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PURE GOLD
 zomes.

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Adress

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## HUNTER

S OMETMME he pas called "Busyacter for philant hropy became known, and he began to be famous as a searcher for
lost unes. If poets could have known our old friend surely many pleasant rhymes
would have commemorated his brave deeds Asa puppy, he was externally, fay from at
tractive ; a ridge of coarse hair stood mak ing us laugh at his grotesque appearance an eye of unusual depth and power. Some wisdom of Rob's purchase, but he had way of his own, and without a struggle gave in exchange his best knife and last
year'sled. Beofer night a rough but
bout spent the evening " getting a acquainted,
and the most amicable relations were in mediately established.
his "mission" declurede months betor bis mission declared itself. We had
ness and hast good temper, and his tender-
ont ness and patience with children, but never
dreamed of such outreaching sympathees dreamed or such out-reaching sympathes
as his after-life developed. It commenced, as far as we knew, by his coming
late one balmy September evening with small black dog as ugly-looking an scrawny as can well be imagined. Hun
ter was a powerful creatre, ter was a powerful creature, possessing
"breadth and swing"
quite
fearful for strangers to look ur on, and he carried his
guest as cats do their kittens and them gently down upon the floor of his straw-carpeted house ; and there he watch
 a sick baby. It atracted so much attee
tion in the neighborhood that Hunter be gan to
Rob gave Hunter's (hor that was the nam Roo gave Hunter spet) was quite well,
new home was found for him, but the tw
often visitud each other and exchanged in their own fashion, the grectings of the sea

One morning Hunter, and indeed th
whole family were aroused by shrill barks outside the gate Rob espied Lilliput
who in remembrance of kindness shown mim had come in a time of need to ask for mystery, but presently the two dogs tro.
ted down a long green lane, Sob followin cautionsly. What he saw should surely
be chronictod, ifit was not "intelligence, Ishould be glad to have some philosoph
name the word that can explain
A poor, tried mother-dog lay by the
roadside, not many days old were in their
dumb, blind fashion crawline oner ber dumb, blind fashion crawling over her
تondering no doubt what had happene that she no longer fondled them A Ahene
upon which a few broken hails hay piled, partially shielded them, and pee ing through, Rob saw the two friends evident consultation over the case. Pe ceiving that she could not be moved, the
did the next best thing, provided food un til sthe did, apparently exhausted by e cessive pain. Rob thinks she had $r$
seived a heavy blow. Whe hours she ceased to breathe Hunter too one puppy, carrying it tenderly, as he hat
Lill put, but did not in this acese leave te moaning baty in his kensel; no, indeec
the masters' lap was chosen, a gentle-eyed oving woman, whose face he had read
taight, and learned to trust. As soon as
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { hing, Huter knew that all was right, and } \\ & \text { was off in a twinkling for the }\end{aligned}\right.$ was off in a winkling for the other. Be-
side
it Lilliput still watched: this one was also taken and commended by Hunter
great human eyes to better care than ould give.
After an
After an absence of two days, Rob brave friend surprised us all by bringing in
a lovely Maltese kitten, and the creaure whose nature it was to wage war upon his kind, seemed to regard him with decided affection, looking up into his great, speak
ing eyes as much as to say, ${ }^{\prime}$ ? Pray, don' tave mee among strangers $!^{\prime \prime}$ But she ser
ever lacked friends, and became $A$ greal pet with us all.
But Hunter's
But Hunter's grandest feat was when h hen
saved an emigrant woman and baby fron
starvation ring home as he had the dog thinking it over, (as he must have done, and recognizizg the impossibility of ac
complishhing his purpose after his usual fatore a piece from the he afterwards told us, she cried out with年, supposing he was about to devour ondeful eyes, she telt assured that he calioo, the wise old fellow trotted home and laid it on his misstress' lapt, barking most solemnly and walking rapilly back
and forth between her and the door. Boo was called, and was at once satisfied that Hunter had come upon a case of suffering. and was soon ready with a basket of com The next step seems the drang migest of lead The enext step seems the strangest of alil
p to to this moment Hunter had manifest no desire for food or rest, and now a or his missionary pioneer, lo the creatui ay stretched upon the piazza, puffing and is ina measure to our senses, butnot wholly
ntil Uncle Bailey, who is well versed in nine ways, red, who is well versed "Why, Rob," said his sather, ". don't go hoot, take the buggy, my boy-Hunter
half breathless-he has run a long way nd see, this is a scrap from some wo is own notions bringing this along."
note the satisfaction with which the dog
watched the harnessing of Whiteface into len and light carriage-he actually hurried ten, and started with a bone in his mouth der and sat beside his master solemnly sarveying the prospect until Blount woods
vere in sight, when he jumped out, and were in sight, when he jumped out, and
parking checrily ran to a corner of the jighway, where was a sort of rude hut
uch as woodcutters arrange for tempor ary convenience. Here Rob found the poor woman and her moaning baby
Hunter has a longer record of saved" than this. He seems to have de
voted himself to such deeds of kindness. being off now much of the time, return
ing to
to ng to rest and be refreshed, and some
imes lovingly bringing his burdens witl

You may be sure he is'highly respected in
own ; indeed his friends are arranging to purchase for his shaggy neck, a midal
which shall at once eonnect him with the National Hum
deserves it better.
the hospitality we should LIKE TO SEE
D
$]^{0}$ you ever thoroughly enjoy re si not long ago. "For my part, I am so
ccupied with the fear that my guest will ot be sufficiently entertained that I have ousekeepers will confess to something of this feeling. Even in our best appointed ouseholds there is not that absence o
care in the deportment of the lady of the ouse which is seen in French or English drawing-rooms. Her thoughts cannot elp wandering to the kitchen, even in
he most animated conversation. She nows full well that after those endeavors which have made her somewhat weary to e quite at her best in looks or manner, ere may be a failure in serving the re
ast. It is curious to see what a different
woman she is after supper, if all has gon
well. For the time she is safe, and exub rant with a sense of relief, When our
guests are staying with us for guests are staying with us for a day or a
week, matters are somewhat better, because much is not attempted; but still there is often an unnaturalness and con-
straint which makes itself felt, even straint which makes itself felt, even
though the most scrupulous politeness.
Mnch of this is no doubt owing to Mnsatisfactory and precarious domestic service. Arthur Hugh Clough said, "Th
only way to live coinfortably in Americ only way to live confortably in America
is to live rudely and simply; and while we is to ive ruadely and simply; and while we
should not like to agree to to his statement seriously, there are mements of despair, it
must be acknowledged, in which we fee the force of it. But there is a deeper
reason than this for our discomfor, and reason than this for our discomfort, and
happily it is one which it lies in our power
to remedy. to remedy. Somehuw or other the idea
has kecome chronic with us, that we must entertain our visitors more according to their style of living than our own. If a
friend comes who has no larger a than we, it is all very well ; we make no special effort, and are thoroughly and simply hospitable. But let a distinguished foreigner or an "American prince" visit us
and everything is-changed. We have an indistinct idea of whanged he is accustomed to at home, and nothing short of that will
content us. We put ourselves to torture content us. We put ourselves to torture
to devise how to entertain him worthily, orgetting that what is unusual is worthily, obviously so, and that he will detect the thin veneering of style, and either pity
sneer at us, according to his nature.
"I pray you, O excellent wite," says
Emerson," not to cumber yourself and Emerson, $\%$ not to cumber yourself and
me to get a rich dinner for this man or this woman who has alighted at our gate, great a cost. These things, if they are curious in, they can get for a dollar at any
village. But let this stranger, in your your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, which he cannot buy at any price, well travel fifty miles and dine sparely and let the board be spread, and let the bed be dressed for the traveler; but let not
the emphasis of hospitality lie in these things.

THE BIRTH OF AN ICEBERG
rll F would bg impossible, with mere id words alone, to convey any adequate lump of ice, a third of a mile deep, and more than half a mile in lateral diameter
hurled, like a mere toy, away into water, and set to rolling to and fro by
the impetus of the act as it it wer Natures merest foot-ball; now down one
side, until the huge bulk was nearly capsized; then back again ; then down
the other side once more with the sam uaresisting force, and so on, up and down
and up, swashing to and fro for hours before it comes finally to rest. Pieture this, and you will have an image of
power not to be seen by the action of any power force upon the earth. The dis-
oturbance of the water was inconceivably turbance of the water was inconeeivably
fine. Waves of enormous magnitude
mere were rolled no wit grent violence against glacier, covering wn with spray; billows
came tearing down the ford, their pro-
gress marked by the erackling, and gress marked by the erackling, and
crumbling ice, which was everywhere in
a state of wildest agitation for the space a state of wildest agitation for the space
of several miles. Over the smaller icebergs the watef broke completely, as if
a tempest was piling up the seas, and heaving them fiercly apainst the shore.
Then, to add still farther to Then, to add still further to the com
motion thus occasioned, the great wallowing iceberg, which was the cause of it all, was dropping fragments from its sides with each oscillation, the reports of the
rupture reaching the ear above the generrupture reaching the ear above the gener-
al din and clamour. Other bergs were set in motion by the waves; and these also dropped pieces from their sides ; and
at last, as it were the grand finale of the pig bass drum of Nature's grand orchestra the monstrous berg near trie middle of the fiord split in two; and above the sound of breaking waters, and falling ice, this
last disruption filled the air with a peal
that rang among the bergs and crags, and $\mid{ }^{r_{m} \mathrm{~m}}$ growing fonder of ry staff,
echoing from hill to hill, died away, on, while to the noisy tune, the cebergs of the fiord danced their wild, ungainly dance upon the waters. It was many suceeded by the calm which had preeeded length, the ieeberg that had been born came quietly to rest and the other ice. bergs had ceased their dance apon the
troubled sea, and the waves had ceased troubled sea, and hee waves had ceasad
their lashing, it seemed to me that in beholding the birth of an ieeberg, I had beineld one of the most sublime exhibi
tions of the great forces of Nature. It Was in truth, a convulsion. - from Dr
Hay's Land of Desolation, A Puzzle.

A village sketch, in which thirty-five
authors are buried, is given in Once a Wek:
hat skitrs the moor e edged in with pleasan
Of orochard, were awake at spring's behest
The birds their sweet, new tones, the trees fiir dressed
In blossoms pink and white ; or later still, Or later, sweet as sugar ricks of hay he hill The couw perceives and tempted is to striay
 fhe former, comes, who, odd enough, won't why bow
spoil
Alas ! hell lye them soon, and then theyll Where the e olog rays accross the pathway fall A somewhat crabbed man is John, whose age A somewhat crabbed man is ohn, whose age
Thothughts of lon paters. must engge
Long sinct hest taken sides with ancient And odd and dry denies to moderns praise
His bens to neat-made fowl-pen take their On foot each night to roost when tired with His dog, as out he yelps defiance loud,
To scamp belligerent ${ }^{\text {mongst }}$ the scho Disturbs the song old smiths, across the

Hum everlastingly throughout the day
The parson, as his pen serenely lides
 Anoyed, That monster neeer seems to
Then thinking, A, whyn eed I Iapire,
Add to waste flegance of style on boors Jy words
der

Vow all erratic to the winds are tossed,
In these doggerel lines the names of thiry cipally poess. None of them are elving
 Couper ; 9 , Burns ; 10, Dickens ; Ih
Defoe ; I2, Hood ; I3. Garth ; I4, Sheley; 15, Gray; 16, coott; 17, Crabbe
Shenstone ; 22, Foote ; 23, Southey Campbell ; 25, GIldsmith ; 26, Hume
Spenser ; 28, Swift ; 20, Sterne ;


I'M GROWING ÓLD.
v John $G$. suxe, $L$
Mays pass pleasantly away,
feel no symptoms of decay, Thave no caase to mourn nor weep And yet, of late, I often sigh.-

Img growing old
My growing talk of olden times, My growing thirst for early news. My growing apathy to thymes,
My growing love of easy shoes ry growing hate of crowds and noise, My growing far of taking cold, whisper, in the plainest voic
Im growing old

Pm growing dimmer in the eyes $\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{m}$ growing deeper in $\mathrm{my} y$ sighs, m growing careless of my dress, T'm growing fuyal of my gold, m growing wise $;$, Im growing-yes
Ym growing old. see it in $\mathbf{M y}$ changing taste, see it in my Changing hair,
see in my my growing wais, I see it in my growing heir ;
; thousand signs proclaim the truth, That' even in my vaunted youth
Ym growing old Thanks or the years, who rapid fight
My sombre muss too sadly sinzs Thanks for the g gleams of golden light
That tint the darkness of their wing That tint the darkness of their wings,


> AFRAID OFA LAUGH.

"So my little nephew is afraid of nith is he asked Mrs. Place, looking oing to be like the weather vane, is he? afraid to do what is right and proper, be ause, forsoom, wo ne of his companion may raise a laugh at his expense.
Norman did not reply, and ontinued: "Leet me teel you a story of hem Moses and Giles, lest you should recognise the men before my story is be
One of their playmates had received box of valuable presents, and in imitat all his young friends. His the wout furnished im with a decanter of reduced alcoho just right or boys , he said), bow This
suagr, several glasses and spoons. This cely on name was slis, arranged then he display, and invited all in the village to come and take a drink. A large num-
ber soon flocked around him, quite elated at the prospect before them-free drinks "Siting at my open window, I heard
Miles conversing. Neither Moess and Giles conversing. Neither
relished the idea much, but Moses said it would look odd not to gofthrough the motons. We needn't taste only the tiniess
drop, you know 'wise Giles thought best to abstain from any appearance of evil and
not go near temptation. $\quad$ But everybody ill laugh at us, and say we're terribly
fraid of becoming drunkards,'scid Moses Let them laugh, then,' replied Giles. 'If
I never taste, Iknow I shall never be one. or my part, wheni thow a king is right they may':" Poor Moses could not fol-
low Giles's example, for he was not one to say away while dozens were going.
I don't know that the vill
$\qquad$ reat, but Moses and Giles are now men,
nd which, Norman, do you think you would prefer to be ?" "I don't know," replied Norman, " "Very well, I can tell remember the man who lectured to us so
 Of course I I o; papa said he was the
richest man in Burord, and the mosi
lenevolent ton thent benevolent too, though 1 . don't see hos
that tan be But tho hat can be Bot who is the other?
"Well, the other man is poor drunken Mills, who is often seen staggering through "Oh I know him, some of the bey
were hooting him yesterday, and he he were hooting him, yesterday, and he help pitying him.',
has been so from his childhood, for like aitle boy 1 known now, he dared not do
"Oh I auntie, I won't be afraid of a
laugh any longer, but will go right about etting signers to the temperance pledgc and perhaps I will win a commission one
of these days." Young People's Helper.

PURE GOLD:-FOR CANADIAN HOMES

Cales and Sketches
arth and homg.
The Mystery
METROPOLISVILLE
Author iv " The Hoaster school-Master,
of the World," etco, ete.


## anchorites of the frontier belong to two classes - those who have left humanity and civilization from sheer antagonism to classes- those who have left humanity and civilization from sheer antagonism to men, a selfish, crabbed love of solitude and thase who have fled from their fellow and those who have fied from from a morbid sensitiveness. habitant was of the latter sort.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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Charlton.
stay. They treated me bad. I I Iad a idee.
I wanted to write somethin' or country talk. I used to try to write poe
try in big dictionary words, but I hadn, but 'maxin little schoolin', and lived along
of a set of folks that talked jes' like I do.
But a Scotchman what I worked along of But a Scotchman what I worked along of
one winter, he read me some potry, writ one winter, he read me some potry, writ
out by a Mr. Burns, in the sort of bad
grammer, why couldnt a Hoosier jest as
well write poetry in the sort of lingo we talk down on the Wawbosh? I don't see
why. Do you now?"
Albert was captivated to find a "child of nature" with such an idea, and he gave
it his entire approval. "Wal, you see, when I got to makin'
verses I found the folks own on the Waw-
bosh didn" take to varses wrote out in bosh didn' take to varses wrote out in
their own talk. They liked the real dic-
tionary poetry, like 'The boy stood on the tionary, poetry, like 'The boy stood on the
burnin' deck' and 'A life on the ocean
wave' but they made fun of me and when the boys got hold of my poortiest varses,
and said 'em over and over as they was and said em over and over as they was
comin' from school, and larfed dat me, and
别 the gals kinder fooled me, gittin' me to do
some varses for ther birthdays, and then
makin' makin' tun of 'em, I couldn' bar it no ways,
and so I jist cleaned out and left to get
shed of their talk. But Istuck to my idee all the same. I made varses in the coun
try talk all the same, and sent 'em to ed tors, but they couldn' see nothin' in 'em.
Writ back that I'd better larn to spell. When I could a-spelt down any
'em the best day they ever seed "I'd like to
"I thought mabe you mout," and with
that he took out a soiled blue paper on which was wiitten in blue ink some verses.
" Now, you see, I could spell right if I had writ his Scotch like it was spoke, and
so I thought I'd write my country talk, by

And the picturesque inhabitant, stand
ing there in the morning light in his trapper's wolf-skin cap, from the apex of which
the tail of wolf hung down his back, red aloud the verses which he had written in
the Hosier dialect, or, as he called it, the country talk of the Wawbosh. In inscrib-
ing them, I have inserted one or two apostrophes, for the poet awways complained
that though he could spell like sixty, he
never could mind his stops.
 Albert could not resist a temptation
smile at this last line. . " I mnow
$\qquad$ praises a-singin' treble, and so on through
all the parts - -you see I larnt the squar
notes onet at a sein notes onet at a singin'-why, I don't see
to save me why the bass of the owl a't
jest as good praisin' ef ta'n't quite sech jest as good. praisin ef ta'n't quite sech
fine singin'. Do you, now? An'I kinder
had a feller-feelin' fer the owl. Well, ole feller, you and me is jestalike in one thing.
Our notes a'n't appreciated by the public,
But maybe God thinks about as much of che ral glowine hootin' of a o of the high falugeon whistlin' of
bird all stole from somebody elo ny varses is kinder humbly to hear, any

"puttin' some school-master's hair-ile on
ter his talk," as he called it, hopelessness of any attempt to change
hiter the the the Katy became more to him than Laura was to Petrarch. Habits of intemperance had crept upon him in his isolatiot and pining
for excitement, but now he set out to seek an ideal purity, he abolishedeven his pipe, of profanny, so that he wouldn' be unfit to
love her any way, ef he didn' never marry
family Circle.
THE DEACON'S HOUSEHOLD.

I, PIPSEY Potis, pride myself on I, bieng rathers sharp on houschold mat.
 lark when, rose-the deacon wanted to gout to his chopping on the hillidide , end
1 rose a litite earier han ustal on his aci count. Since his satack of heumatism 1 . make chipirfenand smanl wood and the pine or make shavings close under he kitchen
tove, bat forgot to place the kiife on the vindow, to whittele the pine. I searched
lor it vererwhere and at hast had to use
 I had set the table the night before, how few steps I would take getting break-
 But the deacon must have meat for breakkast, and there was not enough to
wam over. I had been down cellar and
strained the milk, and this bit of negligence strained the milk, and this bit of negligence
aade another trip. It is not safe to carry a lamp down the breezy cellar-stairs, so II keep a candlestick with a plece of candle
in it, down there hanging from a hook overhead
I made the second trip down the cellar-
tairs, then, with a half-dozen matches in my pocket, but it happened that not one
of them would ignite. This was vexation number two, and another trip up and down
hen there was one more before we sat down to breakfast, for bread, butter and
dore This set me to thinking how careful When we were all seated at the table as sot ired that I spread out my arms and
sat like an old, brooding hen. My breath semed gone. I had meant to save all my
vitality and use the surplus to-day, in writing a story about the time when I worke
out. I tried to laugh, but it sounded like wheezy croak, or a rickety buggy crossWell, let us reason together. I didn't
et angry and allow the wrinkles to come get angry and allow the wrinkles to come
n my face, and be soured for all day, but ou tired women know
I'm only one of thousands, but as I
ave the floor, I'll speak first about saving steps.
I hav
peck or a half-bushel of potatoes at wash me, say on washing-day, in the tub of
nse water when I am done with it. Let them drain until they are dry, then put
them in the closet, or out-of-the-way place. keep mine in a box in the pantry wide and
cover over it. This will save many and many a step for a woman when she is in a
hurry. Of course, this plan is not so good in mid-winter, when there is danger of hard
freezing, but in moderate weather this way will be found excellent.
It is not much trouble either, while
your hands are about it, to prepare steal enough for two or three meals, or to cu
pork enough to last through the day. Whenever your cloak, or any garment is
be carried up-stairs--if you have a place or everything - lay that cloak or garment
on the stairs, and let the first one who goes up carry it and put it where it belongs. As to the matter of catching chickens,
why half the women with whom I am ac uainted think nothing of running down a I have seen more than one gray head
oobbing, now here, now there, under a
burdock, among the thistles, through the burdock, among the thistles, through the raspberry vines and sprawing over tumber ; a
down fences, running after a chicken ;
egand-wing race-one of the most ludirous and ridiculous sights I I ever saw.-
che first thing I think of is the foolish The first thing I think of is the foolish
waste of nervous energy-onen precious vitality wasted on the air. That same nerv
ous force if rightly applied could have been spent in giving a glowing, earnest, strong talk to one's growing daughters, or to the
little boys who will "make men" in the
years to come. Sometimes I far we will be held ac-
countable for the energy we trifle away in a foolish manner, the same as for spending
money or talents in a way that benefits no
The way to catch a chicken is in pick it
fthe roost after dark, put it in a tub uroff the roost after dark, put it in a tub ur-
it morning and when the tea kettle cones
off, put or a kettle of water to scald it



PURE GOLD: FOR CANADIAN HOMES

## the Reform Banquet. As a Banquet it wa

 the Reform Banquet. As a Banquet it waa success, but sofar as showing any evi dence of Benefit Banquet, further than upon it as a failure.
Basing his ar ticle on the remarks Mr. Blake that. "She would not be long pre
pared to have her interests disposed of without her having a voice in the disposal of them" the same author treats us to an able dissertation on the subject Canadian Independence." He himsel $i_{s}$ of the opinion, that Independance is the best thing for Canada, and gives many good reasons for believing so. But while at the same time urging these views, he yer says that what ever way the destinies of the country are to be decided, "now
the time either to show that Imperial Co federation is possible, and put it in the way of realization, or, if it be found impracticable, to clear it once and for all out or the way, and let its misty presence could
our perception of our destiny no more."
Also in this same chapter the salaries of the Civil Service, the Income Tax, the Session of the Ontario Parliament, Mr
Froude's Lecture, the death of Napoleo and other questions of interest are as only space to mention.
The leading feature of the magazine however, consists in the publication of
Professor Goldwin Smith's lecture Protessor Goldwin Smith's lecture on the
"Irish Question." "The views embodied in it" he tells us, were formed in Ireland and when the writer had the advantage of intercourse with some, who, he believes may be numbered among the best of Irishman and Catholics" From this, the reader will readily surmise that the subject is handled in a thoroughly clever manner, and treated and lectured on regardless of Prctestant or Catholic prejudices. "There are three circumstances" he says, "which for which England cannot be held respon religion." These' three phrases of the subject are these, three phrases of the best we can do, without making any further comments, is to advise the reader to procire a copy of the Monthly, and
read the lecture for himself. He will be well repaid for his time and trouble in so doing.
"Canada on the Sea," by J. S. Bourient is an entertaining sketch, and it together apoem by the author of the "Biglow Papers," several Book Reviews, and a few
other lighter articles completes the number

Canadian illustrated News.-The current number of the news contains a por
trait and a facsimile of the autograph of Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin ; ${ }^{2}$ a
double page illustration oi the Montreal Citirens' Ball ; a sketch of the Fancy Dress Skat ing Entertainment held in honour of Their Excelleacies; and a picture of the wreck of coast. A remarkable feature of this issue is an illustration of Professor Pepper's Patent Ghost, accompanying which is a paper, writ.
ten by Mr. Pepper expressly for the II/ustrated explaining the method by which the spectral illusion is produced, Thunder and lightn-
ing form the subject of thde series of gossipy articles on Populand of the written by a gentleman well known in scien-
tific and literary circles. We column of Notes and Queries has been introduced, and have no doubt it will be well supported. A ladies' department has also been
established, in which the Editor invites ladies established, in which the Editor invites ladies
to discuss topics of interest to the fair sex.

STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE lecture of Jno. G. Saxe, the
second of the above course was better attended than the former oneThe subject chosen by the lecturer was the essay in verse, very much after It was of his published poems. In its course he spoke of the various kinds of lits course he ove of country, love of home, love of God, the love which "makes the world go round," and the love of the Deity. Prob was his picture of the model whole (drawn entirely from imagination) who stood the severest tests a man was ever called on to bear. He actually waited for his wite for five whole minutes without wearing and calling it half an hour, and more astonishing still, bore the absence of a shirt button with patience, " But remem er, 'twas in a dream." The conclading passages in which he reterred to man's
was concluded by reciting two of his shortSax(i)on in style, and the concluding one which all the world knows" Proud Mies Me bride and her Pride," concluded the entertainment. Mr. Saxe's delivery was not all that could be wished, and the his style; still the evening spent was
hat very pleasant one, and all who heard him were well pleased.
The next in the course will be b Brete Harte, the celebrated recounter of wild adventures in the Gold Diggings. This will be held in the Shaftsbury Hall,

## Etmperante

Communications for this department to
e addressed: J. S. R., Box 308, Toronto,
THE R. W. G. L. AGAIN.
$W_{\text {bref editonal, anent the next ses }}^{\text {bene }}$ did we suppose our remarks would convey any other meaning than that intended by
ourselves. Especially were we desirous t show, that we wrote not from a Canadian but
from at Good Templar standpoint, that we rrom a Good Templar standpoint, that we en-
dorsed the action of the Executivein appointing Montreal in London's stead, not because they favored Canada, as some seem to think, but
because, in our opinion, they legislated to the of the same opinion "entire" Order. We as then, yet despite every effort to make ourselves perfectly clear we find that a few have stumbled into the
very error we strove to avoid. Some have very error we strove to avoid. Some have
attributed to us motives as foreign to our seing, as is the tea growth foreign to the
soil of Canada. One correspondent writes ua hat the article in question has a selfish tone
and that we bow to the behests of the Execuuive Committee, because Canada will receive
whatever benefits are likely to accrue from the holding of a Good T
any one particular locality.
Selfishness ! never, was thought more sistant. A national feeling yes, we
have a strong love for this fair Dominion of have a strong but this is not a national, it is a cosmopolitan question, wider and greater than cain no such feelings inspire us in our writing.
England, no doubt, has certain claims upon he R. W. G. L. that should not be ignored, so
also has Canada, the United States and many other localities, but if we argue from these premises, the claims of the latter outweigh greatly those of any other. In Great Britian P. E. Ireland one, in New Brunswick one in Nova Scotia one and in the United
States "thirty seven." Hold the R. W. G. L in England, and calculating two representa tives for each G. L., it would become neces-
sary for no less than eighty-two delegates to ness for wiley deep, leaving home and busiOf these seventy-tour would come from the United States, and on them, of course
would fall the principal burden and expense. It is not the expense, however, but the inconvenience and in many cases the impossibility of so large a number leaving home for so long
a time, that would prove the principal barrier to their coming. Even at home, here, in our Grand Lodge, every one knows how few atterd throughout the entire session of only three
days. Some come on the second day and remain until the close, while many are enwilling, indeed and anxious to stay throughou
the entire session, but he entire session, but are so situated by
business and other engagements, which they themselves cannot control, that this they
find to be simply impossible. If such is the case in a three days session, are we not correct
in supposing that when absence for six weeks secomes a necessity, very few would be able to attend ; that for hack of members the
London session of the R. W. G. L. would prove a complete and sad failure? Indeed,
would it not be a gross injustice to our American brethern, if even by a sacrifice they succeeded in visiting London, to ask them to do so. By holding the session on this sid
of the Atlantic, all this inconvenience, rouble and expense can be easily averted, as not more than eight members at the outside need come from Great Britian, and viewing
the question in this light who can say wo vew question in this light who can say
vither a personal, selfish national standpoint? and what is more, of the Executive look at the question from the same standpoint, the force of facts are so great that we fail to see how they can come
to any other conclusion than this, that the Executive in appointing Montreal in London's stead; thus studying the best int erests of our
Order, instead of giving ground for com Order, instead of giving ground for com
plaint, deserve, the thanks of English, Cana dian and American Good Templars.
mould be selfish, indeed, to ask eighty or so
representatives to sacrifice their the and
money to adapt themselves to the wants of
a handful of members.

## TEMPERANCE \& TEMPLAR NOTES.

ple this year has made a liberal appropriation for the active prosecution of the lecture work. No other
temperance organization in Canada has been so tive in this respect. During the pasat five yeerar soo
eight thousand dollars have been expended in lectuct wight housund desulting in great good to the cause and order This year over three thousand dollers will be expend-
ed in that way and it is expected that nearly ever
 now regularly employed:- J. Johnston, E. E. Par
rott and Thomas Fyyn. Mr. Fyn is at work
the Piovince, of Quebec and receives much credi the Phovince of Quebec and receives much credit
from the local press in the sections weere he has sab-
oured. Mr. Parot will probably spend the next
few weeks in York County. Any ocality wish
have a Temple instituted will receive full inforination
hit have a Temple instiuted will receive full informatio
by addressing the G. W. Secretary, T. Caser' Nap
anee. New TEMPLEL. - The following new Temples ase reported by the G. W. Secretary, as having been in
stitued durngg the past tow wekks
Yamask, No. 1o4, West Famham,, P. Q.: Rev
T. W. Mussen, Temple Deputy, instituted by T
Flynn, Grand Temple Lecturr.
Forest Hope, No. 54 Carthage P. O. Samu
Mulverton, No. 35. Mulverton P. O., William
Walker, T. D.
Perserenace, No. 24, Morningdale, P. O., David
Sebring. T. D., No. 141, Morningdale, P. O., David
Edgecombe No. 164, Edgecombe P. O.,; Uriah
McFadden, T. D.

## Forty- by J. Johnston, Grand Lodge Lecturer.

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and allogether a spinite of determination exemplifed,
which augurs well for the Good Ten
the County of Leed
 of last month. There was present a fair attendarice
d from the report of the Secretary, Rev. T. Galeien itis easy to be seen that our Lower Canadian bre
thern are alive to the intersts of the cause. They are no doubt, dotermined that their habours in behal
of totail abstinence shall not grow less, and sparred on by thesuccess of the Probibitory movement in O -
tario, they also, we trust, will see the need of bring.

We ve glad to learn from the "Good Templar
Year Book for 18 By that the cold wader Year Book" for 1873 , that the cold water work in
Great Britain is making excellent progress. Says the Great Britain is making excellent progress. Says he
Almanac writer "both in England and Scotland these juvenile organiuationsare fast becoming a power
for holding otether the young people, giving them a
useful training, and preparing them for lodge work, usefuul training, and preparing them for lodge work
as they grow older. In England there are over tae
fuvenile temples."

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
(Sons of Temperance and others desirous of Com-
municiating with the Editior of this colum, will
please in future, address their leteren, G. M. R.
drawer go3. P. . W. Toronto, prepait),

## TO CORRESPONDENTS Son of Temperance,-We are of your opinion. Everything that has a tendency instruct members should have careful at- tention. But at the same time. the object of the organization-the freeing of mankind from the thraldom of intemper- ance-should not for a single moment lost sight of. Will be glad to hear from you again. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lady } \text { Vivitor, Torgnto.-T } \\ & \text { gestion. } \\ & \text { We will not forget. }\end{aligned}$ Whaf's What, Owen Sound.-II Aright victorious.

 Bill is now before the Ontario Legislature, it will pass this session.Life boat, Division No. 376, Berlin P. 0 Wrothers of Life Boat have had a stormy Brothers of Life Boat have had a stormy
time amid much opposition. They are pres. sing forward their bark, and are determine des, D. G. W. P.; Brother Jas. G. Mowat
W. P, Med is W. P., and Brother James Jeffrey, R S.
arrangements have been made with Rev. I. W. Marning, P. G. W. P., to lecture he will enter on the work as soon as he caa in relieved from his present pastoral ducies
in meantime he will devote as much o is spare time as possible to the counties eas of Brockville he will then visit the central and western counties. It is hoped the divisions will use every effort to secure good
meetings. Brother Manning is one of our platform speakers, and can take his place
a faithful band of members. Brother $D_{1}$ James Russell, W.P., and Brother James
Echer, R. S., for this quarter.

## NEWS.

Dominion, and will not disappoint any
audience on this great question of Terfper-
ance.
Tae Rev. Bro. A. E. Griffith, has organized another new division, the onward No. 390 Bary, W. P., Brother Thomas Shears, R. S.

Crosshill Division, No 113 , Counto Waterloo, of which Brother Barber is $D$. ${ }^{\text {C. }}$
W. P. is increasing in numbers, and isld one public meeting. Brother Harding
is W. Prand Sister Ellie F. Hutchin son, R

Caistorville Divison No. 146, report
71 members like miny of our divisions it fails or report the number of public meetings held Brother Wm. Hoover is the D. G. W. P. Brother H. J. Sharp, W. P. ; and Brother
H. Cline, R. S.

Bethesda Divison, No. 472, Brother George admitted ; the whole number 61 ; also one public meeting held. This divison has now a good hall, and after braving many difficulties and much opposition, is now in a prosperous
condition. Thanks to their D. G. W. P., and

Sir Alex. Cockburn has received the grand Coss of the Order of the Bath. A compromise between President
The workingmen of Toronto held a mas meeting in the St. Lawrence Hall on Tuesday
night, and condemned two of the Bills introduced by the Ontario Government regarding workmen and masters.
the St. James' Cathedral, Y. M. C. A. Profes
Ottawa.
The editur of a German paper has been
sentenced to four month's imprisonent publishing an article entitled. "The battle The Rev.
The Rev. A. J. Pearson of Detroit lectured
before the Y. M. C. A on Thursday night his subject was "Life
to make most of life.
Sir Geo. Cartier will be p
coming Session at Ottawa.
The Hon. Wm. Macdougall arrived safely in London on the 4 th, inst.
The Augusta Herald has for its motto prominent line as follows. "Two Almighty
Bills have been introduced into the House of Commons England to abolish capital punishment, and legal
deceased wife's sister.
King Amadeas threatens to resign his of the council.
It is stated that it was at Austrian sug.
gestion Rome was given up to the Italian Government.
The trial of Galway preist's for illegal in erference in Parliamentary electors, opene at Dublin on Monday.
A woman is reported to have been murdera state of inebriation.
The Legistrature of Manitoba has adpotLord Dufferin, expressing the hope that will visit the Noith-west, next summer. Geneva has decided against the
sparation of Church and State.

## A Republic has been procia

## Charles Reade has instituded a Suit again

he London Adertise, for criticisms of one of
his plays.
It is stated that the Hon. Mr. Abbott will Company.
An insurrection of Natives has broken ou against the Portuguese authorties in Louan
a on the South-west-coast of Africa. An avarian tumour weighing 40 pound Newmarket on Thursday.
The man Beggs who killed his wife in the Township of Osprey, while in a state of in oxication, hanged himself with a sheet Kis bed on the Ith inst.
King Amadeas
King Amadeas abdicated the Spanish thrown on
people.
The Federal Council have decided to ex

## eneva.

Gaffiney who feigned insaity at Buffalo is
Thenk on Friday.
The recent census of Braxil sh
A man was scalded to death by falling into
vat of boiling water in Dunspagh's tannery
vat of boiling water in Dunspagh's tannery

THE PROHIBITORY BILL.
The Prohibitory Bill which passed its irst reading contains provisions to the effect of these tollowing. We should very much like to
on them ;-
No person shall sell, barter, or in any way dispose
any spirituous, fermented, or intoxicatiog liquoer
 arks and employments, as hereinalter provided. No certificate for a license to retail intoxicating isquors of any kind in any place of entertainment be
granted to any applicant for such license by the coun-
cil of any township, incorporated villnge, town or

Any person who shall sell, barter, or in any way dispose of any spirituous, fermented or intoxicating
liquors of any kind, exeept as bereinafter provided,
shall for the first offece on conviction theroof forfen and pay a penalty of not less than thiry dollars bevides costs, and not more than fifty dollars besides
costs. and for the second offeree on coniviotion
thereof such person shall be imprisoned in the county
 led, or central prson, to be kept at hard labour for:-
period not exoedding three celendar months ; and
or the third and any affer offence on conviction hereof such person shall be impriscoened in the coounty
geol of the county in which the offecee or offences were committed, or the central prison, to ob of keptest at
hard labour for \& period of six colendarmonths; and the number of convictions may be ascertained by the
production of a cerificate under the hand of the coo.
victing justice, or by other satisfactory evidence 5. If a person in a state of intoxication assaults a
person, or injures any property, whoever furnish him with the limuesuon, or any pronty, whoever furnished
casioned his iotorication, thall be jointy which oc-
ceverally liable to the same action by the party injured as
the person inioxicated may be fiable to ; and such pary ijjurued, or his legal representatives. may bring
either joint and several actions aguinst the person
intoricated and the person or persons who furnished intoricated
such liquo
of them.
6. The husband, wife, parent, brother, sister, inhabit of drinking intorixating liquor to wexeess : $\sigma$
he parent. brother or sister of the of such person, or the tutor or guardian of any chil
or childree of Ior persononal wrong person, may bring an antion
io such person having such one supplying hiqua brought within six monthch thereat as at aforesaid,
wise and revore of the the person supplying suct dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, as may e assessed as damages ; and the supplying of any
 husband, and all damages so recovered by her shall
go to thes $s$ epparate use ; and, in case of the death of either party, the right of action given by this sextio
shall survive to or against his legal representatives.
7. It shall and may be lawful for any chemist
drugsist, pharmacist, or apothecary duly registered as succh under and by birtue of "The Pharmacy Ace
of 187 , " to sell any intoxicating liquorr, but
 dan authoriting such sale, and not otherswise: and
 sale, the name of the physician giving the prescrip
tion, and the ename of the pary purahasing isch if
quor : and any druggist, chemist, pharmacist or wor ; and any druygist, chemist, pharmacist or
pothecary, selling or disposigg of such liquors with
at such prescription authorixing the same, shall be aut such preseription authorizing the same, shall be
wibject to the penalites hereinbefore imposed for the
ale or dispoal of such liquor 8. Whenever in any house where intoxicating is-
quors are sold or disposed of, any person drinks such
iquors, and whil in a state of
in whole or in part from sate suth drinkingation resulting whole or in part from such drinking. sution resulting bodily


## the mour our of sposhed injury : provided such action brought within six months of such injury bexing

## That it shall and may be hawful for the Governor in Council to appoint and empower special agents


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rovided always that sach Government agent thall
iep a faithful record as to his amount of stock of
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## The council of every county or union of covunties, and of every city or town separated from a county for municipal purposes, shall, thet their first sitting in the month of lanary in 

 tive officer or constable whose special duyt it shall beto meke diligent inquiry into oill violations of this To make dingent inquiry into all violations or this
Act tithin mach munidpality, and procure the pur-
ishment of all offenders : and every such council may. ishment of all offenders; and every such council may.
by the by-lav, appointing such officer or constable,
regulate the amount of his anlary over and above the regulate the amount of his milary verer and constabel the
fees to which he may be entitied as constable or
peace officer under this Act.
When any information is given to such detective
officer that there is cause to ouspect that some parity officer that there is cause to suspect that some party
or parties sre violatig any of the provisions of this
Aec, it hall be the duty of auch officer to make diliAct, it shall be the duty of much officer to make
gent inguiry into the uruth of such information, enter complaint of puch violaion before the prope
courn, without communicatu the name of the part
giving such information ; it thall be the duty of the giving such information it stiall be the duty of
county - attorney within the cunaty th which the
fence is committed, to attend to the promet fence is committed, to atten
all cases commituad to him ty

|  |  |  |  | such works of his has found, in style, many eopyists, as the classic purity of the many eopyisis, as the elassic purity of the writings of Steele, Addison, Johnson, or Blair, furnished for many long years, the Blair, furnishod for many lon models of successive scribos. <br> Carlyle has doubtless passed by hit best days for ha is now (Dac. 4th, 1871,) in his seventy-sixth birth-day, and for the last few years he has seldom appeared in public, or in print. His remarkable inaugural address, at Edinburgh, will probably be his last, and as far as I probably be his last, and as far as I know, his letter last year ou German matters, has closed his career as a writer, on polities He is, however, "a worthy Scott" of whom his country may be proud, and who has entered the liste suceassfully in an age remarkable for powerful pens, and in a country where giants in intelleet have to be, to succeed not simply ehiefs, but chiefest among the sons of Anak. I regret that I have never cast my eyes on Carlyle, so as to bs able to givo of him a parsonal notice but if his pieture do not bslie him, he is small of stature, wiry in body, with a good deal of the nervous in his constitution smelled battle from afar. He has bushy eye-brows, and larga eyes, apparantly grey, and keenly observant, His face knows.no razor, knows no razor, and his hair points "a' the airts the wind can blaww"-beard and looks being as bristly as a Scotel thistle There is nothing remarkable in his phy sique, except, that a glance shows endur- ance, and at first his countenance would appear is onl is only great withal $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ men, with "canniness." The following, going the rounds of the papers is characteristio whether true or not A fresh and good Travelling north durin, cart, comfortably with |
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Thursday，the 20th day of Fobruary，next


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At the Village of Chippawa in said county，
On Friday，the 2lut day of Fobruary，next
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at the Town of WaLKERTON COUNTY of bruce

Tuesday，25th day of February oclook，noon，at the $A$ merlion $\mathbf{H}$

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## UNSOLD LANDS


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Jewellery and Watches thoroughly repair－
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## EDWARD LAW8ON



## Finest Teas and Coffees





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READYMADE CLOTHING<br>Gents＇Furnishings．

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Bill Heads！
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Pamphlets ？
Blank Books！
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s．W．Cor．of King－street，


