of this Dominion will rise up in their might, as the people of England have done, and ask for a prohibitory law, and if we don't send Temperance men to parliament our petitions will be like their paper and ink browned away only to be laughed at by