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#### PURE GOLD A Weekly Yournal for Canadian

### Komes.

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#### HUNTER.

#### BY F. P. CHAPLIN.

COMETIMES he pas called "Busy tred," but that was after his character for philanthropy became known, and he began to be famous as a searcher for lost ones. If poets could have known our old friend surely many pleasant rhymes would have commemorated his brave deeds. As a puppy, he was externally, far from at-As a puppy, he was externally, far from attractive; a ridge of coarse hair stood makmost solemnly and walking rapidly back ing us laugh at his grotesque appearance, but he had a thoughtful, serious air, and an eye of unusual depth and power. Some of the neighbors severally criticised the wisdom of Rob's purchase, but he had a way of his own, and without a struggle, gave in exchange his best knife and last year's sled. Before night a rough but comfortable kennel received the pet. Rob spent the evening "getting acquainted," and the most amicable relations were immediately established.

He lived with us some months before his "mission" declared itself. We had observed his good temper, and his tender-ness and patience with children, but never dreamed of such out-reaching sympathies as his after-life developed. It commenced, as far as we knew, by his coming in late one balmy September evening with a small black dog as ugly-looking and scrawny as can well be imagined. Hunter was a powerful creature, possessing "breadth and swing" quite fearful for strangers to look up on, and he carried his guest as cats do their kittens and laid them gently down upon the floor of his straw-carpeted house; and there he watch-ed and tended him some days with paternal solicitude. Bits were carried across ride, and sat beside his master solemnly the yard and the invalid was caressed like Daby. It attracted so much atten tion in the neighborhood that Hunter began to be respected!

While Lilliput (for that was the name Rob gave Hunter's pet) was quite well, a new home was found for him, but the two often visited each other and exchanged in their own fashion, the greetings of the season !

One morning Hunter, and indeed the whole family were aroused by shrill barks : outside the gate Rob espied Lilliput, who in remembrance of kindness shown him had come in a time of need to ask for aid. How he told the story remains a mystery, but presently the two dogs trotted down a long green lane, Sob following cautiously. What he saw should surely be chronicled, if it was not "intelligence," I should be glad to have some philosopher name the word that can explain it.

A poor, tried mother-dog lay by the roadside, not many days old, were in their dumb, blind fashion crawling over her, wondering no doubt what had happened that she no longer fondled them. A hedge, upon which a few broken rails lay loosely ceiving that she could not be moved, they ceived a heavy blow. When in a few hours she ceased to breathe Hunter took drawing-rooms. Lill put, but did not in this case leave the the most animated conversation.

was off in a twinkling for the other. Be-side it Lilliput still watched: this one was also taken and commended by Hunter's great human eyes to better care than he could give.

whose nature it was to wage war upon his kind, seemed to regard him with decided affection, looking up into his great, speaking eyes as much as to say, "Pray, don't leave me among strangers!" But she never lacked friends, and became a great pet with us all.

But Hunter's grandest feat was when he saved an emigrant woman and baby from starvation. Neither of these could he bring home as he had the dog and cat; thinking it over, (as he must have done,) and recognizing the impossibility of accomplishing his purpose after his usual fashion, he planned another, and deliberately tore a piece from the woman's dress. As she afterwards told us, she cried out with fear, supposing he was about to devour them both, but suddenly looking into his wondeful eyes, she telt assured that he would not harm them. With the scrap of calieo, the wise old fellow trotted home and forth between her and the door. Bob was called, and was at once satisfied that Hunter had come upon a case of suffering, and was soon ready with a basket of comforts to follow where the dog might lead. The next step seems the strangest of all up to to this moment Hunter had manifested no desire for food or rest, and now as Rob stood, basket in hand, and whistled for his missionary pioneer, lo the creature lay stretched upon the piazza, puffing and panting as if greatly exhausted; this bro't us in a measure to our senses, but not wholly, until Uncle Bailey, who is well versed in

Canine ways, read out the whole story.
"Why, Rob," said his father, "don't go on foot, take the buggy, my boy-Hunter is half breathless-he has run a long way, and see, this is a scrap from some wo man's dress, you may be sure he has had his own notions bringing this along."

It was a study well worth attention to note the satisfaction with which the dog watched the harnessing of Whiteface into the low, light carriage—he actually hurried then, and started with a bone in his mouth, leading the way down the Felway road. After a time he accepted an invitation to surveying the prospect until Blount woods were in sight, when he jumped out. barking cheerily ran to a corner of the highway, where was a sort of rude hut, such as woodcutters arrange for temporary convenience. Here Rob found the poor woman and her moaning baby.

Hunter has a longer record of "lives saved" than this. He seems to have devoted himself to such deeds of kindness, being off now much of the time, returning to rest and be refreshed, and sometimes lovingly bringing his burdens with

You may be sure he is highly respected in town; indeed his friends are arranging to purchase for his shaggy neck, a medal which shall at once connect him with the National Humane Society." No one deserves it better.

#### THE HOSPITALITY WE SHOULD LIKE TO SEE.

O you ever thoroughly enjoy receiving company?" said a lady to upon which a few broken rails lay loosely us not long ago. "For my part, I am so heaving them fierely against the shore occupied, partially shielded them, and peeping through, Rob saw the two friends in not be sufficiently entertained that I have motion thus occasioned, the great walevident consultation over the case. Per- no time to enjoy them." Most American housekeepers will confess to something of did the next best thing, provided food un-this feeling. Even in our best appointed til she did, apparently exhausted by ex-households there is not that absence of cessive pain. Rob thinks she had re- care in the deportment of the lady of the house which is seen in French or English Her thoughts cannot one puppy, carrying it tenderly, as he had help wandering to the kitchen, even in moaning baby in his kennel; no, indeed, knows full well that after those endeavors the masters' lap was chosen, a gentle-eyed which have made her somewhat weary to loving woman, whose face he had read be quite at her best in looks or manner, atight, and learned to trust. As soon as there may be a failure in serving the re Rab's mother began to pet the fuzzy little past. It is curious to see what a different

well. For the time she is safe, and exuberant with a sense of relief. guests are staying with us for a day or a week, matters are somewhat better, because much is not attempted; but still After an absence of two days, Rob's brave friend surprised us all by bringing in a lovely Maltese kitten, and the creature though the most scrupulous politeness. though the most scrupulous politeness. Much of this is no doubt owing to our unsatisfactory and precarious domestic service. Arthur Hugh Clough said, "The only way to live confortably in America is to live rudely and simply; and while we should not like to agree to his statement seriously, there are moments of despair, it must be acknowledged, in which we feel the force of it. But there is a deeper reason than this for our discomfort, and happily it is one which it lies in our power to remedy. Somehow or other the idea has become 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 menage 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 what he is accustomed to at home, and nothing short of that will content us. We put ourselves to torture to devise how to entertain him worthily, forgetting that what is unusual is always obviously so, and that he will detect the thin veneering of style, and either pity or sneer at us, according to his nature.

"I pray you, O excellent wite," Emerson, "not to cumber yourself and me to get a rich dinner for this man or this woman who has alighted at our gate, nor a bedchamber made ready at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in, they can get for a dollar at any But let this stranger, in your looks, in your accent and behaviour, read your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, which he cannot buy at any price, in any village or city, and which he may well travel fifty miles and dine sparely and Certainly sleep hard, in order to behold. let the board be spread, and let the bed be dressed for the traveler; but let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in these

### THE BIRTH OF AN ICEBERG.

TIT would be impossible, with mere words alone, to convey any adequate idea of the action of this new-born child of the Artic forests. Think of a solid 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 the water, and set to rolling to and fro by the impetus of the act as if it were Nature's 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 same unresisting force, and so on, up and down and up, swashing to and fro for hours before it comes finally to rest. Picture this, and you will have an image of power not to be seen by the action of any ther force upon the earth. The dis turbance of the water was inconceivably Waves of enormous magnitude were rolled no with great violence against glacier, covering it with spray; billows came tearing down the ford, their progress marked by the crackling, and crumbling ice, which was everywhere in a state of wildest agitation for the space of several miles. Over the smaller icebergs the water broke completely, as if a tempest was piling up the seas, and 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 general 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 piece—the clash of cymbals and the big bass drum of Nature's grand orchestra, the monstrous berg near the 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

hing, Hunter knew that all was right, and woman she is after supper, if all has gone that rang among the bergs and crags, and I'm growing fonder of my staff, echoing from hill to hill, died away only When our in the void beyond the mountain tops while to the noisy tune, the icebergs of the fiord danced their wild, ungainly dance upon the waters. It was many hours before this state of wild unrest was succeded by the calm which had preceded the commencement of it; and when, at length, the iceberg that had been born came quietly to rest and the other icebergs had ceased their dance upon the troubled sea, and the waves had ceased their lashing, it seemed to me that, in beholding the birth of an iceberg, I had beheld one of the most sublime exhibitions 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 Week :

Close by the clover field in green arrayed, That skirts the moor edged in with pleasant shade

Of orchard, were awake at spring's behest The birds their sweet, new tones, the trees fair dressed

In blossoms pink and white; or later still. When one sees lambs disporting on the hill Or later, sweet as sugar ricks of hay The cow perceives and tempted is to stray The donkey burns to snatch a mouthful sweet And Dick ensures to Tom a jolly treat In tumbling 'mongst the grass, till their rude

The farmer, comes, who, odd enough, won't

Why boys with leapfrog art his tricks should spoil Alas! he'll eye them soon, and then they'll

cease to smile. Where the long rays accross the pathway fall, John's cottage stands—a place well know to

somewhat crabbed man is John, whose age The thoughts of long past eras must engage Long since he's taken sides with ancient

And odd and dry denies to moderns praise. His hens to neat-made fowl-pen take their

way. On foot each night to roost when tired with

day, His dog, as out he yelps defiance loud, To scamp belligerent 'mongst the schoolboy

crowd, Disturbs the song old smiths, across the way, Hum everlastingly throughout the day.

The parson, as his pen serenely glides Swift o'er the paper, a moment bides Annoyed, 'That monster never seems to tire! Then thinking, 'A, why need I aspire, And to waste elegance of style on boors?

My words worth much that me great labou cost, Now all erratic to the winds are tossed,

And every line I add is only lost. In these doggerel lines the names of thirty five celebrated men are to be found principally poets. None of them are living Here is the puzzle; 1, Fielding; 2, Moore, 3, Keats; 4, Newton; 5, White (Kirke); 6, Lamb; 7, Garrick; 8, Cowper; 9, Burns; 10, Dickens; 11, Defoe; 12, Hood; 13, Garth; 14, Shelley; 15, Gray; 16, Scott; 17, Crabbe; 8, Framus; 10, Akassida an Druden 18. Erasmus; 19, Akenside; 20, Dryden; 21. Shenstone; 22, Foote; 23, Southey 14, Campbell; 25, Goldsmith; 26, Hume 27, Spenser; 28, Swift; 29, Sterne; 30, Gay; 31, Steele; 32, Johnson; 33, Wordsworth; 34, Waller; 35, Addison.

#### I'M GROWING OLD.

BY JOHN G. SAXE, L. L. D. My days pass pleasantly away, My nights are blest with sweetest sleep, I feel no symptoms of decay, I have no cause to mourn nor weep : My foes are impotent and shy, And yet, of late, I often sigh.

I'm growing old! My growing talk of olden times. My growing thirst for early news, My growing apathy to rhymes,

My growing love of easy shoes, My growing hate of crowds and noise, My growing fear of taking cold, All whisper, in the plainest voice, I'm growing old!

I'm growing dimmer in the eyes, I'm growing fainter in my laugh, I'm growing deeper in my sighs, I'm growing careless of my dress, I'm growing frugal of my gold, 'm growing wise; Im growing—yes— I'm growing old.

see it in My changing taste, I see it in my Changing hair, see it in my my growing waist, I see it in my growing heir; A thousand signs proclaim the truth, As plain as truth was ever told That' even in my vaunted youth !"
I'm growing old!

Thanks for the years, who rapid flight My sombre muse too sadly sings;
Thanks for the gleams of golden light
That tint the darkness of their wings,
The light that beams from out the sky, Those heavenly mansions to unfold, Where all are blest, and none may sigh, I'm growing old!

#### AFRAID OF A LAUGH.

LEASE, Aunt Eleanor, I can't do it," said Norman Hale, "the boys would laugh and tease me so; indeed I cannot."

"So my little nephew is afraid of a laugh, is he?" asked Mrs. Place, looking quietly at the boy by her side; "he is going to be like the weather vane, is he? turning with every shade of public opinion, afraid to do what is right and proper, because, forsooth, some of his companions may raise a laugh at his expense."

Norman did not reply, and his aunt continued: "Let me tell you a story of two boys I knew years ago. I will call them Moses and Giles, lest you should recognise the men before my story is begun One of their playmates had received a box of valuable presents, and in imitat-ion of his elders, thought he would treat all his young friends. His father furnished him with a decanter of reduced alcohol (just right for boys, he said), a bowl of sugar, several glasses and spoons. boy, whose name was Silas, arranged them nicely on a table, feeling quite proud of the display, and invited all in the village to come and take a drink. A large number soon flocked around him, quite elated at the prospect before them-free drinks and plenty of sugar.

"Sitting at my open window, I heard Moses and Giles conversing. Neither relished the idea much, but Moses said it would look odd not to go through the motions. 'We needn't taste only the tiniest drop, you know ' while Giles tho to abstain from any appearance of evil and not go near temptation. 'But everybody will laugh at us, and say we're terribly afraid of becoming drunkards,' said Moses. 'Let them laugh, then,' replied Giles. 'If I never taste, I know I shall never be one. For my part, when I know a thing is right, I mean to do it, be the consequences what they may." Poor Moses could not follow Giles's example, for he was not one to stay away while dozens were going.

"I don't know that the villagers perceived any immediate ill effects of Sila's treat, but Moses and Giles are now men, and which, Norman, do you think you would prefer to be ?"

"I don't know," replied Norman, "I don't know who they are.'

"Very well, I can tell you, then. You remember the man who lectured to us so earnestly and eloquently the other evening?"
"Of course I do; papa said he was the

benevolent too, though I don't see how that can be. But who is the other? "Well, the other man is poor drunken

Mills, who is often seen staggering through the street." "Oh I know him, some of the boys

were hooting him yesterday, and he threatened to chastise them. I could not help pitying him."

"Yes, he is truly an object of pity, and has been so from his childhood, for like a little boy I know now, he dared not do what was right lest he should be laughed

"Oh! auntie, I won't be afraid of a laugh any longer, but will go right about getting signers to the temperance pledge, and perhaps I will win a commission one of these days."—Young People's Helper.

#### Tales and Sketches

From HEARTH AND HOME.

The Mystery

#### METROPOLISVILLE.

BY EDWARD EGGLESTON, Author of "The Hoosier School-Master," "The End of the World," etc., etc.

> CHAPTER XIII. A SHELTER.

LBERT drove up the stream, and in a fit of desperation again essayed to ford it. The staying in the rain all night with Katy was so terrible to him that he determined to cross at all hazards. It were better to drown together than to perish here. But here again the prudent stubborness of the old horse saved them. He stood in the water as immovable as the ass of Balaam. Then for the sheer sake of doing something, Charlton drove down the stream to a point opposite where the bluff seemed of easy ascent. Here he again attempted to cross, and was again balked by the horse's regard for his own safety. Charlton did not appreciate the depth and swiftness of the stream, nor the consequent certainty of drowning in any attempt to ford it. Not until he got out of the buggy and tried to cross alone did he understand how impossible it was.

When Albert had returned to the vehicle he sat still. The current rippled against the body of the horse and the wheels of the buggy. The incessant rain roared in the water before him. There was nothing to be done. In the sheer exhaustion of his resources, in his numb despondency, he neglected even to drive the horse out of the water. How long he senseless. He quickly loosed old Prince at there it would be hard to say. Several times he roused himself to utter a he would not suffer for either water or "Hallo!" But the roar of the rain swallowed up his voice, which was husky with

After a while he heard a plashing in He thought it must be the sound of a canoe-paddle. Could anybody row against such a torrent? But he distinctly heard the plashing, and it was below him. Even Katy roused herself to listen, and strained her eyes against the blackness of the night to discover what it might be. It did not grow any nearer. It did not retreat. At the end of ten minutes this irregular but distinct dipping sound, which seemed to be in some way due to human agency, was neither farther nor nearer, neither slower nor more rapid than at first. Albert hallooed again and again at it, but the mysterious cause of this dipping and incapable of giving reply as the "dumb old man" that rowed the "lily maid of Astolat" to the palace of Arthur.

But it was no oarsman, not even a dumb one. The lightning for which Albert prayed came at last, and illumined the water and the shores, dispelling all dreams of canoes or oarsmen. " Charlton saw in an instant that there was a fence a few rods away, and that where the fence crossed the stream, or crossed from bank to bank of what was the stream at had gone out and he was left alone with its average stage, long poles had been used, and one of these long and supple again if he should leave her. Presently poles was partly submerged. The swift the tall, lank, long-haired man came current bent it in the middle until it in. would spring out of the water, and drop back higher up. It was thus kept in a rotatory motion by the water, making the paddling of a canoeman. With this disdeparted all thought of human help from that quarter.

But with the dissipating of the illusion came a new hope. Charlton turned the head of the horse back and drove him did not reach to his knees. Here he tied him to a tree, and told Katy she must stay alone until he should cross the stream and find help, if help there should be, and return. It might take him half an hour. But poor Katy said that she could not live half an hour longer in this rain. And, besides, she knew that Albert would be drowned in crossing. So that it was with much ado that he managed to get away from her, and, indeed I think she cried after he had gone. called back to her when he got to the brook's bank, "All right Katy," but Katy heard him through the roar of the rain, and it seemed to her that he was being swallowed up in a Noachian deluge.

Charlton climed along the precarious footing afforded by the submerged pole, holding to the poles above while the water rushed about his feet. These poles were each of them held by a single large nail at each end, and the support was doubly doubtful. He might fall off, or the nails might come out. Even had he not been paralyzed by long exposure to the cold, he could have no hope of being able to

swim in such a torrent.

In the middle of the stream he found a new difficulty. The posts to which these limber poles were nailed at either end sloped in opposite directions, so that while he started across on the upper side divine creature, that he came near drophe found that when he got to the middle ping a plate of biscuit the first time she the pole fence began to slant so much up spoke, and almost upset the coffee the my varses is kinder humbly to hear, any real angel. Sometimes he dreamed of go-

the other side, a most difficult and dangerous performance, on a fence of wobbling popple poles in the middle of a stream on a very dark night. However, he got across the stream and found himself in the midst of a hazel thicket higher than his head. He hallooed to Katy, and she was sure this time that it was his last drowning cry. Working his way out of the hazel-brush, he came to a halt against a fence and waited for lightning. That there was a house in the neighborhood he could not doubt, but whether it were inhabited or not was a question. And where was it?

For full five minutes-an eternal five minutes-the pitiless rain poured down upon Charlton as he stood there by the fence, his eyes going forward to find a house, his heart running back to the perishing Katy. At last the lightning showed him a house, and from the roof of the house he saw a stove-pipe. The best proof that it was not a deserted claim shanty!

Stumbling round the fence in the darkness, Charlton came upon a house, a mere cabin, and tried three sides of it before he found the entrance. When he knocked, the door was opened by a tall man, who said :

"Right smart sprinkle, stranger! Where did you come from? Must 'a' rained down like a frog."

But Albert had no time for compliments. He told his story very briefly, and asked permission to bring his sister over.

"Fetch her right along, stranger. lady never staid in this 'ere shed afore, but she's mighty welcome."

Albert now hurried back, seized with a fear that he would find Katy dead. He crossed on the poles again, shouting to Katy as he went. He found her almost grass, and then he lifted Katy from the bagy, and literally carried her to the place where they must needs climb along the poles. It was with much difficulty the water, which was not that of the rain, that he partly carried her, partly persnaded her to climb along that slender fence. How he ever got the almost helpless girl over into that hazel-brush thicket he never exactly knew; but as they approached the house, guided by a candle set in the window, she grew more and more feeble, until Albert was obliged to carry her in and lay her down in a swoon of utter exhaustion.

The inhabitant of the cabin ran to a little cupboard, made of a packing-box, and brought out a whisky-flask, and essayed to put it to her lips; but as he saw her lying there, white and lovely in her help-lessness, he started back and said with dashing was deaf to all cries for help. a rude reverence, "Stranger, gin her Or if not deaf, this oarsman seemed as some of this 'ere—I never could tech sech a creetur!"

And Albert gave her some of the spirits and watched her revive. He warmed her hands and chafed her feet before the fire which the backwoodsman had made. As she came back to consciousness, Charlton happened to think he had no dry clothes for her. He would have gone immediately back to the buggy, where there was a carpet-bag carefully stored under the seat, but that the Inhabitant Katy, and he teared that she would faint

"Mister," he said, "I made kinder sorter free with your things. I thought rotatory motion by the water, making the sound which he had mistaken for the sound which he had mistaken for the to shed some of them wet feathers of her'n, and so I jist ventur'd to go and get this yer bag 'thout axin' no leave nor license while you was a-bringing' on her to. Looks pooty peart, by hokey! Now, mister, we ha'n't got no spar rooms here. But you and me'll jes' take to the loff out of the water, or at least to a part of thar fer a while, seein' our room is better the meadow where the overflowed water nor our comp'ny. You kin change up nor our comp'ny. You kin change up

They went to the loft by an outside ladder, the Inhabitant speaking very rever-ently in a whisper, evidently feeling sure that there was an angel down-stairs. They went down again after a while, and the Inhabitant piled on wood so prodigally that the room became too warm; he boiled a pot of coffee, fried some salt-pork, baked some biscuit, a little yellow and a little too short, but to the hungry travelers very palatable. Even Charlton found it easy to forego his Grahamism and eat salt-pork, especially as he had a glass of Katy, for her part, drank a cup of coffee but ate little, though the Inhabitant offered her the best he had with a voice stammering with emotion. He could not speak to her without blushing to the temples. He tried to apologize for the biscuit and the coffee, but could hardly ever get through his sentence intelligibly, he was so full of a sentiment of adoration for the first lady into whose presence he had come in years. Albert felt a profound respect for the man on account of his reverence for Katy. And Katy of course loved him as shedid everybody who was kind to her or to her friends. and she essayed to make him feel comfortable by speaking to him; but so great was his agitation when spoken to by the the stream that he must needs climb to next time. I have often noticed that the

classes—those who have left humanity and civilization from sheer antagonism to men, a selfish, crabbed love of solitude, and those who have fled from their fellows from a morbid sensitiveness. The Inhabitant was of the latter sort.

> CHAPTER XIV. THE INHABITANT.

WHEN Albert awoke next morning from a sound sleep on the buffalo-robe in the loft of the cabin of the Inhabitant, the strange being who had slept at his side had gone. He tound him leaning against the foot of the ladder outside.

"Waitin', you know," he said when he saw Albert, "tell she gits up. I was try-in' to think what I could do to make this house fit for her to stay in; fer, you see, stranger, they's no movin' on till to-morry, fer although the rain's stopped, I 'low you can't git that buggy over afore to-morry mornin'. But blam'd ef 'ta'n't too bad fer sech as her to stay in sech a cabin! I never wanted no better place tell las' night, but ever sence that creetur crossed the docr-sill I've wished it was a palace of di'monds. She hadn't orter live in nothin'

Charlton.

"From the Wawbosh. You see I coudn't stay. They treated me bad. I had a idee. wanted to write somethin' or nother in country talk. I used to try to write poetry in big dictionary words, but I hadn,t but 'mazin little schoolin', and lived along of a set of folks that talked jes' like I do. But a Scotchman what I worked along of one winter, he read me some potry, writ out by a Mr. Burns, in the sort of bad grammer, why couldn't 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' erses I found the folks down on the Wawbosh didn' take to varses wrote out in their own talk. They liked the real dic-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 comin' from school, and larfed at me, and the gals kinder fooled me, gittin' me to do some varses for ther birthdays, and then makin' fun of 'em, I couldn' bar it no ways, and so I jist cleaned out and left to get shed of their talk. But I stuck to my idee all the same. I made varses in the country talk all the same, and sent 'em to editors, but they couldn' see nothin' in 'em. Writ back that I'd better larn to spell. When I could a-spelt down any one of 'em the best day they ever seed !'

"I'd like to see some of your verses," said Albert.

"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 wanted to, but I noticed that Mr. Burns had writ his Scotch like it was spoke, and so I thought I'd write my country talk, by

And the picturesque inhabitant, standing 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, read aloud the verses which he had written in the Hosier dialect, or, as he called it, the country talk of the Wawbosh. In inscribing them, I have inserted one or two apostrophes, for the poet always complained that though he could spell like sixty, he never could mind his stops.

WHAT DUMB CRITTERS SAYS The cat-bird poorty nigh splits his throat, Ef nobody's thar to see.

The cat-bird poorty nigh slits his throat, But ef I say, "Sing out, green coat," Why, "I can't" and "I shan't" says he. I 'low'd the crows mout be afeared

Of a man made outen straw. I 'low'd the crows mout be afeared, But laws! they warn't the least bit skeered, They larfed out. " Haw! haw-haw!"

A long tail squir'l up in th' top Of that air ellum-tree, A long tail squir'l up in th' top, A lis'nin' to the acorns drop, Says, "Sh! sh-sh!" at me. The big-eyed owl a settin' on a limb With nary a wink nur nod, The big-eyed owl a settin' on a limb, a singin' a sort of a solemn hymn Of "Hoo! hoo-ah!" at God.

Albert could not resist a temptation to

smile at this last line. . "I know, stranger. You think a owl can't sing to God. But I'd like to know why! Ef a mockin'-bird kin sing God's praises a-singin' treble, and so on through all the parts-you see I larnt the squar notes onet at a singin'-why, I don't see to save me why the bass of the owl a'n't 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 the real glowine hootin' of a owl as he does of the high falugeon whistlin' of a mockin'bird all stole from somebody else. 'An' ef of marrying than he would of wedding a

anchorites of the frontier belong to two they're all of 'em outen my head-sech as

"You certainly have struck an original vein," said Albert, who had a passion for nature in the rough. "I wish you would

read some of your verses to my sister." "
"Couldn't do it," said the poet; "at least, I don't believe I could. My voice wouldn' hold up. Laid awake all las' night tryin' to make some varses about her. But sakes, stranger, I couldn' git two lines strung together. You mout as well try to put sunshine inter a gallon-jug, you know, as to write about that lovely creetur. An' I can't make poetry in nothin' 'ceppin in our country talk; but laws! it seems such a rough thing to use to say anything about a heavenly angel in. Seemed like as ef I was makin' a nosegay fer her, and hadn't no poseys but jimson weeds, hollyhocks and big yaller sunflowers. I wished I could a' made real dictionary poetry like Casabianca and Hail Columby. But I didn't know enough about the words. I never got nary wink of sleep a-thinkin' about her, and a-wishin' my house was finer and my clo'es purtier an my hair shorter, and I was a eddicated gentleman. Never wished that air afore.

Katy woke up a little dull and quite hungry, but not sick, and she good-naturedly et herself to work to show her gratitude "Where did you come from?" asked to the Inhabitant by helping him to get was never so flustrated in all his born days. Never.

They waited all that day for the waters to subside, and Katy taught the Poet several new culinary arts, while he showed her his traps and hunting gear, and initiat ed the two strangers into all the mysteries of mink and muskrat catching, telling them more about the habits of fur-bearing ani-mals than they could have learned from books. And Charlton recited many pieces of "real dictionary poetry" to the poor fellow, who was at last prevailed on to read some of his dialect places in the presence of Katy. He read her on "What the Sunflower said to the Hollyhock," and a lovepoem, called "Polly in the Spring-house. The first strophe of this inartistic idyl will doubtless be all the reader will care to see.

POLLY IN THE SPRING HOUSE.

Purtier'n dressed up gals in town Is peart and larfin' Polly Brown, With curly hair a hangin' down, An' sleeves rolled clean above her elbow. Barefooted stan'in on the rocks, A pourin' milk in airthen crocks, An' kiverin' 'em with clean white blocks-Jest tis'en how my fool heart knocks-Shet up, my heart ! what makes you tell so?

"You see," he said, blushing and stammering, "you see, miss, I had a sort of a prejudice agin town gals in them air days, I thought they was all stuck up and proud like; I didn't think the-the-well-you know I don't mean no harm nur nothin'but I didn't expect the very purties on 'em all was ever again' to come into my shanty and make herself at home like as ef I was a eddicated gentleman. All I said agin town gals I take back. I-I-you seebut finding it impossible to get through, the Poet remembered something to be attended to out of doors.

The ever-active Charlton could not pass a day in idleness. By ten o'clock he had selected a claim and staked it out. It was just the place for his great school. When the country should have settled, he would found a farm-school here, and make a great institution out of it. The Inhabitant was delighted with the prospect of having the brother of an angel for an neighbour; and readily made a bargain to erect for Charlton a cabin like his own for purposes of pre-emption. Albert's lively imagination had already planned the build ing and grounds of his institution.

During the whole of that sunshiny day that Charlton waited for the waters of Pleasant Brook to subside George Gray, the inhabitant of the lone cabin, exhausted his ingenuity in endeavoring to make his hospitality as complete as possible. When Albert saw him standing by the lader in the morning, he had already shot some prairie chickens, which he carefully broiled. And after they had supped on wild strawberries and another night had passed, they breakfasted on some squirrels killed in a neighboring grove, and made into a delicious stew by the use of such vegetables as the garden of the Inhabitant afforded .-Charlton and the Poet got the horse and buggy through the stream. When everything was ready fo a start, the inhabitant insisted that he would go "a piece" with them to show the way, and mounted on his indian pony, he kept them company to their destination. Then the trapper bade Albert an affectionate adieu, and gave a blushing, stammering, adoring farewell to Katy, and turned his little sorrel pony back toward his home, where he spent the next few days in trying to make some worthy verses in commemoration of the coming to the cabin of a trapper lonely, a purty angel bright as day, and how the trapper only wep' and cried when she went away. But his feelings were too deep for his rhymes, and his rhymes were poorer than his average, because his feeling was deeper. He must have burned up hundreds of couplets, triplets, and sextuplets in the next fortnight. For besides this chivalrous and poetic gallantry toward womankind, he found himself hopelessly in love with a girl whom he would no more have thought way they a'n't made like other folkses; ing to school and getting an education,

"puttin' some school-master's hair-ile on-ter his talk," as he called it, but then the hopelessness of any attempt to change himself deferred him. But thenceforth Katy became more to him than Laura was to Petrarch. Habits of intemperance had crept upon him in his isolation and pining for excitement, but now he set out to seek an ideal purity, he abolished even his pipe, he scrupulously pruned his conversation of profanny, so that he wouldn' be unfit to love her any way, ef he didn' never marry

#### family Circle.

THE DEACON'S HOUSEHOLD.

BY PIPISSIWAY POTTIS.

No. I.

PIPSEY POTIS, pride myself on being rather sharp on household matters, and, though it is no credit to me, I will own up that I found something this morning I had not learned before. It was dark when I rose—the deacon wanted to go out to his chopping on the hillside, and I rose a little earlier than usual on his account. Since his attack of rheumatism I make the fires, and had laid the kindlings and chips, and small wood, and the pine breakfast, at which he declared that he to make shavings close under the kitchen stove, but forgot to place the knife on the window, to whittle the pine. I searched for it everywhere, and at last had to use the carving-knife instead. This was annoyance number one.

I had set the table the night before, thinking how much time I would save and how few steps I would take getting breakfast. The cold potatoes were already in the cupboard, the butter on the table, and I was getting along nicely.

But the deacon must have meat for breakfast, and there was not enough to warm over. I had been down cellar and strained the milk, and this bit of negligence made another trip. It is not safe to carry a lamp down the breezy cellar-stairs, so I keep a candlestick with a piece of candle in it, down there hanging from a hook overhead.

I made the second trip down the cellarstairs, 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; then there was one more before we sat down to breakfast, for bread, butter and

This set me to thinking how careful a woman should be to try and save steps. When we were all seated at the table I was so tired that I spread out my arms and sat like an old, brooding hen. My breath seemed gone. I had meant to save all my vitality and use the surplus to-day, in writing a story about the time when I worked out. I tried to laugh, but it sounded like a wheezy croak, or a rickety buggy crossing a culvert.

Well, let us reason together. I didn't get angry and allow the wrinkles to come in my face, and be soured for all day, but you tired women know that this might have been the consequence.

I'm only one of thousands, but as I have the floor, I'll speak first about saving

I have found it an excellent plan to wash peck or a half-bushel of potatoes at one time, say on washing-day, in the tub of rinse 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. I keep mine in a box in the pantry with a cover over it. This will save many and many a step for a woman when she is in a jurry. 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 steak enough for two or three meals, or to cut pork enough to last through the day.

Whenever your cloak, or any garment is to be carried up-stairs—if you have a place for 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 acquainted think nothing of running down a chicken an hour or two before it is need-

I have seen more than one gray head bobbing, now here, now there, under a burdock, among the thistles, through the raspberry vines and sprawling over tumbledown fences, running after a chicken; a leg-and-wing race—one of the most ludi-crous and ridiculous sights I ever saw.— The first thing I think of is the foolish waste of nervous energy-one's precious vitality wasted on the air. That same nervous 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 fear we will be held accountable 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 to pick it off the roost after dark, put it in a tub urtil morning and when the tea kettle comes off, put or a kettle of water to scald it

good many new things, and one of them was to lay a chicken in a pan of water after picking and singeing, and wash and rub it with a rag, well and carefully.

All housewives know that it is impossisible to pick a young chicken to look clean, the pen-feathers leave it looking blue and dirty. Katie always rubbed down in a case of this kind, and the blue stain washed out and left the fowl clean and nice.

I hope young housekeepers will remem ber this, it will save them a great deal of Ir I him but have, time and annogance.

It is an excellent plan to keep a pound or so of lard, with all bits of broken butter, and scrapings off the butter-plate, on an old cracked plate on the lower shelf of the pantry cupboard for common use, such as frying potatoes, or steak, greasing bread pans, and for mixing with marrowy skim-mings to cook hashed beef and potatoes. This little item may save many a hurried runs down a cellar-stairs of twelve or fourteen steps.

In bringing some crocks home from the store lately one of them got a piece broken out of the side. They were shallow crocks If I him but have, —just the kind I always wanted, and I was Sorry. I said I would mend it and it Of his heart the gift he gave would do to put scraps or grease in, and would save using a good one.

worked a bit of putty into a soft roll, then I laid it on the broken place, fitted the piece into it, pressed it together, and set it away to dry. When I looked at it a week later I found it just as good as new, and have used it the same as though it had never been broken.

We had a large white plate, too, with a piece broken out of the side. The ware was fresh and clean as new; I mended it Is my fatherland. the same way, and though it would look Every gift to me doth come meanly on the table, it is the very thing on which to take out a kettle full of boiled pigs' Brothers long deplored feet, back bones and ribs, or any meat that I in his disciples find restored. has to be set away.

Plates makes such clean covers for crocks that I don't see why a provident housewife shouldn't mend all her best broken plates for covers. Buy twenty cents worth of putty, with orders that it be put up to keep from drying out, and it will be wrapped up accordingly. If putty is too hard to ers we do not mean school-teachers, but soften, dip it in and out of hot water a few fathers, mother, elder brothers and sistimes, work it, and it will become a soft as if newly made

Putty can be used to mend tinware, if it is inconvenient to go to tinner's when a leak comes suddenly.

There is nothing a man dislikes to do more than putting up a stove. He always makes such a fuss, and puts on such an air of superiority and feels so injured that it makes a woman feel her physical inferiority most acutely.

Last summer when our men folks moved the stove out of the kitchen to the back porch, we resolved with sundry sly winks and blinks and grimaces, that after this time we'd try and manage without their assistance; they might "open gates" for us, and assist us out of the carriage, and such little courtesis-nothing more.

"Well, we shivered on until into October before both the deacon and Rube happened to be away from home at the same tim:, but at last the day came.

We rolled up our sleeves, put on wide aprons, covered our hair, and went to work. We rather liked it, it was funny. First, we moved the small parlor-stove out of the same word, pronounced and spelt the kitchen, took up the carpet, washed the same, when spoken by a light-hearted lad

in an honest, gentlemanly manner, fastened with wire and made safe every way.

We took it down and cleaned it-not anywhere, like a man would have done it, but in an old boiler, that the soot and ashes could be carried to the garden and not tracked back into the house, then lifted the oven off and cleaned it, took off all the plates, tacked down the zinc, and by good management, and lifting all together, we carried it into the kitchen and put it up nicely.

But our stock of patience became exhausted before the many joints of that dreadful stovepipe would fit together. One place troubled us more than language could express-it would just fit here, but not there; how we did wish for a man's brawny palms to grasp it until the refrac-tory places would go together! It was too bad! Just as we d spaired, and said, "Oh, for the kind hands of a man!" and as Ida's soft, little, determined hands reached themselves vainly about it, one of my gentle taps with the edge of the hatchet made it fit in, and the job was done, and the deacon said, when he surveyed it with round eyes, "better'n any man could have done it.

I wouldn't advise women to go about as vanity, idleness, etc. There is a way putting up stoves; it is not a woman's work, by which young minds can be touched, knuckles, smash her fingers, or let a corner of the stove fall on her feet.

There is a sleight in lifting that women would do well to learn, not to lift suddenly, ideas vivid and distinct before the mind or while standing at a disadvantage, and of the teacher. But such powers of peralways do use good judgment.

we learned one thing that will be of great world's work of instruction. There is that before a stove is taken down in the however, which is fortunately within the

A little sixteen-years-old Dutch girl marked in figures with chalk, then the one lived with us once from whom I learned a great difficulty will be removed, and the men will not get angry and run in and out over the carpet with muddy boots and ag-grive themselves and the women too.

This is Ida's proposition, and it is a good one, and I hope it will not be forgotten.—
Arthur's Home Magaizne.

#### A SIRITUAL SONG.

GEORGE MACDONALD (AFTER NOVALIS.)

If he be but mine, If my heart, hence to the grave, Ne'er forgets his love divine-Know I nought of sadness,

Feel I nought but worship, love, and glad-

If I him but have, Willing I depart; Follow, with my pilgrim staff— Follow him with honest heart; Leave them, nothing saying, On broad, bright, and crowded highways straying.

Shall to mine be meat and drink; Till, with sweet compelling, I put it under the stove to warm while I All is leavened by its soft indwelling.

> If I him but have, Mine the world I hail; Like a cherub, happy, grave, Holding back the vigin's veil; While the vision thralls me, Earth no more with earthliness appals

Is my fatherland; As a heritage in band;

#### OLD FOLK KNOW YOUNG FOLK ARE FOOLS."

IT would seem that there ought to be a great many good teachers-and by teachters, anybody, in fact, who is older and wiser than another. All that should be necessary to constitute a good teacher, it would appear, were an imperative sense, derived from experience, that certain things should be done by the young, and that others should be avoided. We look that certain back at our wasted lives with regret and vain longings. Had we the same days to live over, how full they should be of moral purity and profitable and abiding labor And yet we see the very mistakes of our youth enacted all about us in those we love, and in whose happy and successful future we have a great stake.

in our day we did believe what was told us by our elders, just as the young now-a-days refuse to believe us. The young think they believe us. When we tell them that idleness is a great mistake and a most pernicious fault they think, "We know that, tell us something we don't know." But there are words whose meanings we can not learn by going to the dictionary; each day, as we turn a new page of the volume of life, we read a new signification. "Idleness," it is the a scolding from a father, being "kept in" at school; the other means what long remorse, what repeated failures, what loss of confidence in one's own ability to work, what moral and mental weakness induced by long habits of indolence, poverty the poor opinion of the world, the distress of those dependent upon us, etc. The boy who reads this catalogue thinks he knows what it means; he scarcely has an inkling of it. He thinks it is English, which is a mistake; it is Greek or something very much harder. However, be he wise or foolish, idle or busy, it is a language which he will have learned very well twenty years hence.

George Osborne, in "Vanity Fair, wrote a composition at school on "Selfishness." He was an abominably selfish little dog, and he wrote, "Selfishness is one of the worst crimes which disgrace our human nature. Daman and Pythias, in their friendship, were an excellent example," etc., etc. And just so would George Osborne, or any other boy have undertaken to "exhaust" idleness, vanity, or any one of the crimes which disgrace

our human nature.' Now, the object of all teaching should be to make the young understand that they don't know all about such subjects and young consciences awakened. even by precept and inculcation. Nobody is ever quite dull to inculcation which is definite and real, to words which represent Even if we never move another stove, exceptional to be relied on to do the learned one thing that will be of great world's work of instruction. There is ception and expression are too rare and use to ourselves and to others, and it is, another and a more important quality, that before a stove is taken down in the bowever, which is fortunately within the summer the joints should be numbered, reach of all persons of sense and virtue philosopher of sixty—oh! high honour.

—an earnest desire for the good of the person we are educating. This is the person we are educating. greatest gift of the educator, and the theatre for its exercise is the family rather than the school-house. A parent, or older brother, or, better yet, an older sister, has unlimited opportunities for a boy's weal and advantage. If such a person as important the thing which you are so very much in earnest about.

Our belief is that lives are spoiled, and that education misses the mark, more through the incompetence and listlessness of the world's instructors than the inability of the young to hear and understand. The elders of the household know perfectly well that the course which John or Henry is pursuing will lead to just such years of regret as they waste upon the lost opportunities of their early life, but they are too indolent and too selfish to to arrive at the conclusion that the educa-bestir themselves. The truth is, though tion of the day, particularly that which is they are perhaps unwilling to acknowledge it to themselves, they do not care enough about their charges to be at any trouble for them. Then there is a certain cruel tolerance we are apt to extend to youthful faults, because we love the particular sinners, and because youth is always attractive. We look on, smiling and not able boarding-school—content even to warning; yet we know all the while that simply follow that education up when she warning; yet we know all the while that for all the fun the truth is very serious. But the young judge us by our behavior and think it can not be so very important, or we would not smile over it, and be so inefficient and unenergetic. Happy is that lad whose mentor possesses an anxious heart, a firm will, and too much love of him to deceive him into thinking that the deplorable follies and ignorances of his boyhood are amusing trivialties, or "seeming genial, venial faults."

#### PRECOCIOUS MAIDENS:

(Liberal Review.)

JHEN a girl leaves' school she generally does one of two things. She either lays herself out for a life of luxurious idleness, or she sets up as a philosopher on a small scale. If she adopts the former course, her greatest anxiety is how she shall eke out the very liberal allowance made by an indulgent papa, and her greatest ambition is to shine at balls, flowershows, and bazaars; finally ending her career of maidenhood by becoming the wife of a man who possesses a superabundance of this world's goods, and combines within himself all the virtues and excellencies that could be found in one of the species. If, on the other hand, she goes in for the philosophical line of business, she lays herself out for a career which, to most of her fellows, appears the reverse of pleasant. She procures the dryest books upon the most abstruse questions. A volume such as "Hallam's Constitutional History of England" is, in her eyes, absolutely light reading, while Macaulay seems only fit to be read in moments of relaxation. These dry books she devotes herself to with an ardour worthy of a better cause. We will not flatter her understanding by saying that in the way of her happiness. She posshe fully comprehends all that which she reads. Still she imagines that she does so, and, perhaps, this amounts to the same thing—certainly, in many instances it is the most satisfactory result that could floor, and wood-work and windows, and then came the "tug of war."

De attained. If she peruses what is called light literature, she does so only to condifferent the meanings! One word means demn it; if she affects poetry, she produced by a light literature, she does so only to condifferent the meanings! One word means demn it; if she affects poetry, she produced by a light literature, she does so only to condifferent the meanings! One word means demn it; if she affects poetry, she produced by a light literature, she does so only to condition the light literature. be attained. If she peruses what is called fesses to enjoy only that of a sternly meta physical type. Tennyson, being easily understood, and not all deep, is, in her opinion, milk-and-water; but Browning, being at times so deep that it is almost impossible for ordinary mortals to arrive at his meaning, is considerable more to her taste. Of the current magazines, she procures from the circulating library those which contain nothing but dull, heavy, philosopicial reading. She attends as many learned lectures as she can, and bravely endevours thereat to preserve an aspect of the deepest interest, and this, when the majority of those by whom she is surrounded are desporately struggling to shake off the influence of Morpheus and avoid snoring! When talking she carefully eschews frivolos topics; frowning when the shape of Mrs. Smith's bonnet or the ill-chosen trimmings of Mrs. Brown's dress come under discussion. If she can capture, and hold possession of for a stray half-hour, an individual who has acquired the reputation of being learned she is in-deed pleased. The unfortunate man is questioned and cross-questioned in a manner that he relishes but little; often, indeed, he is completely posed. If he makes a mistake-oh! bliss-she is at once down upon him, citing authority upon authority to prove that he is wrong, until, fairly bewildered and greately irritated, the luckless fellow seeks refuge in an admission that his memory had most unaccountably failed him. But this is not enough. She is shortly at him again, until adopting an ignominous mode of escape he flees from her-that is to say he walks away and enhas trounced him for a mistake-she, a

She boasts of the great achievement to those in whom she confides. To hear that she has been described as a most remarkable girl-clever, though eccentricpleases her vastly and urges her on to fresh efforts. Her demeanour is generally shy and awkward; but there is that about her which shows that she places considerhas a real longing to help his charge, and able value upon her own power—that is a strong sense of the importance of work to say, her power of reiterating the arguand honesty, the young can not escape ments and general ideas of the favourite the contagion. That idle boy will open authors she has read, and passing them off wide his eyes, and must inevitably accept as her own. Everyone not being acquainted with the productions of these particular writers, she earns the reputation of being a great deal cleverer, more original, and more remarkable than she really is. No one is better pleased than herself at

this, for her, happy consumation.

After a time she feels strong enough to take bolder flights. She endeavours to inculcate the principles which she is pleased to call her own, and, perhaps, really imagines are the fruit of her own brain, into the minds of others. She is certain tion of the day, particularly that which is given to women, is faulty in every respect. Girls are taught that which is unnecessary and that which should be deemed essential in their education is totally neglected, Supposing, for the sake of argument, that she had been, like most girls, content with the education imparted to her at a fashion became her own mistress-what a poor ignoramus she would have turned out The dead languages and metaphysical treatises would have been so many inextricable puzzles to her. And so, whenever she essays teaching, she proceeds upon a very different method than that generally adopted. She explains to little pupils the state of Rome in the time of Nero, ere she thinks of telling them the names of the English kings or the salient points of English history; she proceeds to teach them Latin almost before they can spell words of three letters, and introduces them to the Greek alphabet before they can decipher Roman numerals-to the complete neglect of the multiplication table. Of course, she and her poor scholars do not get on very well together. They are very dull of comprehension, and fail to appreciate the stores of knowledge which she lays bare before them. is impatient, The result is violent antagonism between scholars and teacher. The end of the matter is that she relinquishes her task, alleging that she is not adapted to instruct others, owing to the fact that she is too much above them in asbiration and grasp of comprehension-

in short, that she is too clever. By-and-by she rests on her laurels. She ceases to be a student and sets up as an example and general critic. People talk of her as an awfully-the word is not one of our choosing-clever woman. But the fact is that her creative powers are not great; if she produces anything in the shape of intellectual work she produces to little purpose. Did she possess a really powerful character she would never misdirect her talents in the manner she does. Still she is called a clever woman, and is so considered to the end of the chapter. If she marries, her very cleverness stands sesses too great a soul to think of meddling with domestic concerns. The result is that in her household there may be found mismanaegment, confusion, extravagance, waste; and if she has children they are nce of the living areer a success?

THE QUAKER WOMAN'S SERMON. Dear Friends, there are three things which very much wonder at. The first is that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones and clubs into trees to knock down the fruit; If they would let it alone, it would fall of itself. The second is that men should be so foolish and wicked as to go to war and kill one another; if they would only let one another alone, they would die of themselves. And the third and last thing which I wonder at most of all is that young men, should be so unwise as to go after the young women; if they would only stay at home the young wo men would come after them.

A colored serenader down in Georgia warbles the following,

"De last time dat I saw my love She was standing in de door, With shoes and stockings in her hands And her feet all over de floor.'

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THE TORONTO YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME—TUESDAY EVENINGS-JAN., FEB., MARCH, 1873.

an.7. Meeting postponed on account of the vangelical Alliance Meeting.

14. E-SSAY—F. H. Wallacc, ... "How the ncients thought and wrote."

GEO. H. Moxon, Chairman.

21. ESSAY-John Craig, ... "Ambition." H, L. THOMPSON, Chairman LECTURE—Rev. Arthur H. Baldwin, ....."A Canadianat Oxford." George Hague, Chairman.

Feb. 4. LECTURE—C. A. Morse, "The Pioneers.
T. Dixon Craig, Chairman. 11. An evening of Song and Recitations.
C. A. Morse, Chairman.

18. LECTURE — T. DeWitt Talmage, Brooklyn, N.Y. "Grumbler & Co." John MacDonald, Chairman. (Admittance to this Lecture, 50 Cents, being one of the winter course of pay lectures.)

25.

Mar. 4. LECTURE — Nicholas Flood Davin,
of London, Eng. "1 homas Moore and His Poetry."

WM. ANDERSON, Chairman,
11. LECTURE — Geo. Hague, "Commercial
revulsions and Panics."

ns and Panies."

DANIEL McLean, Chairman.

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### PURE GOL

TORONTO, FEB. 14, 1873.

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#### CHEER HIM.

THAT a power, what a magic power in a cheer! It has emfar above the ordinary train of thought in breast. Treat him not thus, but cheer which he was wont to indulge; new ideas him. The world has need of such men. never before entertained flash suddenly His style may not come up to the requireupon the mind, which language gives them a force and heart, that most careful preparation could never hope to impart. Onward the speaker goes as if impelled by some unknown and mysterious power, sentences of rare force and beauty falling as if without effort from his eloquent lips, till, with thoughts that breath and words ture this comparatively illiterate youth till that burn, he sways his hearers as if with a magic spell.

A cheer-It has nerved the soldier's public mind after his own exhalted model. arm; and inspired him with a courage almost superhuman. For hours the British troops at Waterloo acted on the defensive, contenting themselves with simply maintaining their ground and repelling the assaults of the enemy. They stood their ground till their ranks decimated by the shot and shell of their proud toe. in Christ. Now he is no longer found in And now when their courage and patience the society of his former wicked associates. were about to give way to despair, the Iron Duke gave the word "Charge." From regiment to regiment, from battalion to battalion, a rousing ringing cheer breaks if you meet with such a one, cheer him forth and runs along the line of battle. Impelled and emboldened by its magic influence, forward the British soldiers ber the words of him who said. "Inashopes are annihilated, and France's proudest Chivalry are routed, scattered and me." dismayed-A cheer-Yes, there is a power

prefer to imitate a certain long-necked biped indulging in a contemptible hiss.

How many hearts have been broken how many naturally brilliant intellects have been blighted, dwarfed or defhroned from lack of appreciation and encouragement, because the world refused to cheer. There are men whose natural diffidence is so great, that their minds remain undeveloped in the direction in which they might have proved the benefactors of their race because they received no encourage ment, there are others whose mental endowments are great but yet in a measure lost to the world, because of a retiring disposition, increased perhaps by the sneers of those who fortunately possess superior intelligence. How easy it is to cheer and encourage, and yet how often neglected. Kind words are easily spoken. They are twice blest. They bless the speaker and cheer the hearer.

In all ranks and conditions of life, we see individuals constantly putting forth every effort to raise themselves higher in the scale of being, ever endeavouring to elevate themselves, to be the better prepared for life's duties here, and its rewards hereafter. Envy, the green-eyed monster whispers, pull them down, disiaterested benevolence says, cheer them, encourage them. To which of these monitors shall we listen?

Let us walk into the school room and take a survey of the youth before us There, away in one of the back seats you see a lad of uncouth gait, and garb still more uncouth, afraid from very modesty to look you in the face. He knows what it is to endure penury and privation. His father is a drunkard, but his mother is an angel. His opportunities for accquiring an education have been very limited. He is now puzzling his brain over i-t it i-s is &c, or poring over the Catechism, or mysterious multpiication table. Pride whispers, dunce, rags, your father's a drunkard. Take care. That lad has a mind immortal, and that heavenly im pulse may be quenched that now stimulates it to action. Yes "Beware, to lay rude hands upon God's mystery then. From such is he. God developes earth's noblest benefactors and, therefore scoffers beware, lest you prove a failure while our hero may be a poet, statesman or bishop in embryo. Despise him not, but encourage him, cheer him and your name may yet be associated with one that shall for ages shine illustrous.

A young man, it may be, neither polished in language or manner, is called to the platform for the first time. An envious murmur passes from lip to lip. "An upstart," says one; "thinks he is somebody' says another. "Green" is whispered here; "Does your mother know your out," is heard there. "Would make a good boot-black " says one, " What a horrid cold "says another. Cold and cruel reception that, and yet it is just the sort of welcome most young men meet when making their first attempt at public speaking, such an one as is well calculated to boldened and encouraged the timid orator, chill his aspirations and quench the fire of till the inspiration derived from it, lifts him laudable emulation burning within his ments of the super-critics, his language may grate harshly in the refined ear, but never forget that the finest specimens of statuary were once unshapely blocks of marble, and that as they have had their beautious symmetry imparted to them by the hand of the sculptor, so you may mahe shall leave an indelible impress for good in the world that shall mould the

Here is a youth who has long mingled with the gay and giddy things, who has gone with the multitude to do evil. But God's Holy spirit has convicted him of sin. He has accepted Christ as the Saviour of sinners, as his Saviour, and following this has made a profession of his faith Hisses and jeers meet him at every turn "Hypocrite," "Psalm singer," "Preacher" and similar epithets assail him. Friends, lest the fire of devotion now lighted in his soul be extinguished for ever. Remem-

we could thus exert an influence for good, drink But a good Samaritan has found the first place, these societies are philan- box attracted the minutest attention of the him, and induced him to associate himself with the friends of temperance. His book. He resolves once more to be a man and regain the position from which strong drink had dragged him down, but listen, "Dares not take a drop," " Gone Hounds that have wrenched from him his hard earned wages are on his track, apparently bent on his eternal distruction. can tell what may thus be accomplished. to posterity.

#### THE WHY AND THE WHEREFORE.

HE English papers have been discussing of late, the various causes of physical and mental degeneracy in man, over-work and over feeding, are chief among the same. Here, no doubt they are very near correct. Hundreds are becoming miserable dyspeptics from the latter cause, while an equal number, through an over desire to acquire knowledge are as fast driving themselves to a ward in the lunatic asylum, or as is often the case, to a premature grave. Of the latter class, the late Horace Greely was a sad example. From statements that have been published since his death it is now shown beyond doubt, that it was not so much the excite ment of a Presidental campaign, or the trial of his wife's death, as a slow growing stayed away. But would not numbers be disease contracted by years of over mental work, and an habitual violation of the laws of his own nature, that hastened his who would be induced to join; for who death. "Want of proper sleep" is the true journalist, but numbers of others. The late Dr. Norman McLeod, was a victim of the same disease, if we can call it such. For ularly went through an amount of labour, effect that, these dancing parties are only under which many a less feeble body organized for the purpose of raising funds would have succumbed. Even as late as with which to carry on the lodge. This a month or so before his death, he was can only hold good when no other method engaged in literary and ministerial work can be devised. The organizations which far beyond the endurance of his already raise the largest amount of money are the impaired constitution. But with all these churches. When did they ever resort to examples, and warnings before us, how balls for the purpose? When the lodge is few heed them. We are all so anxious to in such a state, that it cannot carry on make oursrlves learned, to be ranked its operations and the members of it are so among the worldly wise, to cut out for poor, or so mean, that they cannot give ourselves a niche in the temple of fame, directly out of their pockets to relieve its that not even the certainty of a speedy necessity, the sooner it is given up the death, if such conduct is persisted in, will better. Yet another point. The lady less earnest in our worldly zeal, for such lengthy answer says her mind cannot be

after all, it only is. is doing it on the other. Neither are tions have been thrown against it. Let us justifiable, as it is the duty of all to pre- refer her to the passage in 1st Corinthians serve the health of their bodies so far as where Paul nobly, grandly, says and gives possible. Yet after all there is something to an example that all, more especially Tem admire in the man, who is intent on im- perance Reformers should imitate :proving his mind, although in this way the "Wherefore if meat make my brother desire sometimes becomes his hangman. offend I will eat no flesh while the world But of the man who makes such a god of standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." his belly that his own nature revolts Just place dancing in the stead of meat against his conduct, in that man there is and apply the rule to yourself. But the every thing to condemn. A glutton, one opponents to dancing, the wrongheaded who will feed himself to death, so to speak, etc., man does not even demand this, whose entire thoughts are centered on the he will allow you to dance as much as you sustaining—only to kill, of this crumbling please if you do not put him in the position mass of clay, is, to our thinking, one of of sanctioning or encouraging you in so the most despicable and repulsive of hu- doing.

#### DANCING.

HE question has arisen in most Good Templar and Sons' Lodges sometime during their existence, as to the advisibility of including dancing among the entertainments held under the auspices of these societies. Our opinion has been asked on the subject and the fair inquirer says, that her mind is in a vacillating condition and will not be the following effect :satisfied with mere denunciation.

Let it be understood distinctly, that we question of dancing, but take it for granted rush invincible till Bonaparte's fondest much as you did it to one of these, the that dancing in itself is not evil and even above the store of one of our prominent Avoiding for the present, however, any best of my brethren, ye have done it unto further that it is a graceful and healthful Yonge street merchants. Amongst the further remarks on the subject suggested There goes a man who has long been it profitable to have dancing under the peculiar looking box, used for purposes turn to the questions discussed in this in a cheer and yet how many of us, when held in subjection by the demon, strong auspices of Temperance organizations? In we are not at liberty to mention. The months "Current Evenst." Fire-

throphic; not societies for amusement, son of the merchant referred to. He is a but rather for work. It ill becomes a name has been enrolled in the pledge society of this kind to spend its time in bright little fellows who are everywhere at such doings when, it could be better employed in something else. The drunk- that there are not more places that he ard often indulged in this amusement and might be in. His eyes being planted perchance has often partaken of, from fixedly upon the box, attracted the attenand signed away his liberty." The Hell fair hands, the cause of his drunkenness under almost similar circumstances to moving, who warned him not to touch or those, he would be in at the dance and it go near it, as he might let the goat out. would look very much like mocking him, Two or three days after this scene just Friends! now is the time to rally round, and tempting him, to place him in such to extend to him a brother's hand and a a position. In our societies, there are brother's welcome, to make him feel that numbers of persons whose education and you consider him a Worthy Brother. Who principles are opposed to dancing, and some whose religious belief-entertains An obscure individual was the means it to be an evil. These persons are through God of rescuing John B. Gough. of use to the lodge; they may be hard What a rich reward has been his. In all workers, some of them; may even have that John B. Gough has been able to ac- been reclaimed from drunkenness by one complish, this man has had an indirect of the advocates of dancing. We will share, and side by side with this prince of grant that his principles are wrong, that he more willing to join in the search be temperance orators his name will descend is puritanical and overbearing. Does dancing do the lodge so much good, that it can afford to lose even one such persons or do the members who participate in it feel so much better, or does their love of the cause so much increase that, they could be the means of even, casting off, one of the least of their brothers? But the and have come to the conclusion that fact is that, this person is not alone. The majority of our members consists of those puritanical and wtrong headed people. This is shown in the first place by our constitution, and in the second place by the almost invariably unsuccessful attempts to institute dancing as one of the customs of the order. Such being the case, do not force them to countenance your practice. which is to them an abomination.

There is an argument which may be used on the other side of the question, viz., that by introducing dancing into our lodge, numbers might or would be induced thereby to join us, who, otherwise would have forced thereby to stay away, and numbers who are worth more intrinsically, than those would not prefer the man who would not verdict, against not only the deceased join for fear ot compromising his principles to the one, who could only be induced to join by the promise of a dance or the gratification of a pleasure. Another argumany years previous to his death, he reg- ment is used on the same side to the

Believe us, if your heart, and mind and soul are in the work of saving the drunk ard from himself and preventing others from falling, you will have very little regret because dancing is not allowed in the orders.

#### THE LATEST "GOAT STORY."

STORY agitates our fair city just A now, the substance of which is to

to require the assistance of a goat to per- reader himself. There is but the one do not express an opinion on the general form certain portions of their business, answer, and all who have studied the events changed its place of meeting to a room of our country know well what it is pastime. From this standpoint then, is articles of furniture chanced to be a large, by this independent Monthly; we wil

lively little boy of 5 years, one of those the same time, and whose only regret is tion of one of the persons engaged in the related, the father returning home, discovered a goat on the street beside the shop. Ho! ho!" said he to his son, "so I see you have let the goat out." Nothing more was thought of the boy or the goat till the shades of night had fallen and the boy was missing. A search was instituted, all the friends and neighbors were called into requisition and every measure useds to discover the wanderer. Many were cause they also found their cherubs missing. The search was continued to no use, and the parties turned their footsteps wearily homeward. But who can imagine the joy of the parents and friends on their return to find the objects of their search anxiously waiting for them or who can magine the surprise when they were greeted with the lament "Pa I couldn't catch him and it wasn't my fault anyway I didn't let him out." The young hero had raised his regiment of infantile soldiers and pursued that goat to the confines of the city till it was lost in the gathering

#### INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM

The Canadian Monthly. ADAM STEVEN-RON &CO., TORONTO.

THE Feberary part of this able and popular Monthly may, perhaps, be looked upon as one of the best and most interesting numbers yet issued. The contents are excellent, though from the length of some articles, are not as varied as they might otherwise be. In one particular especially, does this magazine, not only this month but at all times recommend itself to the candid reader, that is in the candor and ability, which it treats politeal and social questions of every kind. Its monthly chapters of "Current Events" we look upon as a most valuble contribution to the journalism of Canada. In it public questions are discussed not from a party or prejudicial standpoint, but from the standpoint of independance and honesty. Grit and Tory both alike receive condemnation or praise, as their actions may deserve. Political questions are placed before the reader as they present themselves to an independent mind. not as shaped and adapted to the policy of any political party. Social, Religious and Moral question are all dealt within the deter us in our labours or teach us to be whose enquiries occasion this somewhat same manner, and who can say, the manner is not correct. We receive far to litsatisfied by denunciation, thus, showing tle, indeed, of independent writing in the But while "overwork" is slaying its that the matter has been up for debate and present day, in this Canada of ours, as thousands on the one hand, over-feeding and has been opposed, and that denuncia- well as every where else. Take for example the case of either of our leading daily papers. When do we ever find them discussing any question of interest on its true merits? They may write learned disquisitions on subjects of a foreign nature, but when essaying on a subject, of moment and interest to Canadians, they must first know, what is its relations to the party they support. If not so, why is it we seldom if ever see, the views of these two opponents further harmonize and unite? Just because, if a measure is moved by a Reformer, it must in the nature of things, meet with the opposition of the Tories, and each paper must deal with it in its own political way, and visa versa. Even outside of political questions, is there not something wrong, when under our very eyes, corruption and jobbery is carrid on by Railway Corporations, municipal Rings, Private monopolists and such like, and yet the party press or one portion of it at least, is afraid to place the facts before the public, in every such case : and see that the public and each individual is not wronged? Is some influential politician connected with these rings, and for this reason must his acts be shielded while the public are robbed and swindled. We will One of our societies which are supposed leave these questions to be answered by the

the Reform Banquet. As a Banquet it was a success, but so far as showing any evidence of Benefit Banquet, further than party, the writer of these "Events" looks upon it as a failure.

Basing his article on the remarks of Mr. Blake that. "She would not be long prepared 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 of "Canadian Independence." He himself is 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 yet says that what ever way the destinies of the country are to be decided, "now is the time either to show that Imperial Confederation is possible, and put it in the way of realization, or, if it be found impracticable, to clear it once and for all out of 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 Napoleon and other questions of interest are as equally ably handled, but these we have only space to mention.

The leading feature of the magazine, however, consists in the publication of Professor Goldwin Smith's lecture on the "Irish Question." "The views embodied in it" he tells us, were formed in Ireland, man 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 Protestant or Catholic prejudices. "There are three circumstances" he says, "which sible—the country, the race, and the religion." These three phrases of the subject are all well dwelt upon, but the best we can do, without making any further comments, is to advise the reader to procure 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 with a poem 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 portrait and a facsimile of the autograph of Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin; a double page illustration oi the Montreal Citizens' Ball; a sketch of the Fancy Dress Skating Entertainment held in honour of Their Excellencies; and a picture of the wreck of the Allan steamship Germany off the French coast. A remarkable feature of this issue is an illustration of Professor Pepper's Patent Ghost, accompanying which is a paper, written by Mr. Pepper expressly for the Il/us explaining the method by which the spectral illusion is produced. Thunder and lightning form the subject of the second of the series of gossipy articles on Popular Science. written by a gentleman well known in scientific and literary circles. We observe that a 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 to discuss topics of interest to the fair sex.

### STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

HE lecture of Ino. G. Saxe, the second of the above course was much better attended than the former one-The subject chosen by the lecturer was the very old and new one, "Love." It was of his published poems. In its course he spoke of the various kinds of love, as the love of country, love of home, love of God, the love which "makes the world go round," and the love of the Deity. Prob ably the most amusing portion of the whole was his picture of the model husband (drawn entirely from imagination) who called on to bear. He actually waited for swearing and calling it half an hour, and so great that we fail to see how they can come more astonishing still, bore the absence of a shirt button with patience, " But remem. ber, 'twas in a dream." The concluding Order, instead of giving ground for compassages in which he reterred to man's plaint, deserve, the thanks of English, Cana-

was concluded by reciting two of his short- would be selfish, indeed, to ask eighty or so Dominion, and will not disappoint any er pieces, the one entitled "St. Jonathan" Sax(i)on in style, and the concluding one which all the world knows" Proud Miss Mobride and her Pride," concluded the entertainment. Mr. Saxe's delivery was not all that could be wished, and the room was one very trying for a speaker of his style; still the evening spent was a very pleasant one, and all who heard him were well pleased.

The next in the course will be by Brete Harte, the celebrated recounter of wild adventures in the Gold Diggings. This will be held in the Shaftsbury Hall, Y. M. C. A., on Saturday, 22nd inst.

#### Temperance.

I. O. G. T.

COMMUNICATIONS for this department to be addressed: J. S. R., Box 308, Toronto, P. O.)

THE R. W. G. L. AGAIN.

WHEN two weeks ago, we penned a brief editorial, anent the next session of the R. W. G. L., not for a moment did we suppose our remarks would convey any other meaning than that intended by ourselves. Especially were we desirous to show, that we wrote not from a Canadian but from a Good Templar standpoint, that we endorsed the action of the Executivein appointing Montreal in London's stead, not because they and when the writer had the advantage of favored Canada, as some seem to think, but intercourse with some, who, he believes because, in our opinion, they legislated to the may be numbered among the best of Irish- best interests of the "entire" Order. We are of the same opinion now 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 attributed to us motives as foreign to our being, as is the tea growth foreign to the soil of Canada. One correspondent writes us have greatly influenced Irish destiny, but that the article in question has a selfish tone for which England cannot be held respon- and that we bow to the behests of the Executive Committee, because Canada will receive whatever benefits are likely to accrue from the holding of a Good Templar session in any one particular locality.

Selfishness! never, was thought more distant. A national feeling " yes, we thern are alive to the interests of the cause. They have a strong love for this fair Dominion of ours, but this is not a national, it is a cosmopolitan question, wider and greater than can be hemmed within the pale of nationality, so no such feelings inspire us in our writing.

England, no doubt, has certain claims upon the 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 there are four Grand Lodges, in Canada one, 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 representatives for each G. L., it would become necessary for no less than eighty-two delegates to cross the wiley deep, leaving home and business for probably six weeks or two months. Of 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 attend throughout the entire session of only three days. Some come on the second day and remain until the close, while many are enabled to remain for only one day. All are willing, indeed and anxious to stay throughou gestion. We will not forget. the entire session, but are so situated by 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 becomes a necessity, very few would be able to attend; that for lack 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 an essay in verse, very much after the style American brethern, if even by a sacrifice they succeeded in visiting London, to ask them to do so. By holding the session on this side of the Atlantic, all this inconvenience, trouble 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 we view it from either a personal, selfish or national standpoint? and what is more, stood the severest tests a man was ever when those that are disatisfied with the action of the Executive look at the question from his wite for five whole minutes without the same standpoint, the force of facts are to any other conclusion than this, that the Executive in appointing Montreal in London's stead; thus studying the best int erests of our

money to adapt themselves to the wants of ance. a handful of members.

#### TEMPERANCE & TEMPLAR NOTES.

GRAND TEMPLE LECTURERS.-The Grand Temple this year has made a liberal appropriation for the active prosecution of the lecture work. No other temperance organization in Canada has been so active in this respect. During the past five years some eight thousand dollars have been expended in lecture work, resulting in great good to the cause and order This year over three thousand dollars will be expended in that way and it is expected that nearly every County in Ontario and Quebec will be visited by The following lecturers are some agent of the order. now regularly employed :- J. Johnston, E. E. Parrott and Thomas Flynn. Mr. Flynn is at work in the Province of Quebec and receives much credit from the local press in the sections where he has laboured. Mr. Parrott will probably spend the next few weeks in York County. Any locality wishing to have a Temple instituted will receive full information by addressing the G. W. Secretary, T. Casey' Nap-

NEW TEMPLES.—The following new Temples as reported by the G. W. Secretary, as having been intituted during the past two weeks :-

Yamaska, No. 104, West Famham,, P. Q.; Rev. T. W. Mussen, Temple Deputy, instituted by T. Flynn, Grand Temple Lecturer.

Forest Hope, No. 54. Carthage P. O. Samuel Patterson, T. D, Mulverton, No. 35, Mulverton P. O., William Walker, T. D.

Perseverance, No. 141, Morningdale, P. O., David Sebring, T. D. Edgecombe, No. 164, Edgecombe P. O.,; Uriah

McFadden, T. D. Advance, No. 190, Millbank P. O.; Rev. N. Smith

The abode five are all in Perth County and were

stituted by J. Johnston, Grand Lodge Lecturer. Forty-two Temples were reported during the last

A very successful temperance demonstration tool place at Gannanoqua on the 27th of January last, at which eleven lodges were represented, and some two hundred members present. Bro. Russell of Detroit addressed the meeting, and was of course well received Many valuable suggestions were mooted and altogether a spirit of determination exemplified, which augurs well for the Good Templar movement in the County of Leeds, ...

The annual meeting of the Quebec Prohibitory League, was held in Montreal on the 19th and 20th of last month. There was present a fair attendance and from the report of the Secretary, Rev. T. Gales, it is easy to be seen that our Lower Canadian breare no doubt, dotermined that their labours in behalf of total abstinence shall not grow less, and spurred on by the success of the Prohibitory movement in Ontario, they also, we trust, will see the need of bring ing their views before the legislature at an early day.

We are glad to learn from the "Good Templar Year Book" for 1873, that the cold water work in Great Britain is making excellent progress. Says the Almanac writer "both in England and Scotland these juvenile organizations are fast becoming a power for holding together the young people, giving them a useful training, and preparing them for lodge work, as they grow older. In England there are over 120 Juvenile temples."

#### THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Sons of Temperance and others desirous of Comnunicating with the Editor of this colum, will please, in future, address their letters, G. M. R. drawer 923. P. O,. Toronto, prepaid.)

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Son of TEMPERANCE.-We are of you opinion. Everything that has a tendency to instruct members should have careful at- in a state of inebriation. tention. But at the same time, the grand object of the organization-the freeing of mankind from the thraldom of intemperance-should not for a single moment be lost sight of. Will be glad to hear from you again.

Lady Vicitor, Toronto.-Thanks for sug-

What's What, Owen Sound .- Il Aright business and other engagements, which go ahead, and trust us you will come off victorious.

Prohibition, Smithville.- The Prohibition Bill is now before the Ontario Legislature, but, of course, we are not in a position to say it will pass this session.

LIFE BOAT, Division No. 376, Berlin P. O., of Waterloo, reports 34 members. Our Brothers of Life Boat have had a stormy time amid much opposition. They are pressing forward their bark, and are determined io " succour and to save." Bro. C. R. Geddes, D. G. W. P.; Brother Jas. G. Mowat is W. P., and Brother James Jeffrey, R. S.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with Rev. J. W. Manning, P. G. W. P., to lecture under the auspies of the Grand Division, and he will enter on the work as soon as he can be relieved from his present pastoral duties-In the meantime he will devote as much of his spare time as possible to the counties east 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 love of God were very fine. The lecture dian and American Good Templars. It among the best temperance orators of the

representatives to sacrifice their time and audience on this great question of Temper-

THE Rev. Bro. A. E. Griffith, has organized another new division, the onward No. 390-Paisley, County of Bruce. Brother James Bary, W. P., Brother Thomas Shears, R. S.

CROSSHILL Division, No 113, Counto of CROSSHILL Division, No 113, Counto of of any spirituous, fermented, or intoxicating liquors of any kind within the Province of Ontario, except W. P. is increasing in numbers, and held one public meeting. Brother Harding is W. Pand Sister Ellie F. Hutchin son, R.

CAISTORVILLE Divison No. 146, reports city. 71 members like miny of our divisions it fails to report the number of public meetings held, This division is in a prosperous condition-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 Fletcher, D. G. W. P., rsports five members ted, or central prison, to be kept at hard labour for a 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 a faithful band of members. Brother Dr. James Russell, W.P., and Brother James Echer, R. S., for this quarter.

#### NEWS.

Sir Alex. Cockburn has received the grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

A compromise between President Thiers and the committee has been effected.

The workingmen of Toronto held a mass meeting in the St. Lawrence Hall on Tuesday night, and condemned two of the Bills introduced by the Ontario Government regarding workmen and masters.

Professor Goldwin has been lecturing to the St. James' Cathedral, Y. M. C. A. Professor Pepper is at present lecturing at

The editor of a German paper has been

sentenced to four month's imprisonment, for liquor as aforesaid such sum not less than twenty publishing an article entitled. "The battle dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, as may with God's Church." The Rev. A. J. Pearson of Detroit lectured

his subject was "Life Power" or the best way to make most of life.

Sir Geo, Cartier will be present at the forth coming Session at Ottawa. The Hon. Wm. Macdougall arrived safely

in London on the 4th, inst. The Augusta Herald has for its motto a

prominent line as follows. "Two Almighty Dollars a Year." Bills have been introduced into the House

punishment, and legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. King Amadeas threatens to resign his tion, and the name of the party purchasing such ii-

position and transfer his power into the hands quor; and any druggist, chemist, pharmacist or 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-

at Dublin on Monday. A woman is reported to have

ed at Maxwell Ont. by her husband while

The Legistrature of Manitoba has adpoted a congratulatory address to his Excellency for the amount cf such injury : provided such action Lord Dufferin, expressing the hope that he sustain will visit the North-west, next summer.

Geneva has decided against the complete separation of Church and State.

A Republic has been proclaimed

the London Advertiser, for criticisms of one of

It is stated that the Hon. Mr. Abbott will

An insurrection of Natives has broken ou, against the Portuguese authorties in Louan.

da on the South-west-coast of Africa. An avarian tumour weighing 40 pounds was taken from the body of Mrs. Bragan at

Newmarket on Thursday. The man Beggs who killed his wife in the Township of Osprey, while in a state of intoxication, hanged himself with a sheet of

his bed on the 11th inst. King Amadeas abdicated the Spanish thrown on account of the disloyalty of the people.

The Federal Council have decided to expel Bishop Memrillod from the Canton of

Geneva. Gaffney who feigned insaity at Buffalo is

to be hung on Friday. The recent census of Brazil shows it to pos

ess a population of 10.000,000. A man was scalded to death by falling into | or any other complainant.

platform speakers, and can take his place a vat of boiling water in Dunspagh's tannery The Act to go into force on and after the Collingwood.

#### THE PROHIBITORY BILL.

The Prohibitory Bill which passed its first reading contains provisions to the effect of these following. We should very much like to receive expression of opinion on them ;-

No person shall sell, barter, or in any way dispose for medicinal, chemical, mechanical and scientific works and employments, as hereinafter provided.

No certificate for a license to retail intoxicating liquors of any kind in any place of entertainment be granted to any applicant for such license by the council of any township, incorporated village, town or

Any person who shall sell, barter, or in any way dispose of any spirituous, fermented or intoxi liquors of any kind, except as hereinafter provided, shall for the first offence on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than thirty dollars besides costs, and not more than fifty dollars besides costs and for the second offence on conviction thereof such person shall be imprisoned in the county gaol of the county in which the offence was comm admitted; the whole number 61; also one period not exceeding three calendar months; and for the third and any after offence on conviction thereof such person shall be imprisoned in the county gaol of the county in which the offence or offences were committed, or the central prison, to be kept at hard labour for a period of six calendar months; and the number of convictions may be ascertained by the production of a certificate under the hand of the convicting justice, or by other satisfactory evidence

> 5. If a person in a state of intoxication assaults any person, or injures any property, whoever furnished him with the liquor, or any part thereof, which occasioned his intoxication, shall be jointly and severally liable to the same action by the party injured as the person intoxicated may be liable to; and such party injured, or his legal representatives, may bring either a joint and several actions against the person intoxicated and the person or persons who furnished such liquor, or a separate action against either or any of them

6. The husband, wife, parent, brother, sister, inter-guardian or employer of any person who has the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess; o' the parent, brother or sister of the husband or wife of such person, or the tutor or guardian of any child or children of such person, may bring an action as for personal wrong against any one supplying liquor to such person having such habit as aforesaid, brought within six months thereafter, but not otherwise, and recover of the person supplying such be assessed as damages; and the supplying of any quantity of liquor as aforesaid shall entitle the party bringing such action to recover the sum of twenty before the Y. M. C. A on Thursday night dollars, and any married woman may bring such action in her own name, without authorization by her husband, and all damages so recovered by her shall go to her separate use; and, in case of the death of either party, the right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his legal representatives.

7. It shall and may be lawful for any chemist, druggist, pharmacist, or apothecary duly registered as such under and by virtue of "The Pharmacy Act of 1871," to sell any intoxicating liquors, but for strictly medical purposes only, and also only by the direction of a prescription from a duly licensed physician authorizing such sale, and not otherwise; and of Commons England to abolish capital such chemist, druggist, pharmacist, or apothecary shall enter into a book specially kept for the purpose. a record of the quantity of liquors sold, the date of sale, the name of the physician giving the prescripapothecary, selling or disposing of such liquors without such prescription authorizing the same, shall be subject to the penalties hereinbefore imposed for the sale or disposal of such liquors.

8. Whenever in any house where intoxicating liquors are sold or disposed of, any person drinks such terference in Parliamentary electors, opened liquors, and while in a state of intoxication resulting in whole or in part from such drinking, suffers bodily injury resulting from such intoxication, or inflicts injury of any kind, the person sustain or his personal representatives, may bring an action against the person owning the building in which such liquor is sold or disposed of and recover damages is brought within six months of such injury being

That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint and empower special agents throughout the Province for the sale of alcohol in the commercial form used, and for use only in chemical. echanical and scientific works and employments; Provided always that such Government agent shall Charles Reade has instituded a Suit against keep a faithful record as to his amount of stock of various kinds, and when and where purchased, and also the dates of sales, names of purchasers, and quantities purchased, all of which shall be contained in a weekly report to the Receiver-General of the be Solicitor for the Canadian Pacific Railway Province, under affidavit duly signed and sworn to by such agent before a legally qualified magistrate or

The council of every county or union of counties and of every city or town separated from a county for municipal purposes, shall, at their first sitting in the month of January in each year, appoint a detective officer or constable whose special duty it shall be to make diligent inquiry into all violations of this Act within such municipality, and procure the pun-ishment of all offenders; and every such council may, by the by-law, appointing such officer or constable. regulate the amount of his salary over and above the fees to which he may be entitled as constable or peace officer under this Act.

When any information is given to such detective officer that there is cause to suspect that some party or parties are violating any of the provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of such officer to make diligent inquiry into the truth of such information, and nter complaint of such violaion before the prope court, without communicating the name of the party giving such information; it shall be the duty of the county-attorney within the county in which the of-fence is committed, to attend to the prosecution all cases committed to him by such detective

of January next after the passing there

#### Miscellaueous.

WHAT ABOUT THE STATISTICS.

(Delivered by the Rev. W. Scott, before the Ontemperance and Prohibitory League, Toronto.)

WHAT benefit are we likely to derive from an array of statistics on the expenses incurred by the country, for the support of the liquor traffic? The questions are neither improper nor unim-portant. If it be affirmed that the government of the country may determine on measures of suppression or repression, if the cost is immense and the gains nothing, then it may be replied, that grave doubts are warranted for the SUCCESSFUL LOTTERY NUMBERS future, because the governments of England, the United States and Canada have had presented to them duly authenticated the most complete statistics both as to the cost and consequences of the sad business of making and vending intoxi-

and carried out which can be said to him. have removed, or have perceptively The days of George III. were full of mitigated the calamitous fruits and odd incidents about lucky numbers in the this the subject of their long and careful did turn up a prize of £ 20,000. Destruction of mental investigation. destroys the most endearing bonds of by clergymen, magistrates, overseers, teachers and others, examined by your Committee is before me while I prepare the fact that that ticket had proved a this essay. It was composed of the best lucky one. men of the nation, fairly representing all parts of the United Kingdom. The witnesses, fifty in number were from the various classes of society, capable of giving authentic evidence "on all these points" Of this report more than a million copies were circulated, and so far from its findings being contradicted or called in question, it was applanded by clergymen, judges and magistrates, and made the basis of arguments, invectives and appeals as against intemperance, but only a very few of the orators of those days brought forward the conclusions of the Committee as against the traffic itself. Absolute prohibition was only a dream of John Wesley, a hundred years before, which like many other dreams of that great Reformer will yet have to become a reality. One important result of the English Parliamentary Committee was subsequently made manifest, in that the English Statistical Society turned its attention to the subject. In 1851 a paper was read by F. G. P. Nelson, Esq., on the rate of mortality among persons of intemperate habits, Mr. Nelson's investigations "only included well marked cases of in opperance." omitting all reference to occasional drinkers or "free-In the 6,111 years of life represented by the several persons over whom these observations extended, 857 deaths had taken place; but if these lives had been subject to the same rate of about lucky numbers. A lady (just be-morality as the general population of fore the abolition of lotteries in 1826) England and Wales, the number of deaths wished to purchase the number of the would have been 110 only." This quota-tation is given here to show one of the

important and weighty evidence on the matter of intemperance, was collated nearly 40 years ago. The national nearly 40 years ago. The national Liquor expenditure twenty years ago was something like the following small figures.
That is, the nation paid at that time certain millions sterling for such effects as are included in the phrase "all these points." A million of dollars for a million of sorrows—a million of agonized hearts, with about seventy thousand deaths directly traceable to strong drink, 5,000,000 for wine, 24 millions for spirits British and Foreign; malt liquors, 25,500,000; 15,500,000 for other intoxicants and narcotics.

CONTINUED

N the reign of George I. the footman of a lady of quality dreamed that two particular numbers would turn up prizes; bought these two tickets on the follow-Satistics has been defined as "that and he put an end to his existence. In department of political science which is concerned in collecting and arranging the effect that, when his riches came to facts illustrative of the conditions and resources of a State. "We shall all agree, he would make her wait upon him, and that is the duty of any civilized govern- that he would eat and drink all day long. ment, in order to "govern well, to acquire Toward the end of the same reign a information upon matters affecting the mathematician, familiar with the theory condition and interests of the people. of probabilities, demonstrated that, in a "But it is also obvious, that knowledge particular year, the chances were 34,909 acquired should be promptly used for the to 1 against a particular number winning removal of abuses, and for the material the £ 10,000 prize; 11,669 to 1 against and social improvement of the masses. £ 5.000 prise, and 6 to 1 against obtaining any prize at all. But all such on the grave subject now under considera- warning were of no use. A banker's tion. Governments of the times in which we clerk was one day found raving mad in live are in possession of authentic in- the street; he had bought a ticket bearing formation on the frightful and disasterous a favorite number, and was robbed of it; effects of the liquor business, and yet with few exceptions no satisfactory measures of legislation have been adopted

tendencies of the traffic in strong drink. lottery. One Mr. Barnes, a grocer, The British House of Commons, nearly bought four consecutive numbers; fearforty years ago appointed a select Com- ing, that this would be unlucky, he exmittee to "inquire into the extent, changed one of them; but by an annoycauses and consequences of the prevailing vice of intoxocation." That Combitte obtained and published a vast amount of information. They reported that the following are only a few of the evils directly springing from this bane- termined to buy a ticket among them; ful source: Destruction of health; dis- but not being able to agree upon the eases in every form and shape; prema- number to be selected, they requested a ture decrepitude in the old; stinted little girl to decide for them. She fixed growth, general debility and decay in the upon No. 10,000. They did not like it, one of the most awful afflictions of tion that the number would prove a humanity; paralysis, idiotcy, madness and violent deaths, as proved by numerous medical witnesses who have made ticked; but No. 10,000, as it happened,

An odd incident was connected with a expacity and vigour, and extinction of lottery ticket early in the present cenaptitudes for learning, as well as of disposition for practicing any useful art or industrial occupation. Irritation of all which he felt certain would prove a the worst passions of the heart; hatred, lucky one. The Baron could not fulfill anger, revenge, with a brutalization of disposition that breaks asunder and particular number was already sold. The destroys the most endearing bonds of number came up a prize of £20,000. nature and society,—Extinction of all So far there was vexation for Baron moral and religious principle; disregard D'Aguilar's friend. On the other hand, of truth, indifference to education, viola-tion of chastity, insensibility to shame, remained a long time without his money, and indiscribable degredation; as proved by clergymen, magistrates, overseers, bought ten tickets, and had entered their numbers in a note-book as a memoran-

> The owner of White Conduit House some sixty or seventy years ago, lost his all by lotteries, and became impoverished. Meeting a friend one day, he said he had a presentiment that a particular number would be a great prize; money was lent to him to buy; it came up a prize; he squandered the treasure, and died a begger. A man, and his cousin, a married woman, clubbed their small means to buy a sixteenth of a lottery ticket; she went to the office to buy it, taking with her a little girl; the girl, being asked to select a number, fixed upon 23,824; she could give no particular reason, but adhere to her choice, declaring that the number would be a lucky one. It came up a prize of £ 10,000; the man went and received the due aliquot part, £ 625. Having some peculiar notions about the property or non-property of married women, he pocketed all the money; but the law afterward compelled him to share it with her. Charles Lamb tells the story of a gentleman who had purchased No. 1069; passing a lottery office, he saw a placard announcing that that number had come up a £ 20,000 prize; he walked around St. Paul to cool his agitation before entering the office; on going back again he found that he had mistaken 10,069 for 1069.

The law had frequently to decide cases benefits arising from the Parliamentary fering from it by to only, namely, 17,092. Committe. It may, however, serve other ends. We have seen that this No. 17,092 was audibly announced as

£ 30,000 prize; and she brought an action for the money; but it was proved that her ears or her imagination must have deceived her. In another case, one Mr, McKellar owed some kindness to his all subjects and sciences." Such being such works of his has found, in style, many copyists, as the classic purity of the writings of Steele, Addison, Johnson, or Blair, furnished for many long years, the models of successive scribes. friend, Mr. Bellamy. He bought a quarter of a ticket, and said that Bellamy tastes in reading would make him an should have half the proceeds, if it turn indifferent divinity student, and with ed up a prize. This was done twice over, but both tickets were blanks. Bellamy's daughter then dreamed that No 5 would be a £ 20,000 prize; this number Schiller "was very popular in Germany, was ot to be had; but "something told and not only received the highest enco-Bellamy to multiply his daughter's num-ber by itself, and add 2 to it." This made by him, and in his preface he did the 27 was bought, and it was drawn a £ 20,-000 prize. McKellar declared that he see," said Goethe to had not repeated his promise after the Scotch are giving up their early pedantry, second failure, and a lawsuit was main- and are now more in earnest and more tained to decide this point. Bellamy also profound. In Carlyle, I venerate most claimed an additional percentage "for the of all the spirit, and character, which lie ingenuity of his guess about No. 27."-Chambers's Journal.

· PEN PHOTOGRAPHS

BY DR. CLARKE, PRINCETON, ONT.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

S a lover of literature he ranges its wide domains, and seeks sweet council in its sequestered nooks, as well as on the altitude of its highest moun- had at first to go a-begging for publishers, tains, hymning in rude but sterling stanzas and "Sartor Resartus" was at last pubsongs of nature, not circumscribed by the lished in "Fraser's Magazine" in 1884, garden-plot of a bigoted sectary, nor hedged in by almost omnipotent public British public at this time, that it fell opinion. He fills, to some extent, Pascal's idea : "You tell me that such a person is It was not appreciated; but our Ameria good mathematician, but I have nothing to do with mathematics; you assert of it in book-form. It immediately took its another that he understands the art of place with the permanent literature of war, but I have no wish to make war the day. Three years after this he pubupon anybody. The world is full of lished "The French Revolution," and wants, and loves only those who can appended to the title his real name. satisfy them It is false praise to say of book had a moderate sale. He then sent any one that he is skilled in poetry, and out rapidly books, and pamphlets, on a bad sign when he is consulted solely about verses."

human thought to permeate and influence and mould the masses. All other motive humbugs, and impostures. powers were subordinate and secondary. to the bottom all "guano-mountains of Hence his statement that "the writer of cant and rubbish," and shows no mercy a book is not a preacher, preaching not to the hypocrite, be he pseudo-saint, re in this parish or that but to all men, at former-crier, or citizen-parasite. In 1849 all times and places? He that can write he published "Oliver Cromwell's letters a true book, to persuade England, is not and speeches, with elucidations." This he the bishop and archbishop, the pri-mate of England and of all England? I although the author was born north of many a time say, the writers of news- the Tweed, he sprang into more than young; loss of life by paroxysms, apoplectics, drownings, burnings, and accidents of various kinds; delirium tremens, are the real working, effective church of a modern country. Such utterances by his countrymen, long after foreigners drew down on his head severe animadknew and appreciated the canny Scot. versions, and were styled rank heterodoxy. Other works of a minor nature he wrote, Are they true? Let the moralist or the but his crowning labour is doubtless christian say, (if he thinks the matter "The History of Frederick the Great." over,) which would be the worst alterna- He trod ground, every foot of which he tive for christendom, to have all literature knew. The Teutons were national "wiped out," and to trust only to viva models; and it must be acknowledged roce instruction, or to keep the mighty presses only, going on "true books," they have striking distinctive character-pumplets and tracts, and flood the world with them? Let some country debating school decide the question. Both are mighty to influence public opinion, and both will exist in all civilized countries—told, the warrior Fritz was devoid of more property of the country of the strict of the events of 1870, that they have striking distinctive characteristics. It seems to me that the great blemish of this history is his "herowork they have striking distinctive characteristics. It seems to me that the great blemish of this history is his "herowork they have striking distinctive characteristics. It seems to me that the great blemish of this history is his "herowork they have striking distinctive characteristics. It seems to me that the great blemish of this history is his "herowork they have striking distinctive characteristics. It seems to me that the great blemish of this history is his "herowork they have striking distinctive characteristics. It seems to me that the great blemish of this history is his "herowork they have striking distinctive characteristics. It seems to me that the great blemish of this history is his "herowork they have striking distinctive characteristics. It seems to me that the great blemish of the events of 1870, that co-workers in a mighty struggle of right moral principle. He was treacherous to against wrong. Yet, has not the im the last degree. Diplomacy, in his eyes, mortal work of the mighty dreamer done had no ethics, and had no virtues, except more cumulative good, and will do so to in success. His creed was that of the latest generations, than all his preaching? father to the son, - " Get potatoes The congregations of such as he augment, honestly, if you can; but if not, at any as ages roll on, through magic words, and through the witchery of the potent story.

It knows and shall be seen as Abbot make demi-gods of such as Napoleon, or Committee on all these points." Yes, dum; but he wrote 14,668, instead of on all these points." The report of this 14,068, and remained long ignorant of rich and poor, wise and ignorant, spelling and based on the second of the bound by the simple and bewitching por- " small fry." Carlyle could not possibly traiture of Christian and his family, in his researches find aught but love of Carlyle was not far wrong, after all, in conquest, military glory, and the restsaying "the priest-hood of the writers of lessness of a perturbed spirit, ill at ease such books is above other priest-hoods," with itselt, the mainsprings of action in a if influence for good is any test of Divine man whose indomitable energy covered a approval. He throws no discredit upon multitude of sins. Carlyle's history shows the sacred ministry in its high vocation, that portraiture, and should make Fritz nor under-estimates its work, and power; not a hero, but only a conqueror by chance, but its influence is augmented a thous- by energy, by cunning, and by deceit and-fold, by the right arm of literature. This history shows, however, wonderful The orator has slain his thousands, but research, and is written in a trenchant, the author his tens of thousands. orator strikes the popular heart, but once in a while, and, with ebbing pulsations, the influence soon dies; but the writer, in his published efforts, returns to the characters about whom they write. They assault, and if genius and mental power command the mighty phalanx, he moulds and subdues by reiteration. Carlyle believed this, and although his parents were anxious for him to study for the weal or woe of friends or foes. church (and what numbers of Scottish Even genial Sir Walter Scott in histories, parents do feel the same way in regard and romances founded thereon, must to their sons?) yet, theological tomes, catechisms, creeds, Æcumenical councils, for him. General literature delighted but, many of his most important battles and hermeneutics had no charms as such him; and to satisfy his insatiate greed, he eagerly studied the ancient classics. and several of the modern languages, especially the German. It is generally believed that Herr Teufelsdrockh, the character in his "Sartor Resartus," had his own experiences, only in romance, and that the honest Dutchman is Carlyle sub rosa; and in his college days he tells ful," for his troops endured toils and fatigues untold, and performed prodigies

honest intent he followed the bias of his mind, and entered the more congenial walls of literature. His "Life of Schiller" was very popular in Germany, by him, and in his preface he did the author full justice. "It is pleasant to see," said Goethe to a friend, "that the at the foundations of his tendencies. He looks to the culture of his own nation, and, in the literary production of other attention to art, and genuis, than to the moral elevations which can be attained through such works. Yes, the temper in which he works is always admirable. What an earnest man he is, and how he studied our German! He is almost more at home in our literature than we our-selves are." Both the works referred to by instalments; and so obtuse was the dead-so to speak-upon the market. social questions, such as his "Shooting Niagara," "Past and Present," "Later-Carlyle was too ardent a believer in the day Pamphlets." These commanded a potency of books. They were to him, great amount of notice. They are par excellence, the principal vehicle for pointed, racy, sharp, and sometimes savage. They show no pity to shames

The quaint, and epigrammatic style. It seems so difficult for historians to avoid a bias for some one or more of the seem to forget that they sit as a judge on show his political proclivities, and, indeed, they crop out on every page. Frederick may have been a great military general, were won, according to his own account, by the blundering of the enemy. He tried to rob poor Maria Theresa of her possessions, and while in close alliance with France, (two robbers eager for the spoils,) coquetted, unknown to ally, with Austria, against his best friend, and thus took less to rioting than thinking, and reading, which latter also I was free to do. Nay, from the chaos of that library (Edinburgh), I succeeded in fishing up more books than had been known to the

Carlyle has doubtless passed by his best days for he is now (Dec. 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 know, his letter last year on German matters, has closed his career as a writer, on politics He is, however, "a worthy Scott" of whom his country may be proud, and who has entered the lists successfully in an age remarkable for powerful pens, and in a country where giants in intellect have to be, to succeed, not simply chiefs, but chiefest among the sons of Anak. I regret that I have never cast my eyes on Carlyle, so as to be able to give of him a personal notice, but if countries, which he wished to make his picture do not belie him, he is small known to his contemporaries, pays less of stature, wiry in body, with a good of stature, wiry in body, with a good deal of the nervous in his constitution. His nostrils are well dilated as if he smelled battle from afar. He has bushy eye-brows, and large eyes, apparently grey, and keenly observant, knows no razor, and his hair points "a' the airts the wind can blaw,"—beard and beard and locks being as bristly as a Scotch thistle. There is nothing remarkable in his physique, except, that a glance shows endurance, and at first his countenance would appear as that of a "dour" man, but it is only an appearance, for he possesses a great fund of humour, and is kindly withal, but has the reserve of his country-men, with strangers, that is, a sort of "canniness." The following, going the rounds of the papers is characteristic, whether true or not:

A fresh and good thing of Carlyle's.— Travelling north during the past summer in a cart, comfortably with aristocratic travelling company, conversation turned upon Darwin and his theory. The ladies argued the "pros" and "cons" in a womanly manner, looking to Mr. Carlyle for approval. He gave every "faire ladye" the same kindly nod and smile, no doubt remembering Josh. Billing's saving, "Wagnan's inflavance, is noweful. saying, "Wooman's inflorence is powerful-espechila when she wants enny thing." One "What do you think, Mr. Carlyle?" His cool reply was, "Ladies you have left nothing to be said." Oh, yes; but what is your opinion? You have not given us Carlyle was too far north to be sold. His witty reply was, " For myself I am disposed to take the words of the Psalmist, 'Man was made a little lower than the angels

So is the letter to Thomas Hughes, M. P., on being requested to contribute a copy of his works to a library, forming in Chicago since the fire :

No. 5 CHEYENE Row, Chelsea, Nov. 12, 1871

DEAR HUGHES: Forgive me that I have not sooner answered your friendly, cheery, and altogetherpleasant little note. I suppose Burgess would have told you my objections to the project; that it seemed to me super-fluous, not practicably by the methods he proposed (for the gifts of all the books of living authors will go for very little in such an enterprise) and, third and worst, that it wore on the face of it a visible pick-thank kind of of character—a thing greatly to be avoided, both in Chicago and here!

These objections do not vanish on reflection, but on the contrary gather weight. Nevertheless, if you and the literary world Nevertheless, if you and the literary world feel nothing of the like and the Project does take fire and go on, it continues certain that my poor contribution of a copy of my books shall not by any means be wanting.

Believe me alway, yours, with many regards

T. CARLYLE.

#### Miscellaneous Advertisements

CADBURY'S COCOAS.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

CADBURY'S COCOA ESSE These celebrated goods obtained First Clas at the Exhibition of 1871, and are for se all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

A sample of Cocoa Essence sent free on ap

E. LUSHER, Montreal.

Sole Agent for the Doml:

F you want a

FIRST-CLASS MEDICINE and one that "never falls" to cure DIARRHŒA, DYSENTRY, CHOLERA, MORBUS, and SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

USE DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY.

The success this medicine has had in curto the above complaints during the past few ye r have not been equalledby any other medicin

Warranted not to fail. Sold by all Medicine

UKE SHARP, UNDERTAKER,

WAREROOMS AND RESIDENCE,

Nos. 7 and 9 Queen Street, West, TORONTO.

COFFINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ALWAYS ON HAND,

FIRST CLASS HEARSES.

22 00 to 27 00

TORONTO MARKETS.

#### Auction Sale.

## SALE OF LANDS

## PUBLIC AUCTION

# Estate Bank of Upper Canada,

The following LANDS will be sold by Pub Auction at the places and on the days hereinafter named.

Terms - One-fifth cash: residue in four equal annual instalments at 7 per cent, interest, secured by mortgage on the property-

### COUNTY OF KENT

TOWNSHIP OF DOVER (EAST.) N half of No 13, Con 14 100 acres. W part of No

### At the TOWN of BRANTFORD

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Tuesday, the 18th day of February, next At the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Rooms of Mesars WEBSTER& MATTHEWS,

TOWNSHIP OF BRANTFLED

Lots Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, south side

Russel Street, Holmdale. Lots Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, North side Chestnut Street, Holmdale. Lots

Nos 3 and 4, east side Crescent Street TOWN OF BRANTFORD

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4,5, North side Chatham Street Lots 1, 2, 3, South side Sheridan Street, being sub divisions of West part Block 2, J. E. Wilkes' tra 1-5 acre each Lots 36 and 37, East side of Albio Street, and rear parts of Lots 36 and 37, West side of Pearl Street Part of a grant from the Crown to

of Pearl Street Part of a grant from the Crown to A K Smith and Margaret Kerby; also part of a pare 11-100 of said grant, formerly owned by Henry L Turner, as described in a mort-gage from A K Kerby to O L Macklem, dated 30th April, 1857, and Quit claim deed Kerby to B. U. C Lois 36 and 27, East side William Street Lot 30

#### At the fown of CLIFTON

IN THE

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

#### Thursday, the 20th day of February, next

At the hour of 12 o, clock, noon, at the Albion Hotel.

TOWN OF CLIFTON Lots Nos 10 and 11, Block F Brick Stores

6 and 7, " MSE corner "pari of 10,

VILLAGE OF ALLANBURGH Lots Nos 20 and 21, on Keefer's Plan

#### COU .TY OF LINCOLN.

POWNSHIP OF NIAGARA

of Lots Nos 6 and 7. on the Niagara River 20 acre as described in mortgage of Dr Joseph's Ham! on to the Bank of Upper Canade, subse-

#### At the Village of Chippawa, IN SAID COUNTY,

#### On Friday, the 21st day of February, next,

At the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the British American Hotel

VILLA & OF CHIPPAWA

Lot No 2 South sid of Weiland Street Lots Nos 6, 8, 10, 12, . 16, 18, 22, and 28 Welland

Lots Nos 18, 14, mort ge interest, 17, 19, 23, 25, 27 and 29, north side o. Welland Street Lots Nos 16, 17, 18, 30, and 200, South side of Mair

All that part of 187, North side of Main Street, not conveyed by Cum mings to Bossa Lots 56, 153, 155, 150, 160, 175, 177, side of Main Street

Lots Nos 45, 47, 49, 58, 60, 62 and 78, 13

Grist Mill Lot, in rear of Bossa's Lot, North side of

Lots Nos 35, 39, 41, 45, 47 and 49, north side of Water

An irregular piece of land lying between Main S and Water Street and between Hepburn's and Lyon's Lots and the Creek

Four Lots.lying between Water Street and Chippawa River, to the north-east of Kirk patrick's

No l, east Church Street

7 full Lots shown on the registered Plan of Chipawa, east side of Church Street, without num Lots Nos 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, west side of Church Street

Lots Nos 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 north side of Mechanic Street Lots Nos 27, 29, 31 and 33, north side of Mechanic

#### At the Tuwn of WALKERTON

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE

Tuesday, 25th day of February

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the American Hotel TOWNSHIP OF SAUGEEN Lot No 6, Con A, 114 acres Lot No 12, Con 14, 100 acres

By order,

GAMBLE

#### Mescellaneous & dvertigemeins.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Canada, Province of Ontario County of York.

In the County Court of the County of York, in the matter of JAMES PARK, an insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on the Seventeenth day of February next he will apply to the Judge of the said court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Dated at Toronto this roth day of January, A.D., 1873.

JAMES PARK. By Harrison, Osler & Moss, His Attorneys ad litem.

R. BRIDGMAN,

134 DUKE STREET,

SPECIALITY. Treatment of Diseases of the Throa and Lungs by inhalation. Book sent free.

#### PIANOS AND ORGANS.

The oldest established house in Canada.

We are the sole and exclusive agents for the follow ing celebrate i Pianos :-CHICKERING & SONS.

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And for Organs :-MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., Boston

GEO. A. PRINCE & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. We also keep in stock a large assortment of Pianos by ther well-known makers, which we offer at lower rates than any other house in the Dominion Second hand Pianos from Fifty Dollars upwards.

Send for circulars, price-list, terms. etc., before purchasing elsewhere. A. & S: NORDHEIMER,

15 King Street, East, Toronto

DARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.



HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE CLERK'S GPFICE. Ottawa, Jan. 30, 1873. Pursuant to the 50th Rule of the House, notice is hereby given that the time for RECEIVING PETI-

TIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS will expire on Wednesday, the 26th day of March, next.

ALFRED PATRICK, Clerk of the House. All newspapers will please insert above



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS. at the following prices: (Account Branch,), Toronto, Dec. 19th, '72 NOTICE

Is hereby given that the

#### UNSOLD LANDS

In Blake Township, Thunder Bay, ar open for sale at One Dollar per acre each, under and subject to the provisions of "the General Mining Act of 1869." Applications to purchase to be made e "Com-

(Signed' K. W. SCOTT. Commissioner of Crown Ottawa, Dec. 28th, 1872

J. SEGSWORTH, Importer of FINE GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.

Jewellery and Watches thoroughly repaired and guaranteed.

113 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

PURE GOLD SERIES OF TEMPERANCE

No. 3, TO THE TRADE. By Jacob Spence.

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By Jacob Spence. THE OX ESSAY,

(ABRIDGED,) By Jacob Spence.

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This will be done for the cost of change, viz. 25c., for any person ordering 1,000 pages, These tracts well done up in envellopes, and will be sold at the regular price of \$1.25 per 1,000 pages.

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A strong Company which combines strength of capital, character and local influence and provides life insurance at the lowest safe rates with out delusive promises of dividends, making a good dividend certain by decreasing the premium.

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A Company with Capital enough and breadth enough to be safe beyond question with national extent and prestige, and yet a home Company throughout the Dominion.

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WILLIAM McCABE,

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AT THE Victoria Tea Warehouse

93 KING STREET, (SIGN OF THE QUEEN)

and 258 Youge Street, Corner of Trinity Square.

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Begs to inform his numerous customers and the public that he has now got his TEA and COFFEE business in full opelation, with a very heavy stock of the

#### Finest Teas and Coffees

Ever imported into this city, all free from duty and bo.ght before the great advance in the Tea Market, which will be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at a very small advance on cost to cash buyers,

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	No. p
	1 Hyson Twankay
	2 Fine Moyune Young Hyson
	3 Superior do
	4 Extra Fine do
	& Curious do
5	6 Finest Java, best imported
-	7 Fine Old Hyson
	8 Superior do
٠.	9 Extra Fine do
1	10 Finest do
1	11 Supirior Gunpowder
1	12 Extra Fine do
1	13 Extra Curious do
1	14 Fine imperial
	15 Superior do
1	16 Patra Morana Imperial
Ŧ	16 Extra Moyune Imperini
1	17 Very Superior op
1	18 Naturai Japan
	[0 Fine Cultivated Japan
	20 Superior do
	21 Extra Fine do
23	22 Finest Imported
13	23 Finest scented capers, for flavouring

BLACK AND MIXED TEAS. 26 Fine Breakfast Congou Superior

28 Extra Kaisow 20 Finest do best imported -the Prince of teas 31 Good Scuohoug . 32 Fine

35 Extra Fine do 37 Fine Oolong. 38 Superior do

40 Finest Imported 41 Fine Mandarin Mixt 42 Superior do 43 Extra do

49 Choice 50 Choide upon Chice, which has no equal... ALSO

יירחות אלחותי to Lawson's Finest 8, 10, and 20 ib. '.ns, at 25 and 30 censs por lb, \* All orders by mail and otherwise punctuall

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## SALE OF SUVNI

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The following LANDS will be sold by Pub Auction as the places and on the days

Terms — One-fifth cash: residue in four nal annual instalments at 7 per cent, interest secured by mortgage on the property-

### COUNTY OF KENT.

TOWNSHIP OF DOVER (EAST.) balf of No 13, Con 14 100 acres. W part of No

### At the TOWN of BRANTFORD

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Tuesday, the 18th day of February, next At the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at tooms of Messrs WEBSTER& MATTHEWS TOWNSHIP OF BRANTFORD

Lots Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, south side assel Street, Holmdale, Lots Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 8, 9, North side Chestnut Street, Holmdale. Lots Nos 3 aud 4, east side Crescent Street

TOWN OF BRANTFORD

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4,5, North side Chatham Street, Lots 1, 2, 3, South side Sheridan Street, being sub divisions of West part Block 2, J. E. Wilkes' tra 1-5 acre each Lots 36 and 37, East side of Albio Street, and rear parts of Lots 36 and 37, West side of Pearl Street Part of a grant from the Crown to A K Smith and Margaret Kerby; also part of a 11-100 of said grant, formerly

owned by Henry L Turner, as described in a mort gage from A K Kerby to O L Nacklem, dated 30th April, 1857, and Quit claim deed Kerby to B. U. C Lots 26 and 27, East side William Street Lot 30

#### At the fOWN of CLIFTON

IN THE

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

### Thursday, the 20th day of February, next

At the hour of 12 o, clock, noon, at the

TOWN OF CLIFTON

Lote Nos 10 and 11, Block F Brick Stores ,, 6 and 7, M S E corne . 12, . 29,

VILLAGE OF ALLANBURGH Lots Nos 20 and 21, on Keefer's Plan

#### COU TY OF LINCOLN.

POWNSHIP OF NIAGARA

Part of Lots Nos 6 and 7. on the Niagare River Beare as described in mortgage of Dr Joseph Ham! on to the Bank of Upper Canada, subse

### At the Village of Chippawa, IN SAID COUNTY,

On Friday, the 21st day of February, next, At the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the

British American Hotel VILLA E OF CHIPPAWA

Let No 2, South sid of Welland Street Lots Nos 6, 8, 13, 12, 14 16, 18, 22, and 28 Welland

L ots Nos 13, 14, mort, ge interest, 17, 19, 23, 25, 27 and 29, north side o. Welland Street Lots Ncs 16, 17, 18, 39, and 206, South side of Main

All that part of 137, North side of Main Street, not conveyed by Cummings to Bossa

Lo ta 56, 153, 155, 159, 169, 175, 177, 11111 , North side of Main Street Lots Nos 45, 47, 49, 58, 60, 63

Water Street Grist Mill Lot, in rear o'Bossa's Lot, North side of

Lots Nos 35, 39, 41, 45, 47 and 49, north side of Water

An irregular piece of land lying between Main 8 and Water Street and batween Hepburn's and Lyon's Lots and the Creek

pawa River, to the north-east of Kirk patrick's Four Lots lying between Water Street and Chip-

No l. east Church Street

7 full Lots shown on the registered Plan of Chipaws, east side of Church Street, without num

Lots Nos 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, west side of Church Street Lots Nos 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 29, 22, 21 and 26 north side of Mechanic Street

Lots Nos 27, 29, 31 and 33, north side of Me

#### At the Town of WALKERTON

IN THE

COUNTY OF BRUCE

Tuesday, 25th day of February

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the American Hotel TOWNSHIP OF SAUGEEN

Lot No 6, Con A, lltacres Lot No 12, Con 14, 100 acres

By order,

### C. GAMBLE

Toronto, Jan. 20th, 1873.

#### Mescellaneou s Advertisem tirs.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

Canada, Province of Ontario,

County of York.

In the County Court of the County of York, in the matter of JAMES PARK, an insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his creditors, and on the Seventeenth day of February next he will apply to the Judge of the said court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Dated at Toronto this 10th day of January A.D., 1873.

JAMES PARK. By Harrison, Osler & Moss, His Attorneys ad litem.

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DARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.



HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE CLERK'S GFEICE. Ottawa, Jan. 30, 1873. Pursuant to the 50th Rule of the House, notice is hereby given that the time for RECEIVING PETI-

ALFRED PATRICK, Clerk of the House.

All newspapers will please insert above neeting of Parliar ent.



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS. unt Branch,), Toronto, Dec. 19th, '72

NOTICE Is hereby given that the

#### UNSOLD LANDS

In Blake Township, Thunder Bay, ar rpen for sale at One Dollar per acre each, under and subject to the provisions of "the General Mining Act of 1869." Applications to purchase to be made e "Comissioner of Crown Lands," Toronto.

R. W. SCOTT. (Signed) Commissioner of Crown Ottawa, Dec. 28th, 1872

SEGSWORTH, Importer of 16 Extra Moyune Imperint

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TRIAL OF JOHN BARLEYCORN,

By Jacob Spence ANTI-DRUNKENNESS DUTY,

By Jacob Sp No. 6. THE OX ESSAY,

By Jacob Spence.

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IALL, TOKONTO CAPITAL \$500,000.

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out delusive promises of dividends, making a good dividend certain by decreasing the pre-mium. By its organization it enables its policy-holder to deal with his own neighbours, stockholders in the Company,—men whom he knows will do justice to his family after he is dead, and also pro vides that his funds will be invested to develop

the resources of his own country and locality. A Company with Capital enough and Preadth enough to be safe beyond question with national extent and prestige, and yet a home Compary throughout the Dominion

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And 258 Youge Street, Corner of Trinity Square.

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TIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS will expire on Begs to inform his numerous customers and the Wednesday, the 26th day of March, next. business in full opelation, with a very heavy stock of the

#### Finest Teas and Coffees

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39 Ex. Flue do. . 60 Finest Imported 41 Fine Mandarin Mixture.

44 Extra Fine 45 Finest Imported 46 Fine H0uquas Curious Mixture..... 47 Superior do 48 Extra, do 49 Choice do

#### ALSO E. Lawson's Finest הפטונטט פולטונה

30 Choide upon Chice, which has no equal.... 80c

eithout boiling, put up in 2, ade in one mine 5, 10, and 20 ib. .. ans, at 25 and 30 censs por lb, All orders by mail and otherwise punctuall

attended to. 25 lbs of tea and upwards shipped to

one address to any Railwuy Station in Ontario free

charge. EDWARD LAWSON. The Pioneer Tea Merchant of Toronto

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DOESKINS,

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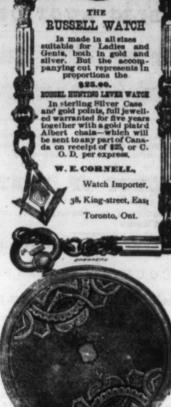
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