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Rendings from the Monthlies.

THE HOT SPRINGS OF THE YELLOW-STONE.

HE following is from Prof. Hayden's article on the Yellowstone, in the February number of SCRIBNER'S. This article is a second in a series on "The Wonders of the West : "

From the river our path led up the steep sides of the hill for about one mile, when we came suddenly and unexpectedly in full view of the springs. This wonder alone, our whole company agreed, surpassed all the descriptions which had been given by former travellers. Indeed, the Langford party saw nothing of this. Before us arose a high white mountain, looking precisely like a frozen cascade. It is formed by the calcareous sediment of the hot springs, precipitated from the water as it flows down the steep declivities of the mountain side. The upper portion is about one thousand feet most powerful one of this group. the waters of Gardiner's River. The surface covered with the deposit comprises from three to four square miles. The springs now in active operation cover an area of about one square mile, remains of springs which have long since ceased to flow. We pitched our camp upon a grassy terrace at the base of the principal group of active springs. Just in the rear of us were a series of reservoirs or bathing-pools, rising one above the other, semi-circular in form, with most elegantly scalloped margins composed of calcareous matter the sediment precipitated from the water of the spring. The hill, which is about two hundred feet high, presents the appearance of water congealed by frost as it quickly flows down a rock declivity. The deposit is as white as snow, except when ting ed here and there with iron or sulphur. Small streams flow down the sides of the snowy mountain, in channels lined with oxide of iron coloured with the most delicate tints of red. Others present the most exquisite shades of yellow, from a deep bright sulphur to a dainty cream-color. In the springs and in the little channels is a material like the finest Cashmere wool, with its slender fibres floating in the water, vibrating with the movement of the current, and tinged with various shades of red and yellow, as bright as those of our aniline These delicate wool-like masses are undoubtedly plants, which seem to be abundant in all the hot springs of the West, and are familiar to the microscopist as diatoms. Upon a kind of ter-race covering an area of two hundred yards in length and fifteen in widthare several large springs in a constant state of agitation, but with a som what lower temperature than the boiling-point. The hottest spring is 162°; others are 142°, 155°, and 156°, respectively. Some of them give off the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen quite perceptibly. A qualitative analysis shows the water to contain sulphuretted hydrogen, lime, soda, alumina, and a small amount of magnesia. It is beautifully clear, and slightly alkaline to the

The water after rising from the spring basins flows down the sides of the declivity, step by step, from one reservoir to another, at each one of them losing a portion of its heat, until it becomes as cool as spring water. Within five hundred feet of its source our large party camped for two days by the all the members of our party, as well as the soldiers comprising our escort, enjoyed the luxury of bathing in these most elegantly carved natural bathing-pools, and it was easy to select, from the hundreds of reservoirs, water of every variety of temperature. These natural basins vary somewhatvin size, but many of them are about four by six feet in diameter, and one to four feet in depth. With a foresight worthy of commendation, two men have already pre-emptied 320 acres of land covering most of the surface occupied by the accovering most of the Northern Pacific Railroad this tive springs, with the expectation that upon the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad this will become a famous place of resort for invalids, and pleasure-seekers. Indeed, no future tourist in travelling over the Far West will think of neglecting this most wonderful of the physical phenomena. The public have known little of his nature and of replenish the manager's exchequer, but they invariable servants are lack of cultivation.

The public have known little of his better parts. It has recognized him as a coarse robber and ligusted. No thoughtful or sensible man can disgusted. No thoughtful or sensible man can disgusted him as a coarse robber and ligusted him. His wealth, his devote a whole evening to the poorest kind of non-sense without losing a little of his self-respect, and display, his colonelcy of a city regiment failed to a time, and the scripture injunction to do with concern could not have a contracted to the scripture injunction to do with concern could not have a moral failing as the result of his nature and of replenish the manager's exchequer, but they invariable and lack of cultivation.

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The level or terrace upon which the principal active springs are located is about midway up the sides of the mountain covered with the sediment. eous deposit, which was originally ornamented with the most elegant sculpturing all over the surface, like the bathing-pools below. But atmospheric agencies, which act readily on the lime, have obliterated all their delicate beauty. Chimneys par-tially broken down are scattered about here and geysers, now extinct; others by what may be called spouting-springs, as those which are in a con-stant state of violent ebullition, throwing the wat-er up two to four feet—a phenomenon intermediate between a boiling-spring and a true geyser. The water is forced up through an orifice in the earth by hydrostatic pressure, and overflowing, precipitates the sedimentaround it; and thus, in tir to the force of this pressure. One of these cones is very remarkable, surpassing any observed in any other portion of the West. From its peculiar form we almost involuntarily named it the "Liberty" The honor that has been shown to literary triffers. lime, in flexible cap-like layers, with a diameter at the base of fifteen feet, and a height of about forty the taste of the impressible, and excited unworthy feet. It is completely closed over at the summit.

TRIFLERS ON THE PLATFORM.

THERE was a time in the history of our Grave discussions of important topics; social, political, and literary essays; instructive addresses and spirited appeals—these made up a winter's course of popular lectures. Now, a lecture may be any string of nonsense that any literary mountebank can find an opportunity to utter. Artemus Ward "lectured;" and he was right royally paid for acting the literary buffoon. He has had many imitators; and the damage that he and they have inflicted upon the institution of the lyceum is incalculable. The better class that once attended the lecture courses have been driven away in disgust, and among the remainder such a greed for inferior entertainments has been excited that lecture managers have become afraid to offer a first-class, old-fashioned course of lectures to the public patronage. Accordingly, one will find, upon nearly every list offered by the various committees York is not the city in which buffoonery or roband managers, the names of triflers and buffoons who are a constant disgrace to the lecturing guild, and a constantly degrading influence upon the public taste. Their popularity is usually exhausted by a single performance; but they rove from platform to platform, retailing their stale jokes, and doing their best and worst to destroy the institution to which they cling for a hearing and a living.

This thing was done in better taste formerly. Drollerists" and buffoons and "Yankee comedians" were in the habit of advertising themselves. They entered a town with no indorsement but their own, and no character but that which they assumed. They attracted a low crowd of men and boys as coarse and frivolous as themselves, and the better part of society never came in contact with them. woman rarely entered their exhibitions, and a lady never; yet they were clever men, with quite as much wit and common decency as some of the literary wags that are now commended to lecture committees by the bureaus, and presented by committees to a confiding public.

There are, and have been for years, men put for- to execute them. ward as lecturers whose sole distinction was achieved by spelling the weakest wit in the worst way waters of these hot springs, and we found the water most excellent for drinking as well as cooking purposes. It was perfectly clear and tasteless, and harmless in its effects. During our stay here and harmless in its take a rather foolish, view of human nation in the worst way because the world goes, except in two somewhat important particulars: he had plenty of Chicago, a clergyman met a bewildered young was a robber, and a libertine. He had plenty of Chicago, a clergyman met a bewildered young was a robber, and a libertine. He had plenty of Chicago, a clergyman met a bewildered young was a robber, and a libertine. He had plenty of Chicago, a clergyman met a bewildered young was a robber, and a libertine. He had plenty of Chicago, a clergyman met a bewildered young was a robber, and a libertine. He had plenty of Chicago, a clergyman m ward as lecturers whose sole distinction was achiev-

feeling that he has spent his money for that which does not satisfy. The reaction is always against the system, and in the long run the managers find themselves obliged to rely upon a lower and poorer set of patrons, who are not long in learning that Still farther up are the old ruins of what must have been at some period of the past even more active springs than any at present known. The sides of the negro minstrel. Nothing has been permanaged to patrons, who are not suited by the coarse even they can be better suited by the coarse comedy of the theatre, and the dances and songs of the negro minstrel. Nothing has been permanaged to the negro minstrel. the mountain for two or three hundred feet in height are covered with a thick crust of the calcar-lecture system by degrading the character of the performances offered to the public. A temporary

mor, these are never out of order in a lecture, pro that violates it. vided they season good thinking and assist manly purpose. Wit and humor are always good as condiments, but never as food. The stupidest book in the world is a book of jokes, and the stupidest be a villain. It does not pay to be a villain. builds up a mound varying in height according man in the world is one who surrenders himself to It is entirely composed of carbonate of upon the platform has had the worst effect upon the ambition and emulation. When our lyceums, on in Scribner's for February.

Public Opinion.

THF FISK MURDER

(Independent).

HE man who was assassinated has often enough been called a harlequin, and often enough a thief. He was both of these, and he was a great deal more. He was one of the ablest as well as one of the drollest and one of the worst bery, singly or together, can amass the enormous wealth or grasp the huge corporations which James Fisk, Junior, controlled.

This fellow, whom a country school barely taught how to read and write (that is, if writing does not include spelling), was a "self-made man." He got his education as the wily Ulysses got his not by letters, but by seeing the world, by mingling with men, and sharpening his wits by the a brilliant example of what a "self-made man" can accomplish if he has only brains. No ordinary sociated with other able men, it is true—with official arch-chief and profligate, can afford to be Tweed, and Gould, and Field; but he was the defiant. Protected in the enjoyment of their lusts, ablest man of them all, full of resources and full of why should these guzzling citizens disturb their courage. He could devise plans faster than the protectors in the enjoyment of theirs? To ask eminent lawyers who assisted him in his villanies the drunkard who steals from his wife and chileminent lawyers who assisted him in his villanies could consider them; and he never lacked nerve dren, to rebuke the officers who permits him to do

conquer society. He never could get his *entree*. His crimes were not too great, but they were too gross. This much homage for virtue we must set down to the credit of society.

Every man's first thought on hearing of his as-assination was, What a pity he should have died an example of him. We had all hoped that he performances offered to the public. A temporary financial success consequent upon this policy is always followed by dissatisfaction and loss, and it ought to be. Professional jesters and triflers are professional nuisances, who ought not to be tolerated by any man of common sense interested in the elevation and purification of the public taste. But shall not lyceums, and the audiences they gather, have the privilege of laughing? Certainly. Mr. Gough's audiences have no lack of opportunity to laugh, and there are others who have the sediment was continually precipitated in thin oval layers, so that a section of these oblong chimneys precipitates the appearance of layers of hay in particular the public taste.

Thus, the elevation and purification of the public taste.

But shall not lyceums, and the audiences they gather, have the privilege of laughing? Certainly.

Mr. Gough's audiences have no lack of opportunity to laugh, and there are others who have the faculty of exciting the mirrhfulness of those who throng to hear them; but Mr. Gough is particular the public taste.

But shall not lyceums, and the audiences they gather, have the privilege of laughing? Certainly.

Mr. Gough's audiences have no lack of opportunity to laugh, and there are others who have the privilege of laughing? Certainly.

Mr. Gough's audiences have no lack of opportunity to laugh, and there are others who have the public taste Property will find means to protect itself. good object. He is an earnest Christian man, whose whole life is a lesson of toil and self-sacrifice. Mr. Gough is not a trifler; and the simple reason that he continues to draw full houses from year to year is, that he is not a trifler. Wit, human, these are never out of order in a lecture, promor, these are never out of order in a lecture, promor, these are never out of order in a lecture, proman, the defended with blood persistency of sorrowing with which the Queen is mourned with loss of her nu and. But the continues to draw full houses from year to year is, that he is not a trifler. Wit, human is robbery were to be punished and his spoils taken from him, we are not sorry that his death should teach a more needed lesson—that social purity is the holiest law that binds humanity, and cursed be he overwhelmed the next of the continues to draw full houses from year to year is, that he is not a trifler. Wit, human is robbery were to be punished and his spoils taken from him, we are not sorry that his death should teach a more needed lesson—that social purity is the holiest law that binds humanity, and cursed be he overwhelmed. The 14th of December, 1861, overwhelmed the next properties of sorrowing with which the Queen is mourned with loss of her nu and. But the continues to draw full houses from year to year is, that he is not a trifler. Wit, human is robbery were to be punished and his spoils taken from him, the are not sorry that his death should teach a more needed lesson—that social purity is the holiest law that binds humanity, and cursed be he

THE RULE OF RUM.

[The Nation.]

F THE question were put, Who rules Ameri. ca? a candid answer would be, The liquor interest. Rum is king. We affirm this in no spi-This is probably an extinct geyser, and was the which we have been wont to rely for good influrit of exaggeration. It is literally true, not only of as that of his father, there is, as it were, a multipliences in literary matters, at last become agents of buffoonery and low literary entertainments, they events are sufficient to convince any one who will cases come to be viewed together; and what the dishonor their early record and the idea which gave them birth. Let them banish triflers from in New York, the disgraceful manoevuring in Masthe platform, and go back to the plan which gave sachusetts, in order at once to catch prohibitory ular "lecture system" when a lecture was them their original prosperity and influence, and votes and to avoid prohibitory legislation, the nolecture. The men who appeared before the they will find no reason to complain of a lack of torious management by which the ignorant and lyceums were men who had something to say. patronage, or the loss of interest on the part of the Grave discussions of important topics; social, public in their entertainments.—Dr.T.G. Holland, that candidate, or party clique, are closely and directly connected with the sale of intoxicating

The ruling power in this city, gathers, and governs, and rewards its immense army of voters by appointing liquor dealers to numerous officers by permitting a grog shop on every corner, and distributing stolen money to those small politicians who buy and sell votes with whiskey. In Massachusetts, whete the efforts of temperance men have been most persistent, there is no political party, of considerable power, who dares take a deicided stand in opposition to the unrestricted sale of intoxicating drinks. A law which means nothing, or an executive who does nothing, seems to be the most which years of struggle seems to have gained for temperance, And, if in other States there is less of open defeat, it is because the friends of legal restriction have not dared to challenge it. They know that the grog shop has a veto-power more potent than any mentioned in constitutions. and that no live law repressing intemperance has yet been enforced, to any large extent, and for any but a short period.

Humiliating as the situation is, it is necessary to realize it. That a majority of voters are directly or indirectly controlled by those who fatten on the contact. But he had the wits to start with. He is ruin of their fellow-men is past question. That indifference to fraud and coruption of every sort, turns largely on this one pivot of indulgence in man, whatever his education, could have died at drink, is a fact which we may not ignore, if we the age of thirty-seven after having stolen Erie, checkmated Vanderbilt, bullied Wall street, government. For so long as consent of silence is bought legislatures, enslaved courts. He was as- accorded by a hundred thousand drinkers, every it, is to take a rather foolish view of human na-

tent on carrying one position at a time. The most important thing first, and nothing else until that is gained this policy would, with God's blessing, be more efficacious than the most strenuous efforts as he has. How often has it been said, Jim Fisk divided among many minor causes. Such a policy never will die rich. Divine Providencemust make an example of him. We had all noped that ne might be tripped up at last by the law, have his wealth stripped from him, and thus suffer the penalty of his crimes. But a second thought tells us that it is as well that his licentiousness should bring his punishment as his dishonesty. The however, it may be guided with a certain thinness however, it may be guided with a certain thinness. tics and a separation of moral questions from parof good government, is, nevertheless, the rule of

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

(Morning Post.)

HE country has deplored the exceptional overwhelmed the nation with surprise as well as with grief, for the fatal termination to the Prince Consort's illness was anticipated by but very few in the country. But as years rolled on, and the real worth and character of the Prince became more thought upon and undersood, so the feeling of the national loss sustained became more and more deep. So deep, general, and earnest is this feeling, that, did the Prince of Wales to-day lie but on a bed of ordinary unalarming sickness, the fact would assuredly tend to bring very vividly before the public mind the life and the death of ca? a candid answer would be, The liquor the Prince Consort. But now, that the Prince of Wales is immediately menaced by the same death on this particular day and at

(Daily News.)

T was only when Prince Albert was no more a living presence, and his gentle and gracious character had become a memory, that the strength and charm of his virtues began to be fully discovered, and that word—too often idly uttered—"irreparable" was pronounced with one accord over his tomb. So true it is that we only learn to value what we have lost. To his family and friends, and to those who were permitted to enjoy his confidence in public or private intercourse, his admirable qualities, his conscientiousness, his fidelity, his devotedness, his exquisite purity of thought and feeling, his large and comprehensive intelligence, were well known. The public had always respect-ed him, but had often failed to penetrate, through the calm and stately outward aspect, to the noble spirit that inspired a consistent integrity of character and conduct, and bequeathed a stainless example.

Do no affect fine language; speak in a simple straightforward manner, without pretence affectation.

By attending to order, we avoid idleness that fruitful source of crime and evil. Acting upon a plan, meeting everything in its own place, constastantly tind innocent and useful employment for our time.

A Yankee in Taxes, who sat listening to the stories of a Louisianian in regard to the marvellous growth of sugar-cane on his plantation, near New Orleans, finally said, 'That ain't nothing. I've seen cane in Eew England more'n a mile long! What kind of cane was it?' was the general in-'A hurricane!' answered the triumphant

The "Abyssinian sketch" has superseded the Grecian Bend" and the "Kangaroo droo" am the bells of fashion. It is supposed that this will have a short run, as the "Madagascar flutter" and the "Feejeean sprawl" are waiting to be adopted.

Tales and Sketches.

(From the Christian Union:)

MY WIFE AND I; OR,

HARRY HENDERSON'S HISTORY.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," etc., etc. CHAPTER XXXVI.

Eva Van Arsdel was seated in her apartment in all that tremendous flush of happiness and hope, that confusion of feeling, which a young girl ex-periences when she thinks that the great crisis of her life has been passed, and her destiny happily

WEALTH tersus LOVE.

"Yes, yes," she said to herself, "I like him. I like him; and I am going to like him, no matter what mamma, or Aunt Maria, or all the world say. I'll stand by him through life and death."

At this moment her mother came into the

"Dear me! Eva, child, not gone to bed yet Why what's the matter? how flushed your cheeks

"De I?" said Eva, hardly knowing what she was saying.
"Well, I suppose that is becoming at any rate."

'Aren't you well?" said her mother. "Does

Well? certainly, nicely; never better, mam dear," said Eva, caressingly, coming and seating herself on her mother's knee, and putting her arm

around her neck—"never better, mother."
"Well, Eva, then I'm glad of it. I have some thing to tell you,"—and she drew a letter from her pocket. "Here's this letter from Mr. Sydney;

want to read you something from it."
"Oh dear mamma, what's the use? Don't you think it rather stupid, reading those letters?"
"My dear child, Mr. Sydney is such a good man,

and so devoted to you."
"I haven't the least objection, mamma, to his being a good man. Long may he be so. But as his being devoted to me, I am sorry for it."
"At least, Eva, just read this letter—there's a

dear; and I am sure you must see how like a gentleman he writes."

Eva took the letter from her mother's hand, and

ran it over hurriedly.

"All no use, mamma, dear," she said, when she had done. "It won't hurt him. He'll get over this just as people do with the chicken pox. The fact is, mamma, Mr. Sydney is a man that can't bear to be balked in anything that he has once undertaken to do. It is not that he loves me so very that I found out that he loved me and wanted me dreadfully, but he has set out to have me. If he to be his wife." could have got me, ten to one, he would have tired You know he said he never said Mrs. Van Arsdel, in a tone of pique. of me before now. cared anything about a girl that he knew he could have, It is simply and only because I have kept myself out of his way and been hard to get that he wants me. If he once had me for a wife, I should be all well enough, but I should be got, and he'd be off after the next thing he could not get. That's just his nature, mamma:

But, Eva dear, such a fine man as he is." "I do not see that he is so very fine."

girls marry! Why, there's that young Riving on; he's drunk those nights in the week, so they tell me. And there are worse stories than that about He has been bad in every kind of way that a man could be bad. And yet, Polly Elmore is perfectly crazy with delight to have her daughter get him. And here's Wat Sydney, who, everybody him to the ends of the earth. There is nothing says, is always perfectly sober and correct."

Well, mamma dear, if it is only a sober, correct man that you want me to have, there's that Mr. Henderson, just as sober and correct and a great

deal more cultivated and agreeable. "How absurd of you, my daughter! Hr. Hen-derson has not anything to support a wife on. He is a good moral young man, I admit, and agree-You must marry a man that can support you in the position that you have always been in.

Whether I love him or not, mamma?" "My dear Eva, you would of course love you yon every wish of your heart-you would love of

"Well, mamma, I have got a man does exactly that for me, now," said Eva, "and I don't need "Your father has not told me of any particular another. That's just what papa does for me. And embarrassments, only I see he is anxious and nernow, when I marry, I want a companion that suits vous, and I know him so well that I always know safe and independent, than to live in this sort of now, when I marry, I want a companion that suits me. I have got now all the bracelets, and jewel-ry, and finger rings that I can think of; and if I blow to me, Eva." wanted forty more I could tease them out of papa any day, or kiss them out of him. Pa always gets me everything I want; so I don't see what I want mother, to marry any other man when I love Harmother, to marry any other man when I love Harmother, to marry any other man when I love Harmother, to marry any other man when I love Harmother, to marry any other man when I love Harmother, to marry any other man when I love Harmother, to marry any other man when I love Harmother, to marry any other man when I love Harmother, to marry any other man when I love Harmother, to marry any other man when I love Harmother, to marry any other man when I love Harmother, the marry and the love the love that the

"Well, now, my dear Eva. I must speak to you to like a child. The fact is my darling there is nothing so insecure as our life here. Your father, my love is reported to be a great deal richer than he is. Of course we have to keep up the idea, because it helps his business. But the last two or cause it helps his business. But the last two or three years he has met with terrible losses, and I he is. Of course we have to keep up the idea, because it helps his business. But the last two or three years he has met with terrible losses, and I have seen him sometimes so nervous about our family expenditures that, really, there was no commendate the properties of the propertie fort in life. But, then, we had this match in view. We supposed, of course, that it was coming off.

And such a splendid settlement on you would help always did have your own way, Eva." the family every way. Mr. Sidney is a very generous man; and the use of his capital, the credit that the marriage would give to your father in business circles, would be immense. And then, my child, just think of the establishment you would have! Why, there is not such an establishment in the country as his place on the North River? You saw it yesterday. What could you ask more? And saw it yesterday. What could you ask more? And there is that villa at Newport. You might be there in the Summer, and have all your sisters there. And he is a man of the most splendid taste as to equipages and furniture, and everything of that And as I said before, he is a good man,"

"But, mamma, mamma, it will never do. Not if he had the East and West Indies. All that can't buy your little Eva. Tell me, now, mamma dear, was pa a rich man when you married him—I mean when you fell in love with him?"

"Well, no, dear, not very though people always said that he was a man that would rise." "But you didn't begin in a house like this,

mamma. You began at the beginning and helped him up, didn't you?" Well, yes, dear, we did begin in a quiet way; out inquiry as to price, and without ever glancing

ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that reason I wanted to see my darling daughters set-

tled securely." "Well, mamma, now I will tell you what I have been thinking of. Since 'riches make to themselves wings and fly away, what is the sense of marrying a man whose main recommendation is, that he is rich? Because that is the thing that makes Mr. Sydney more, for instance, than Mr. Henderson, or any other nice gentlemen we know. Now what if I should marry Mr. Sydney, who, to say the truth, dear mamma, I do not fancy, and who is rather tiresome to me—and then some fine morning his banks should fail, his railroads burst up, and his place on the North River, and his villa at Newport have to be sold, and he and I have to take a little unfashionable house together, and rough it—what then? Why, then, when it comes to that, I should wish that I had chosen a more entertaining companion. For there isn't a thing that I am interested in that I can talk with him there is the state of the stat about. You see, dear mother, we have to take it 'for better or for worse;' and as there is always danger that the wheel may turn, by and by it may come so that we'll have nothing but the man him self left. It seems to me that we should choose our man with great care. He should be like the pearl of great price, the Bible speaks of, for whom we would be glad to sell everything. It should be somebody we could be happy with if we lost all beside. And when I marry, mother, it will be with a man that I feel is all that to me.'

"Well, Eva dear, where'll you find such a

man?" "What if I had found him, mother-or thought pointed." I had?"

"What do you mean, child?" "Mother I have found the man that I love, and

he loves me, and we are engaged."

"Eva, child! I would not have thought this of you. Why haven't you told me before?"

"And may I presume to ask now who it is?

"Dear mother, it is Harry Henderson. "Mr. Henderson! Well, I do think that is too

dishonorable; when I told him your relations with Mr. Sydney.' Mother, you gave him to understand that I

was engaged to Mr. Sydney, and I told him, this afternoon, that I was not, and never would be. He was hornorable. After you had the creation with him, he avoided of house the creation of the creation with him, he avoided of house the creation of the cr dentally in the Park; and I insisted on knowing from him why he avoided us so. And, at last, I found out all; and he found out all. We undereven to me; but I know that his liabilities and

I can love him as I do." Oh well, poor child! I do not know what we

"Deary mother, I will do everything I can to is a good moral young man, I admit, and agree-able, and has talent and all that; but my dear do not believe there is one of us children that I could take care of myself, and take care of others, Eva, you are not fitted to contend with poverty. would not. And I think it is true, what Ida is always telling us, that it would be a great deal bet-ter for us if we had less, and had to depend on me." ourselves and use our own faculties more. There are the boys in college; there is no need of their deal better if we would all begin now to economize, husband. A man that is able to take care of you and get you everything that you want—give if papa would tell them of his difficulties it would be willing to move out of this, and rent it, or sell make men of them, just as it would make a woman it, and live in a smaller one, and give up the car-

"Well, I do know," said Miss Van Arsdel.

ry as I do. Love is not a glove that you can take ow, my dear Eva, I must speak to you off as you please; It is something very different. You are old enough not to be talked Now, with him, I never telt tired. I always like to my darling there is be with him; I always like to talk with him; he

me be happy in my own way."
"Well, I suppose I must," said Mrs. Van Ars-

"Oh, well, mother dear; some day you'll be glad of it. Good night."

CHAPTER XXXVII. FURTHER CONSULTATIONS.

After the departure of her mother, Eva in vair tried to compose herself to sleep. Her cheeks were flushed, and her brain was in a complete whirl. Her mother had said and hinted enough about about the financial condition of the family to fill her with vague alarms. She walked uneasily up and down her luxurious chamber, all whose appointments spoke of wealth and taste and it was with an unpleasant feeling of insecurity and it was with an unpleasant feeling of insecurity that she regarded the pictures and statues and so-fas and all the charming arrangements, in perfect-ing which her father had always allowed her carte blanche as to money. She reflected uneasily, that in making all these expensive arrangements, she had ordered simply what pleased her fancy, with-

May be if you did I should not turn out as you are now. But, really, mother, if pa is embarrassed, why do we live so? Why don't we economize? I am sure I am willing to."

"Oh, darling! we musn't. We musn't make any change; because, if the idea should once get runing that there is any difficulty about money, everybody would be down on your father. We have to keep everything going, and everything up, or else things would go abroad that would injure his credit; and he could not get money for his operations. He is engaged in great operations now that will bring in millions if they succeed."

And if they don't succeed."

found herself afinanced to a young man without any other resources than those which must come from the exertion of his talents, seconded by prudence and economy. And here, again, offered to afford her the means of gratifying every taste, and of continuing to live in all those habits of cosy luxury and careless expenses that she could not but feel were very agreeable to her. Not for one moment did she feel an inclination or a temptation, and of the difficulties that he must necessarily of the cares she must have must have been deconomy. And here, again, offered to a young man without any other resources than those which must come from the exertion of his talents, seconded by prudence and economy. And here, again, offered to a found herself afinanced to a young man without any other resources than those which must come from the exertion of his talents, seconded by prudence and economy. And here, again, offered to a found herself afinanced to a young man without any other resources than those which must come from the exertion of his talents, seconded by prudence and economy. And here, again, offered to a found herself afinanced to a young man without any other resources than those which must come from the exertion of his talents, seconded by prudence and economy. And here, again, offered to a found herself afinanced to a young man without any other resources that here, again, offered to a continuing to things would go abroad that would injure his credit; and he could not get money for his operations. He is engaged fin great operations now that will bring in millions if they succeed," said Eva, "then I suppose that we shall loose millions—is that it?"

"Well, dear, it is just as I tell you, we rich people live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence, and for that ple live on a very uncertain eminence are live of the cares she must bring upon him—she asked herself, "Was it not an act of injustice to him to burden him with so incapable and helpless a wife, as she feared she should prove."

"But I am not incapable," she said to herself, "and I will not be helpless. I have strength in me, and I will use it; I will show that I am good for something. I wonder if it is true that per live of the cares she must bring upon him—she asked herself, it was it not an act of injustice to him to burden him with so incapable and helpless a wife, as she feared she should prove."

"But I am not incapable," she said to herself, "and I will not be helpless." I have strength in me, and I will not be helpless.

If he is, I wish he would tell us; I sh he would tell us at once, and let us help him onomise. I would do it; I am sure we all uld do it."

It was in vain, under the pressure of these thoughts, to try to compose herself to sleep: and, at last, she passed into her sister Ida's room, who e passed into her sister Ida's room, who ith her usual syste.natic regularity as to hours, ad for a long time been in the enjoyment of quiet

Ida, dear!" she said stooping over and speaking to her sister, "Ida, look here!"

Ida opened her eyes, and sat up in bed. "Why,

ened her eyes, and sat up in bed. "Why, gone to bed 'yet? What is the matter "You will certainly ruin your health ese irregular hours."

, Ida, I am so nervous I can't sleep! I ry to disturb you, but, indeed, I want to ou about something that worries me; and ow you are always gone before I am up in

Vell, dear, That is it?" said Ida, stroking her

o you know mamma has just been into my with a letter from Mr. Sydney. He is com- quietly to sleep?" ing into the field again, and has written to mam and mamma has been in talking to me till I

"Well, now, mamma is so distressed and disap-

"You told her about it, then?" said Ida oh, Ida! what do you think? mamma really made me feel as if something dreadful was going to hap-pen in the family, that papa was getting embarassed in his business, and perhaps we might all fail and come to ruin if I did not help him by marry-

ing Mr. Sydney. Now, do you think it would be right for me? It certainly cannot be my duty!" "Ask yourself that question," said Ida; "think what you must promise and vow in marriage."
"To be sure! and how wicked it would be to

"Then," said Ida, "asking a woman to take

false marriage vows to save her family, or her parents from troube', is just like asking her to steal money, or forge a false note to save them.

that I do not feel able to do or suffer for him. us down on the pavement. All I have to say is, And I am glad and proud of myself to know that that if it comes it is just what I have been preparing for all my life. I have absolutely refused to be made such a helpless doll as young girls in shall do," said Mrs. Van Arsdel, with profound dejection.

On well, poor child: I do not know what we shall do," said Mrs. Van Arsdel, with profound that I would keep my faculties bright, and my bodily health firm and strong; and that all these luxuries without them. And all I have to say is, if a crash comes it will find me ready, and it won't crush

"But, Ida, don't you think it would be a great riages and horses. We could live a great deal cheaper and more quietly than we do, and yet have everything that I care about. Yes, I'd even glittering, uncertain way, and be pressed to marry a man that I do not love, for the sake of getting

"Well, dear," said Ida, "you never will get Aunt Maria to let ma stop running this race with the Elmores till the last gun fires, and the ship is ready to sink; that's the whole of it. It is what people will say, and the thought of being pitied by come of two or three hundred thousand dollars, there might be some sense in living as we do; but when all depends on the value of stocks that are going up to-day and down to-morrow, there is never any knowing what may happen; and that is what I have always felt. Father made a lucky hit by investing in stocks that doubled, and trebled, and quadrupled in value; but now, there is a combination against them, and they are falling. know it gives father great anxiety; and, as I said before, I should not wonder in the least—nothing would surprise me less, than that we should have

a great crisis one of these times."
"Poor Harry!" said Eva, "it was the thought of my being an heiress that made him hesitate so long; perhaps he'll have a chance to take me without that obstacle. Ida, do you think it would be right and just in me to let him take such an

against all the pressure that has been brought to

the result; and now, she entirely different style from what we now live in; of poetry in it-it is his romance of life. Up in and you must count the cost. In the first place, you must give up fashionable society altogether. You must consent to be pitied and wondered at as one that has fallen out of her sphere, and gone down in the world. All the Mrs. Grundys will stop calling on you; and you won't have any turn out in the Park; and you may have to take a small house on an unfashionable street, and give your mind to the business of calculating expenses,

your mind to the business of carculating expenses, and watching outgoes and incomes."

"Well, now, seriously, Ida, shouldn't mind these things a bit. I don't care a penny for Mrs. Grundy, nor her works and ways. As to the little house, there'll be the less care to keep it; and as to its being on an unfashionable street, what do I care for that? Nobody that I really care for would fail to come and see me, let me live where I would. And Harry and I just agree in our views of life. We are not going to live for the world, but for our-selves and our friends. We'll have the nicest little home, where every true friend of ours shall feel as much at home as we do. And don't you think, Ida, that I should make a good manager? Oh I know that I could make a house pretty-charming—on ever so little money, just as I get up a spring hat, sometimes, out of odds and ends; and I quite like the idea of having it to do. Of course, pride, pomp, and circumstance of fashion, which poor papa, I don't want him to fail; and I hope were all in all to his wife. he won't; but I'm sometimes like you, Ida, if all should go to ruin, I feel as if I could stand up, part of the proceedings in and about his splendid now, that I have got Harry to stand up with me. We can begin quietly at first, and make our fortune together. I have thought of ever so many things that I could do for him to help him. Do you know, Ida,—(I rather guess you'll laugh)—that I brought home his gloves and mended them this "I have told mamma, Harry," whispered Eva, brought home his gloves and mended them this very evening? I told him I was doing to begin to take care of him. You see I'll make it cheaper for him in a thousand ways—I know I can. He never shall find me a burden. I am quite impatient to be able to show what I can do."

"To begin, darling," said Ida, "one thing you must do is, to take care of your body; no late hours to waste your little brain. And so don't you hours to waste your little brain. And so don't you not in the least encouraging any sentimental effunctions had better go to your room and go sion, and therefore I proceeded to speak to him

"Oh, Ida! I am going to be so good and so regular after to-night; but to-night, you know, is a just ready to cry. Now, Ida, you know all kind of exception. Girls don't get engaged every that took place between Mr. Henderson and me yesterday in the Park; we are engaged, are we not, as much as two people can be?"

"Certainly you are," said Ida, decisively.

"Kind of exception. Girls don't get engaged every has honored me so far as to accept of my love, and day of their lives, and so you must forgive me if I have her permission to ask your consent to our marriage."

He took off his spectacles, wiped them deliberately while I was speaking, and coughed drily. pending, my eyes are just as wide open as they can be; and I don't believe I could go to sleep if I were to try. Oh, Ida! Harry told me all about his mother, and all about that handsome give you my daughter."

cousin of his, that he has spoken of so many times.

"Simply, sir, because in the order of nature you Do you know I used to have such worries of mind about that cousin? I was perfectly sure that she to be chosen by her."
stood in my way. And now, Ida, I have a most "Eva could do better, her mother thinks." stood in my way. And now, Ida, I have a most capital idea about her! She wants to go to France study, just as you do; and how nice it would

be if you could join company and go together."
"It would be pleasant," said Ida. "I mu confess I don't like the idea of being 'damsel promise and vow all to one man when I know that love another one better!"

I love another one better!"

Then " and if I leave you, darling, I shall want somebody to speak to. But come and I shall want somebody must lie down and shut your eyes, and say your prayers, and do try to go to sleep."

"You darling good little doctor, you," said Eva,
"it is too bad of me to keep you up! There I
will be good—see how good I am! Good night" and kissing her sister, she sought her

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

MAKING LOVE TO ONE'S FATHER-IN-LAW.

Life has many descents from romance to reality that are far trom agreeable. But every exalted hour, and every charming passage in our mortal pilgrimage, is a luxury that has to be paid for with nething disagreeable. The German story-teller, Tieck, has a pretty legend of a magical region where were marvellous golden castles, and foun-tains, and flowers, and bright winged elves, living a life of ceaseless pleasure; but all this was visible only to the anointed eyes of some favored mortal to whom was granted the vision. To all others this elfin country was a desolate wilderness. I had given me within a day or two that vision of Wonderland, and wandered-scarce knowing whether in the body or out-in its enchanted bowers. The first exhilarating joy of the moment when every mist rose up from the landscape of love; when there was perfect understanding, perfect union, perfect rest; was something that transfigured life. But having wandered in this blessed country and spoken the tongue of angels, I was now to return to every-day regions and try to translate its marvels and mysteries into the vernacular of mortals. In short, I was to wait upon Mr. Van Arsdel and ask of him the hand of his daughter.

Now however charming, with suitable encouragement, to make love to a beautiful lady, making love to a prospective father-in-law is quite another

Men are not as a general thing inclined to look sympathetically on other men in love with any fine woman of their acquaintance, and are rather provoked than otherwise to have them accepted. What any women can see in that fellow!" sort of standing problem. But possessors of daughters, are, a fortiori, enemies ready made to every pretender to their hands. My own instincts made me aware of this, and I could easily fancy that had I a daughter like Eva, I should be ready to shoot the fellow who came to take her from

Mr. Van Arsdel, it is true, had showed me, hitherto, in his quiet way, marked favor. He was seldom much of a talker, though a shrewd observer of all that was said by others. He had listened silently to all our discussions and conversations in Ida's library, snd oftimes to the reading of the articles I had subjected to the judgment of the ladies; sometimes, though very rarely, interposing little bits of common sense criticism which sh keen good sense, and knowledge of the world. Mr. Van Arsdel, like many of our merchant

princes, had come from a rural district, and an early experience of the hard and frugal life of a farm. Good sense, acute observation, an ability to take wide and clear views of men and things, and an incorruptible integrity, had been the means of his rise to his present elevation. He was a true "Oh, no, darling!" said Ida; "I have good hopes of you. In the first place, a woman that has strength of mind enough to be true to her love against all the pressure that has been home. American man in another respect, and that was his devotion to women. In America, where we have a clear democracy, women hold that influence over men that is exerted by the aristocracy in other countries. They are something to be lead to the countries. against all the pressure that has been brought to bear on you, has strength of mind to do anything that may be required of her. Of course, dear, it will come to the practical point of living in an his nobility is not all snobbery. It has something to the practical point of living in an his nobility is not all snobbery. It has something to the practical point of living in an his nobility is not all snobbery. It has something to the practical point of living in an his nobility is not all snobbery. It has something the pressure that has been brought to to, petted and courted. The numan mind seems to require something to the pressure something to the practical point of living in an his nobility is not all snobbery. It has something the pressure that has been brought to to, petted and courted. The numan mind seems to require something to require something to the pressure to the practical point of living in an his nobility is not all snobbery. It has something the pressure that he person to make him happy—and he is one of the should be made happy."

tnose airy regions where walk the nobility, he is at liberty to fancy some higher, finer types of man-hood and womanhood than he sees in the ordinary ways of life, and he adores the unseen and un-known. The American life would become vulgar and common-place did not a chivalrous devotion to women come in to supply the place of recog-nized orders of nobility. The true democrat sees no superior in rank among men, but all women are

by courtesy his superiors.

Mr. Van Arsdel had married a beauty and a belle. When she chose him from among a crowd of suitors he could scarcely believe his own eyes or ears, or help marvelling at the wondrous grace of the choice; and as he told her so, Mrs. Van Arsdel believed him, and their subsequent life was arranged on that understanding. The Van Arsdel house was an empire where women ruled, though as the queen was a pretty, motherly woman, her reign was easy and flowery.

Mr. Van Arsdel delighted in the combinations

Mr. Van Arsdel dengated in the combinations of business for its own sake. It was his form of mental activity. He liked the effort, the strife, the care, the labor, the success of winning; but when money was once won he cared not a copper for all those forms of luxury and show, for the

establishment as a rather expensive species of humbug; but then it was what the women wanted

and she is beginning to get over it."

Mrs. Van Arsdel received me with an air of pa-He tient endurance, as if I had been the toothache or

any of the other inevitable inflictions of life, Miss Alice was distant and reserved, and only Ida was

lated to a bag of wool.

"Mr. Van Arsdel, I love your daughter. She has honored me so far as to accept of my love, and

rately while I was speaking, and coughed drily.
"Mr. Henderson," he said, "I have always had

a great respect for you so far as I knew you, but I must confess I don't know why I should want to

must give her to somebody, and I have the honor

"I am aware Miss Van Arsdel could marry a man with more money than I have, but none who would love her more or be more devoted to her happiness. Besides I have the honor to be the man of her choice, and perhaps you may be aware that Miss Eva is a young lady of very decided preferences.

He smiled drily, and looked at me with a funny winkle in his eye.

"Eva has always been used to having her own way," he remarked.

"Then, my dear sir, I must beg leave to say that the choice of a companion for life is a place where a lady has a good right to insist on her own

"Well, Mr. Henderson, you may be right. But perhaps her parents ought to insist that she shall not make an imprudent marriage."

" Mr. Van Arsdel, I do not conceive that I am proposing an imprudent marriage. I have no wealth to offer, it is true, but I have a reasonable prospect of being able to support a wife and family. I have good firm health, I have good business habits, I have a profession which already assures me a certain income, and an influential position in society."

"What do you call your profession?" " Literature," I replied.

He looked skeptical, and I added,—" Yes, Mr. Van Arsdel, in our day literature is a profession in which one may hope for both fame and "It is rather an uncertain one, isn't it?" said

"I think not. A business which proposes to upply a great permanent, constantly increasing demand, you must admit to be a good one. The demand for current reading is just as wide and steady as any demand of our life, and the men who undertake to supply it have as certain a business

as those that undertake to supply cotton or cloth, or railroad iron. At this day fortunes are being made in and by literature. Mr. Van Arsdel drummed on the table abstractedly.
"Now," said I, determined to speak in the lan-

guage of men and things, "the case is just this if a young man of good, reliable habits, good health and good principles, has a capital of seventy thousand dollars invested in a fair paying business, has he not a prospect of supporting a family in comfort?

Yes," said Mr. Van Arsdel, regarding me uriously, "I should call that a good beginning."
"Well," rejoined I, "my health, my education, my power of doing literary work, are the capital. They secure to me for the next year an income equal to that of seventy thousand dollars at ten per cent. Now, I think a capital of that amount nvested in a man is quite as safe as the same sum invested in any stocks whatever. It seems to me that in our country a man who knows how to take care of his health is less likely to become unproductive in income than in any stock you can name.

"There's something in that, I admit," said Mr. Van Arsdel.

"And there's something in this, too, papa," said Eva, who entered at this moment, and could not resist her desire to dip her oar in the current of conversation, "and that is, that an investment that you have got to take for better or worse, and can't sell or get rid of all your life, had better be made something that you are sure you will like. And are you sure of that in this case, Pussy?

said her father, pinching her cheek.
"Tolerably, as men go. Mr. Henderson is the least tiresome man of my acquaintance, and you know, papa, it's time I took somebody; you don't want me to go into a convent, do you?"

"How about poor Mr. Sydney?"

Poor Mr. Sydney has just called, and I have invited him to a private audience, and have con-vinced him that I am not in the least, the person

"Well, well, Mr. Henderson, I presume you the sill; the trees blew about; the road was wet, have seen in the course of your observations, that this is one of the houses where women rule. A and Eva will have to settle it with her mother.

"Then I am to understand," exclaimed I, "that, as far as you are concerned-"I submit," said Mr. Van Arsdel.

"The ayes have it then," said Eva. I am not so sure of that, young lady," said Mr. Van Arsdel, "if I may judge by the way your

mother lamented to me last night. "Oh, that's all Aunt Maria! You see, papa, this is an age of revolution, and there's going to be a revolution in the Aunt Maria dynasty in our house. She has governed mamma and all the rest of us long enough, and now she must go down and I must rule. Harry and I are going to start a new era and have things all our own way. I'm going to crown him King, and he then will crown me Queen, and then we shall proceed to rule in our own dominions, and Aunt Maria, and Mrs. Grundy, and all the rest of them, may help themselves; they can't hinder us. We shall be happy in our

own way, without consulting them."
"Well, well," said Mr. Van Arsdel, following with an amused eye a pirouette Eva executed at the conclusion of her speech, "you young folks are venturesome.

'Yes, papa, I am 'The woman who dared.'

"'Nothing venture, nothing have,'" quoted I. "Eva knows no more about managing money than a this year's robin," said her father,

"Yet this year's robins know how to build respectable nests when their time comes," said she. They don't bother about investments and stocks and all those things, but sing and have a good time. It all comes right for them, and I don't doubt it will for us."

"You have a decided talent for spending money most agreeably, I confess," said Mr. Van Arsdel. "Now, papa, it is too bad for you to be running down your own daughter! I'm not appreciated. I have a world of undeveloped genius for management. Harry has agreed to teach me accounts, and as I belong to the class who always grow wiser than their teachers, I'm sure betore six months are over I shall be able to suggest improved methods to him. When I get a house you'll all be glad to come and see me, I shall make it so bright and sunny and funny, and give you lovely things to eat; and in my house everybody shall do just as they please, and have ther own way if they can find out what it is. I know people will like it.

"I believe you, Pussy," said Mr. Van Arsdel;
but houses don't grow on bushes, you know."
"Well, haven't I six thousand dollars, all my
own, that grandma left me."

"And how much of a house do you think that would buy?" Perhaps as big a one as you and mother be-

" You never would be satisfied with such a house as we began in."

"Why not? Are we better than you were?"

"No. But now a days no young folks are con-tented to do as we did."

"Then, papa, you are going to see a new thing upon the earth, for Harry and I are going to be pattern folks for being rational and contented. We are going to start out on a new tack and bring in the golden age. But, bless me ! there's Aunt Maria coming down the street! Now, Harry, comes the tug of war. I am going now to emancipate mamand proclaim the new order of things," and out she flitted.

"Mr. Henderson," said Mr. Van Arsdel, when she had gone, "I think it about certain that I am to look on you as a future member of our family I'll be fair with you, that you may take steps with My daughters are supposed to your eyes open. be heiresses, but, as things are tending, in a very short time I may be put back to where I started in life and have all to begin over. My girls will have nothing. I see such a crisis impending, and

I have no power to help it.
"My dear sir," said I, "while I shall be sorry for your trouble, and hope it may not come, I shall be only too glad to prove my devotion to Eva."

"It is evident," said Mr. Van Arsdel, "that her heart is set on you, and, after all, the only true comfort is in having the one you want. I myself never cared for fashion, Mr. Henderson, nor parties, nor any of this kind of fuss and show the women think so much of; and I believe that Eva is a little like me. I like to go back to the old place in summer and eat huckleberries and milk, and see the cows come home from pasture, and sit 't take so much running and scheming and hard thinking and care to live, if folks were all of my mind. Why, up in Newhampshire where I came from, there's scarcely an estate administered upon that figures upon more than five thousand dollars, and yet they all live well-have nice houses, nice tables, give money in chargey, and make a good thing of

There was something really quite pathetic in this burst of confidence from the worthy man. Perhaps
I was the first one to whom he had confessed the secret apprehensions with which he was struggl-

You see, Mr. Henderson, you never can tell about investments. Stocks that seem to stand as firm as the foundations of the earth, that the very oldest and shrewdest and long-headed put into, run down and depreciate-and when they get running you can't draw out, you see. Now I advanced capital for the new Lightning Line Railroad to the amount of two hundred thousand, and pledged my Guatemalia stock for the money, and then arose this combination against the Guatemalia stock, and it has fallen to a fourth of its value in six months, and it takes heavy rowing—heavy. I'd a great deal rather be in father's old place, with an estate of five thousand dollars, and read my newspaper in peace, than to have all I have with the misery of managing it. I may work out, and I may not.

(To be Continued.) ----

TROTTY:

OR,

The Story of a Little Mischief.

CHAPTER IV.

THE REVEREND DR. TROTTY. ONE Sunday it rained. Not that it never rained on any other of Trotty's Sundays,

but that it did rain that especial Sunday. Trotty sat on the window-sill,-it was a narrow window-sill, and he kept slipping off with a little jerk, and climbing up and slipping off,—feeling of the sash with his eye-lashes, and flattening his nose on the glass. Great drops splashed and spattered down the panes; little puddles stood on and the mud was deep.

" Come Trotty," said Lill.

Yes," said Trotty. "Come, Trotty," said his mother, five minutes

Yes 'um," said Trotty; but he hid not move. "He's a watching for Mr. Hymnal," exclaimed Lill; "it is late for him; I wonder where he is." Mr. Hymnal was going to preach that day; he drove over from East Bampton on an exchange; he was to dine with Trotty's mother, and Trotty

felt burdened withthe entire responsibility of him. "I declare!" exclaimed his mother, at the end of another five minutes. "There's the bell this moment, and Trotty must have his jacket changed, and his boots blackened, and his hair brushed, and his coat sponged. I sent him to wash his hands just three quarters of an hour ago. Has n't touched them? I presume not. Nor found the blue ribbon yet, either, have you, Trotty? The little blue bow grandmamma, that he wears at his throat. He sewed it all into a knot with black linen thread yesterday, and harnessed the cat into it the day before; the last I saw of it, he had hung Jerusalem by it on the banisters, and-Trotty Trotty! Leave the window now, and come right here to me!"

"I s'ppose if he shouldn't come, I'd have to preach myself," observed Trotty, with a thoughtful igh, and Lill pulled him up stairs by the curls,that little arrangement, by the way, was Lill's for-lorn hope in her management of Trotty. To com-mand, persuasion, and entreaty he had a dignified habit of just paying no attention at all. Should she lead him by one hand, he was skilled in pin-ching her with the other. Did she imprison both his little round wrists, you may believe that he knew how to kick! She might carry him in her arms, but he understood perfectly how to lift up his voice and weep in such an effective manner that the united family flocked to the spot to see rolled down the glass and melted away into the large front curl, and Lill walked off with it for some time before she found out that he wasn't beBible, and Mother Goose, to preach.

Trotty was brushed and washed and dusted and tied and buttoned and pinned at last; mamma was ready, and Lill, and Max; the bell rang and the bell tolled, but Mr. Hymal did not come.

"It must be the mud and hard driving that have delayed him," said mamma. "Very likely he will stop at the church before coming to the house; we won't wait any longer I think."

Trotty began to look sober. When they came in sight of the church, he bobbed out from under Lill's umbrella and ran through the rain to his

"Mamma, if the minister does'nt come, may preach ?"

"O yes," said Mrs. Tyrol, laughing at what she thought was some of "Trotty's fun." "Yon may preach,"-and thought no more of what she

Mr. Hymnal's horse was not in the sheds : Mr. Hymnal was not in the pulpit. Trotty sat down in the small box-pew and thought about it. I want a corner," said he to Max mysteriously,

and Max, to please him, lifted him into the corner. The church was nearly full; the yeople began to graw still; the pulpit was yet empty. A door opened somewhere; Trotty kneeled on top of some hymn-books, and turning round, looked atsome hymn-books, and turning round, looked attentively over the house. The blind organist had just come into the gallery and was groping his way along with his cane, which made little taps on the floor. Trotty sat down again. In a minute another door opened, and a pew door flapped. Up went Trotty's curls and eyes again, where all the audience could see. It was old Mrs. Holt that time,—Mrs. Holt who was always late, and who were the three-cornered greeen glasses, and walked wore the three-cornered greeen glasses, and walked like a horse going up hill. She tripped over a cricket as she went into ber pew, and Trotty's curls and eyes laughed out; he never could help to the country of the c laughing at Mrs. Holt,—the people saw him turn as pink as a rosebud, and disappear under Max's arm. He felt so ashamed? Presently a door opened again, and some very new boots creaked very loudly up the whole length of the broad aisle. Up jumped Trotty in a hurry new. Everyload of the process of nou-Up jumped Trotty in a hurry now. did he. But it was only an old deacon in a satin one, by one, those corns mysteriously disappeared. poreal vitality are diminished there is less to restock; he sat down slowly, slowly buttoned his pew door, slowly sunk his chin into his stock, and slowly and severely coughed; a sort of slow Mr. Trotty's sermon was over, the poor head hung astonishment that everybody should be looking at him crept into his wrinkles and his eyebrows. He sideboard that was empty too. concluded that he must have put his wig on crookedly, and in feeling around to find out he church, they found the Reverend Mr. Trotty draw-

But nobody else came in after that ; the empty cart. pulpit stared down at the people; the people stared up at the empty pulpit. Silence fell, deepened, grew painful, grew awful, grew funny. Two small boys in the gallery smiled audibly. The old ladies put their handkerchiefs to their mouths. The process in the reig locked at courses Descens and the people stared "Well," said Trotty, after some thought; "you see I'm a little boy, and don't know any better!" Deacon in the wig looked at onother Deacon; another Deacon looked at them both; a fourth Deathought mamma. con beckoned to the third Deacon; then all the Deacons, whispered solemnly.

What was going to happen next?
Trotty had been sitting very still.
His mother, as it chanced, had her hand over her eyes just then. Max was—well, to tell the truth, Max was too busy in wishing that the veil on Nat's pretty sister's pretty hat did not fall so "What did w far over her face to notice much of anything

Suddenly they heard a stir. A choked laugh ran from slip to slip. Everybody was looking into the broad aisle, and— Dear me! where was

Out in the middle of the great empty aisle, with one hand stuck in the pocket of his little Zouave trousers, and a huge hymn-book in the other, with his cap on back side in front, ribbons and curls tossed into his eyes, dimple smoothed severely away, and a ministerial gravity on his pink chin, stood Trotty.

Before they knew what he was about, he was on the platform. Before they could reach him, he had begun to climb the pulpit stairs. Just at that point he felt Max's hand upon his collar, and the next he knew he was securely buttoned into the pew again, at a safe distance from heaven?"

the door. Could a young minister on the occasion of prea ching his first sermon, bear such a surprising turn Jesus Christ?"

of affairs with calmness? Was it not enough to quench the ambition of a lifetime, and ruffle the patience of the saints? Any clerical opinion on this point, if forwarded to the address of the Reverend Mr. Trotty, in my care,—or to me, in his care,—will be thankfully received and duly appreci-

ated. "I was a goin' to preach," said Trotty, quite aloud, "I was a goin' to preach," said Trotty, quite aloud, standing up in the pew, and squaring at Max with both fists. "You never pulled Mr. Hymnal round that way, you know you didn't! Now, I should like to know why you."

"O hush, Trotty! hush!" His mother drew him down out of people's sight, but he turned on her with the quiet assurance of victory:—

"You said I might preach! You said I might, on ye way over! Now we haven't got any minister, and it's just your fault!"

ter, and it's just your fault !" Just then there was a noise at the green, muffled doors, and Mr. Hymnal came walking very fast up

the aisle. He could not imagine what they were all laugh-

He wondered so much, that he read the mir sionary Hymn in this way,-

> "From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand, Where Afric's soda fountains Roll down their golden sand."

But somebody says I should not tell you how he read it, for fear that you may laugh the next time you hear it in church.
Under the circumstances, Mrs. Tyrol the

that Trotty had better stay at home that after-

Feeling quite insulted, but a little too proud to say so, Trotty watched the rest walking off to the music of the ringing bells, and then sat down with I erusalem to watch the rain. He amused h for awhile by counting the little dreary drops that that the united family flocked to the spot to see
"What Lill was teasing Trotty about now." But
when she once had a firm hold of those curls,—it
was like taking a handful of sunbeams,—Trotty
was outgeneralled. Whenever Lill went, there he
should have preached this morning if it hadn't
should have preached this morning if the should have preached this morning if the should have preached the sound have preached the sound have preached the sound have preached the sound have been considered. times, indeed, he preferred having his hair nearly pulled out by the roots, to yielding the field, and then, Lill being too gentle really to hurt him, the lowed his empty head,—nothing came more nathen, Lill being too gentle really to hurt him, the case was hopeless. On one occasion he contrived turally to Jerusalem than making bows,—so Trot- stand by me, and say 'Dear Jesus,' and let Lill to make a timely use of the rejector and elic. "I was not his mother, trying to be sober. "You come and turally to Jerusalem than making bows,—so Trot- stand by me, and say 'Dear Jesus,' and let Lill to make a timely use of the scissors, and clip off a ty tied him into his high-chair, and himself moun- see how well you know it." ted the dining-room table, with a sofa-cushion, a

That table made an excellent pulpit,-when mamma wasn't there to take you down !-- and Jerusalem was as quiet and attentive an audience as a clergyman could ask for. Biddy was in the kitchen, and would have been glad of an invitation, but Biddy had a way of laughing in church which was very disagreeable. Trotty thought that she could not have been taught, when she was a

little girl, to pay good attention to the sermon. So Trotty preached to Jerusalem, and Jerusalem listened to Trotty, half through the dark, wet, windy afternoon. I am sorry not to have a pho-nographic report of that sermon, but Jerusalem, who gave me the account of it, gave it from me-

mory only, so that I fear a large part of the minister's valuable thoughts are lost. A few have been preserved in fragments as follows:—

"My text will be found in the fire chapter of Methuselah: 'I love vem vat love me, and vose vat seek me early shan't find me,'—sit still, Jerusalem!—Moses was a very good ma,' lije benefit salem!—Moses was a very good man. 'Lijah went up in a shariot of fire. I b'lieve I saw him one time last summer when there was a thunder-storm. -Jerusalem! don't drum on 'e hymn-books in meeting time. Once when I had a white kitty she died and went to heaven. I know 'most she went to heaven, 'cause she was so white, and she never

jumped Trotty in a hurry now. Everybody and so it had not been for the little circumstance, that, and as the powers and energies of mental and cor-Where they went to Jerusalem has never revealed; cruit. As a general rule applicable to persons in

ing his audience noisily over the house in a tip-

"I think we'll have a little catechism after that,"

So when she had put away her things she took him up in her lap, and began the only catechism that Trotty knew,—it was one of his own mak-

ing.
"Trotty, what did the wicked men do to Presi-"Shooted him."

"What did we do when we heard about it?" "Cried."

"Where did President Lincoln go?" "Up to heaven."

"Will Trotty go, if he is a good boy?" "O yes."

" What did the wicked men do to the poor black people?" Shut 'em up."

"What did President Lincoln do?" "Let 'em out." "Trotty," rather softly, " who else has gone to

" Papa." "What will he do when he sees this little boy?" "Come runnin' right out to me."

'What else?" "Kiss me." "Who is building a little home for Trotty in

"The Lord Jesus Christ, mamma." "What would my little boy say to the Lord "O, I'd let Him kiss me."

" What else? "I'd shake hands to Him." "Anything more?"
"I'd send my love to Him!"

That night they let Trotty sit up half an hour later than he ever had done before. Grandmother said that she thought he was old enough to stay to prayers on Sabbath nights and hear the sing-

So Trotty stayed, and when they were singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," he joined in a shrill tenor, with "Hang Jeff Davis"; when they attempted "Maifland," he struck up each line just as the rest had finished it; when nobody was looking, he gave himself the pleasure of a little practice with both fists on on the bass keys, and when they scolded him for it, he crept under the piano and sat down on the pedals. Although he njoyed the evening very much.

"Why don't you sing that one bout going to eaven in a steamboat?" he asked several times. "Going to heaven in a steamboat?" Nobody

could guess what he meant.
"O, I know," said Lill at last. "He means Homeward Bound." They played "Homeward Bound" to please him

and he sang, "Stiddy! O Pilot! Stand firm at the wheel!"

with his mouth very wide open, and dancing up and down hard all the time on Max's corns. After the singing everybody repeated a hymn or a Bible verse. Trotty listened with bright eyes. His turn came last. They all wondered what he would say.

"Come Trotty," said mamma. Trotty stood up with his hands in his pockets, and slowly and solemnly said :-

> "I had a little hobby-horse, His name was Dapple Gray, His head was made of peel-straw, His tail was made of hav."

O, how they all laughed! could not conveniently refuse to follow. Some-been for that old Max; if Jerusalem would be a Trotty, almost ready to cry. "Besides, if Lill times, indeed, he preferred having his hair nearly good boy and not knock the hymn-books down, nor knew how ugly she looks a laughin' she'd stop." "I don't see what's the matter with me," "That wasn't exactly a hymn, you know," said

> And it was so pretty to hear him that I think I mnst copy the words just at he pronounced

> > "Dear Zhesus ever at my side, How loving you must be, To leave vy home in heaven to guide A little shild like me.

"I cannot feel ve touch my hand Wiv pwessure light and mild, To sheck me as my mover does Her little wayward shild "But I have felt ve in my foughts

Bebukin' sin for me,
And when my heart loves God I know Ve sweetness is from ve. "And when, dear Saviour, I kneel down Mornin' and night to prayer, Sumfin vere is wivin my heart,

Vat tells me Vou art vere. To be continued.

THE BEST PROMISES.—The best promiers are those that are sincerely made and faithfully kept. There are some people of whom the young and inexperienced need to be warned. There are the sanguine promisers, who, from the foolish custom of fawning upon those they meet, have acquired a habit of promising to do great kindness which they have no thought of performing. There are others who, while they lavish their promises, have 14 some thought of performing what they engage to do, but when the time of performing comes, the sanguine and benevolent fit being gone off, the trouble or expense appears in another light; the promiser cools and the expectant is painfully disointed. Never promise without consideration, and always perform what you promise.

veloping the frame-work and faculty of the future maturity, the number of hours necessary for sleep varies from six to eight hours. Many people in vigorous health find six hours sufficient, while those who are weak or invalids generally require eight

KEEP GOOD COMPANY. - Intercourse with perons of decided virtue and excellence is of great importance in the formation of a good character. the force of character is powerful. We are creatures of imitation, and, by a necessary inference, our habits and tempers are very much formed on the model of those with whom we familiarly associate.

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TORONTO, JAN. 26, 1872.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

URING last week but little business of importance was transacted, the House having scarcely got into working order. On Monday a large number of petitions were presented, chiefly pertaining to private legislation. On the same day the following bills were introduced :- Mr. Cameron -To amalgamate the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway Company, the Northern Railway Company, and the Northern Extension Railway Company, Mr. McDonald (Leeds)—To incorporate the Shuniah Mining Company. Mr. Springer-To incorporate the North Shore Silver Mining Company. Mr. Cameron-To consolidate the debenture debt of the City of Toronto. Mr. Smith-To authorize the Law Society of Ontario to admit Edward Stonehouse as barrister-at-law.

Ministerial explanations" were the next order of the day. Lest any one should be in doubt as to the meaning of this phrase, we will explain. It speak of hundreds of dollars of public moneywas spent by Hon. members in "pitching into" the ministry gained a flaming victory; while acmoney and you takes your choice."

House adjourned.

were introduced as follows: -Mr. Cameron-To and can so easily spare. incorporate the Toronto Life Insurance and Ton
It is vain to preach on the emptiness of riches pay?" is the question incessantly put by ignorance tine Company. Mr. Sexton-To amend the Joint while their power is sovereign. We must under-Stock Road Companies Act. Mr. Boultbee—To mine that power. We must not only labour to outside of the shop. The church suffers from it: it Stock Road Companies 1Act. Mr. Boundee 10 make men feel that there are nobler qualities in looks for support to its wealthy members rather specting dentistry." Mr. McKellar—To render mental culture and purity of heart than in riches, than to its men and women of mental power and members of the House of Commons of Canada both to secure happiness to the possessor and to nobleness of heart. Worth is sensitive and jealous members of the House of Commons of Canada point to secure improvement and peacous ineligible as members of the Legislative Assembly. advance the work of God in life; but we must pay of its rights. It knows how infinitely higher are (Hear, hear.) Mr. Blake—To further secure the deeper honour to those qualities, and raise him into its claims, and is its power for good than wealth independence of this Legislative Assembly. Mr. higher esteem and confidence, who gives himself

a resolution, of which he had given notice when are as nothing compared with qualities which all of its great mission. Much of this already prevails. leader of the Opposition, in regard to he murder could possess did they but make the effort. The Indifferentism and skepticism are strong because of Thomas Scott. The introduction of this motion fact most clear of all is, that the honour paid to the solemn accusation is brought against christian was the event of the day, and gave rise to a diswas the event of the day, and gave rise to a dis-cussion which was very mimated, considering that man is insincere and hollow. Cleon, who has and practice. But mental culture and purity of the speaking was nearly all on one side. At a amassed a large fortune in his mercantile specula heart, and the spirit of pure religion are kindred Mr. Blake's motion was carried 62 to 1.

Mr. BLAKE referred, in appropriate terms, to the equipage, may think that all the homage paid to recent illness of the Prince of Wales, and moved his residence, his grounds, his equipage, his power "That an address be presented to Her Gracious over dollars is paid to him; and yet he must know Majesty expressing the deep sympathy this House and tremble as he knows, that the poor bankrupt has felt for Her Majesty and His Royal Highness whose ruin may have enriched him, and who sinks the Prince of Wales during the recent dangerous into not unmerited oblivion because he has no illness of his His Royal Highness, and the great money left, is but an illustration of the worth and gratification and delight with which this House worthlessness of riches. We admit at once that hails the news of his happy recovery". The resolihe who owns and makes a right and liberal use of lution was seconded by the Hon. M. C. Cameron, riches, wins and deserves genuine honour. the leader of the Opposition, and unanimously really he is not any better nor abler for good than passed. A Committee was then appointed to draft the man of cultivated mind and pure heart. The an address in accordance with the resolution.

troduced by the Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE, as received. and place, and only the more to be honoured Mr. Blake moved the second reading of a bill for because he is an unusual exception to a general meaner ambition, woe betide the nation given up the protection of persons in proving lands under mistaken titles, and it was read accordingly. Mr. law. For here, indeed, is another evidence that mental culture and purity of heart are safer as incommercial prosperity is an evidence of power CROOKS moved the second reading of the bill to vestments for personal effort, than the pursuit of and happiness. The Battle of Dorking will be

THERE is no doubt that this is a moneytion of moralist and divine about the vanity of ence to all practical benevolence to all that conriches, have been of no avail. On every side the cerns human progress, but in the satisfaction with great race of life is the race to get rich by the his own resources which it fosters in a man, it easiest and shortest way. The slow processes of hinders development and elevation of character, honest industry, of mechanical or agricultural, or Now because God has so made us that all from genuine mercantile skill, are despised. It is com- within the man is a thousand fold more influential pations where rough toil and home-spun clothing accidental to him, so it is certain, however a vulmust be their lot, but seek for what is considered to be more respectable, genteel, and agreeable ever it may bow the knee to golden calves, that means of subsistence—and the sentiment is conthe man of cultured mind, but above all of pure is too much the custom with us,—"if there come demned. But it is vain to condemn it. The very heart and active philanthrophy, has greater power into our assemblies a man with a gold ring, in demned. But it is vain to condemn it. The very people who condemn the sentiment are its disciples. We know one parent who had actually written articles according to the small light bestow-written articles according to the small light bestowmen. As a rule, we may be assured that the man in view rate in a good place; and to say to the poor stand thou there or sit here under my footstool."

above the class whose skill and toil make them desire for wealth; and upon those who give themselves up to it and believe it is the greatest aim of of life to get rich, its influence is full of peril.

"The love of money is the root of ALL EVIL," are words of prophecy, as they are of solemn truth; for this love of money leads to all the rule; for this love of money leads to all the rule; for this love of money leads to all the rule; for this love of money leads to all the rule; for intellectual pursuits.

Finally, let us add to all this the fact that the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way, can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way, can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way, can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way, can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way, can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, that he who makes a fortune in the usual way can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, the who makes a fortune in the usual way can neither have time, the rule is a safe one, the rule is a safe one, the rule is a s desire for wealth; and upon those who give themvirtue and religion. And the evil is the more dangerous because it marks the professor of religion as much as the heretic of no church. The simple and truthful words of holy writ, just means that an entire sitting of the house-not to quoted, are put to scorn, and reproach, and shame, because in the sanctuary-in the very house of prayer-sitting in communion and obone another. Of course, according to the Globe, serving all the outward forms of christian fellowship are to be found men greedy for wealth-makthe ministry gained a naming victory; while according to the Leader and Telegraph the same ing haste to get rich—assuming the actions, and account of his mental or moral qualities, knows Hon. gentlemen cut a sorry figure,—in fact, as words, and looks of humility and religion on the that the respect and honour paid him are genubrother Jonathan would say, were "catawampously Sabbath—given up utterly to the pursuit of riches chawed up." "Which am I to believe?" does a every day in the week,—professing christian men bow to, and every good action he performs, reader say? Whichever you please. One statement charity and fellowship before the altar, but in the and every mental effort he makes, deepens and is about as correct as the other. "You pays your shop grinding, greedy, overbearing, inconsiderate of the rights of others, unmerciful to their depend-All things have an end, not excepting "ministe- ents, and to all without wealth, scornful and rial explanations;" and so at last the skirmish proud. The love of money is the root of all evil, ended-"nobody hurt." Mr. Mackenzie then laid and this is its worst fruit, that it not only corrupts on the table the public accounts for 1871, and the and hardens the heart, but because money is needful to the support of the church,-the rich On Tuesday the House met at 3 o'clock, and giver thinks that he is a righteous christian bereceived a number of petitions; after which bills cause he gives to the altar what he gets so easily

Blake—To make further provision touching the to a good work, the him who gives a cheque on advanced by the dross than by the "pure gold," After routine business Mr. Blake rose to move destand that the power and advantages of riches work are formal ceremonies, and utterly unworthy little before six o'clock the vote was taken, when tions, contemplates greatness; builds him a palatial residence, and displays the manufactured When the House re-assembled in the evening, finery of his wife and daughters in a splendid liberal rich man is but the dispenser of other The report of the Committee of Supply was in-men's produce. He is a just steward in his time extend the legal capacity of married women, after wealth. The tendency of the former is to elevate the sure and mappiness. The pattle of working will be the sure and merited issue of such a spirit. The and develop all that is great and good in man. strength of Germeny lies in her mental and moral PURE GOLD, OR WEALTH AND WORTH. the mind, and all efforts by praefical virtues to purify the heart, add to personal influence, and secure the deepest peace. But not only does the seeking age. All the warnings and instrucplained that our young men refuse to follow occu- for good or evil than from any thing external and

ed on him, against the sentiment, and yet the man men. As a rule, we may be assured that the man thou here in a good place; and to say to the poor stand thou there or sit here under my footstool. put his sons to these genteel occupations,—bewho has given his best efforts to make a fortune,
but his sons to these genteel occupations,—bewho has given his best efforts to make a fortune,
but we are young as a nation, and if we would put his sons to these gentlements between the sons to these gentlements and if we would cause he thought it was "low" to make mechanics knows nothing of intellectual tastes or delights. But we are young as a nation, and if we would attain the stature of true manhood and national of them. But he himself had been a mechanic. Of course the moneyed man has his pictures, greatness, we must cultivate a contempt for riches of them. But he himself had been a mechanic. It is the desire to get rich and to avoid labour. It is the desire for all that riches can get,—pleasure, indolence, luxury, refinement, and influence. It is power, and money must bow to it as a matter of that desire, and equally policy, on the same principle that it pays tribute. vain to preach against that desire, and equally policy, on the same principle that it pays tribute have benefitted the community in getting rich, but vain to preach against the vanity of riches. The to the church—not of love but fear. But it is imvain to preach against the vanity of riches. The very people who urge such preachings are making haste—struggling, panting to get rich. Because, in truth, riches do secure for their holders incalto have those deep intellectual tastes which books and works of art, and science, and nature give to moth and mind,—the "pure gold" which alone exalts. culable power and advantage. Power over social and works of art, and science, and nature give to moth and rust cannot corrupt—which alone exalts institutions—respect from the multitude—com- the cultivated mind. Refined intellectual taste is the christian church, strengthens the State, and mand and control over men, and all that pleases the fruit of culture; and the mind long perverted the senses and gratifies the passions. These are by low tastes and limited to one narrow, selfish

the rewards of riches, and hence the passion for sphere of action and contemplation, can never riches grows, and as it grows it produces its evil find delight in the grander and purer regions of Hatred and scorn of class for class are its immortal thought. In this respect, culture gives fruit; and all the fierce struggles between capital a reward which the man of wealth does envy but and labour—the trades' unionism in its darker features in England, and the terrible communism of would never exchange for all the vulgar power, France. The unsuccessful envy and hate the successful; and the successful grow in pride and insolence, and self-conceit, and think themselves that is a fortune, and pursue intellectual tastes? Emphatically no. Exceptions have sometimes what they are. But none the less intense is the happened. Men of culture have been men of siness success sometimes, but so rare are those

gambling speculations; the corruption in public bodies; the frauds in business; the robberies by "confidential servants," which mark and disgrace is true that there are many grades in the ranks of this age and defy the best efforts and influences of wealth, and that he who wins his thousands per annum may have some of the power and luxury possessed by him who wins his tens of thousands. But the influence on character is the same, the main difference probably being that the less successful gamester is full of envy and discontent;he feels that the possession of wealth gets no genuine respect—gives no genuine happiness. But ment; and every man who wields any influence on ine. It is his Worth, and not his Wealth, that strengthens his power over his fellow-men.

It is true that much of this doctrine has always been enforced, and in a thousand better ways. But the times demand revivals. Our young men yearn for fortunes, our young women for rich husbands. The lust of greed is undermining the strength of nations. Education is dishonoured and intellect degraded, because both are only valued according to their power in helping a man to "get on." "What's the use of it?" or "will it and narrowsightedness in reference to everything and if the church believes its prosperity is better his banker. No doubt, however, it is well to unand congenial an nature; and the power of mind-and practical example have done more to advance christianity than the abundance of the treasury. It behoves ministers, then, to war with this homage to health, and give tribute to worth, which is the only pure gold that can sustain the church.

And the State will suffer from this greed for riches. There is unsoundness and hollowness in the immense commercial wealth of England. Her capitalists are too rich-her productive classes too poor,-the great aim of life is to get rich; and while the successful few are amassing princely fortunes and receiving princely incomes, discontent, envy and jealousy are burning in the hearts of the multitude, who cannot understand the economy that dooms them to perpetual and illpaid toil, whose fruits are seized and enjoyed by culture. Individually the Germans are not rich. Merchant princes do not flourish there; and the people desire knowledge and honour culture for their own sake, because they are the sources of true manliness and lasting influence, not because they may help to make fortunes. While Germany sustains this sentiment, she will grow in moral and physical power, and assume that supreme rank amongst nations to which on such conditions she will be the best entitled. Individuals or nations ought to fail when they are false to the doctrine which declares worth higher than wealth.

HALF-HOURS WITH POPULAR AUTHORS.

WILL M. CARLETON.

WRITER, over the above signature, has been attracting considerable attention in the United States by a series of "Farm Ballads," two or three of which have already appeared in the ns of Pure Gold. We have no knowledge of Mr. Carleton's antecedents; but it must be evident to all who have read his productions that he promises to become an author of more than ordinary power. Mr. Carleton has not, as yet, soared into the higher regions of poetic fancy; but he touches commonplace, every-day topics with a master's hand, and has already, we think, earne the title of "popular"—an opinion in which our readers will doubtless agree, when they have read

THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.

Twas night in the beautiful city, The famous and wonderful city, The proud and magnificent city.
The Queen of the North and the West. The riches of nations were gathered in wondrous and plentiful store; The swift-speeding bearers of Commerce were waiting on river and shore; The great staring walls towered skyward, with visage undaunted and bold And said, "We are ready, O Winter! come on with your hunger and cold! Sweep down with your storms from the Northward! come out from your ice-guarded lair! Our larders have food for a nation! our wardrobes have clothing to spare! For off from the corn-bladed prairies, and out from the valleys and hills, The farmer has swept up his harvests, the miller has emptied his mills; And here, in the lap of our city, the treasures of Autumn shall rest, In golden-crowned, glorious Chicago, the Queen of the North and the West!"

Twas night in the church-guarded city, The templed and altar-decked city, The sacred and spire-adorned city, The Queen of the North and the West! And out from the beautiful temples that Wealth in its fullness had made, And out from the beautiful temples that Wealth in its fullness had made, And out from the haunts that were humble, where Poverty peacefully prayed, Where praises and thanks had been offered to Him where they rightly belonged, In peacefulness quietly homeward the worshipping multitude thronged. The Pharisee, laden with riches and jewellery, costly and rare, Who proudly deigned thanks to Jehovah he was not as other men are; The penitent, crushed in his weakness, and laden with pain and with sin; The outcast, who yearningly waited to hear the glad bidding, "Come in;" And thus went they quietly homeward, with sins and omissions confessed, In spire-adorned, templed Chicago, the Queen of the North and the West.

Twas night in the sin-burdened city, The turbulent, vice-laden city, The sin-compassed, rogue-haunted city,
Though Queen of the North and the West.
And low in their caves of pollution great beasts of humanity growled;
And over his money-strewn table the gambler bent fiercely and scowled; And men with no seeming of manhood, with countenance flaming and fell, Drank deep from the fire-laden fountains that spring from the rivers of hell; And men with no seeming of manhood, who dreaded the coming of day, Prowled, cat-like, for blood-purchased plunder from men who were better than they; And men with no seeming of manhood, whose dearest-craved glory was shame, Whose joys were the sorrows of others, whose harvests were acres of flame, Slunk, whispering and low, in their corners, with bowie and pistol tight-pressed, In rogue-haunted, sin-cursed Chicago, though Queen of the North and the West.

Twas night in the elegant city, The rich and voluptuous city,
The beauty-thronged, mansion-decked city, Gay Queen of the North and the West.

And childhood was placifly resting in slumber untroubled and deep And softly the mother was fondling her innocent baby to sleep; And maidens were dreaming of pleasures and triumphs the future should show, And scanning the brightness and glory of joys they were never to know;
And firesides were cheerful and happy, and Comfort smiled sweetly around;
But grim Desolation and Ruin looked into the window and frowned. And pitying angels looked downward, and gazed on their loved ones below, nged to reach forth a deliverance, and yearned to beat backward the foe; But Pleasure and Comfort were reigning, nor danger was spoken or guessed, In beautiful, golden Chicago, gay Queen of the North and the West.

Then up in the streets of the city, The careless and negligent city, The soon-to-be-sacrificed city, Doomed Queen of the North and the West, Crept, softly and slyly, so tiny it hardly was worth the name, Crept, slowly and soft through the rubbish, a radiant serpent of flame. The South-wind and West-wind came shricking, "Rouse up in your strength and your ire for many a year they have chained you, and crushed you, O demon of fire! For many a year they have bound you, and made you their servant and slave! Now, rouse you, and dig for this city a fiery and desolate grave! Freight heavy with grief and with wailing her world-scattered pride and renown! Charge straight on her mansions of splendour, and battle her battlements down!

And we, the strong South-wind and West-wind, with thrice-doubled fury possessed, Will sweep with you over this city, this Queen of the North and the We

Then straight at the great quiet city, The strong and o'er-confident city, The well-nigh invincible city, Doomed Queen of the North and the West. The Fire-devil rallied his legions, and speeded them forth on the wind, With tinder and treasures before him, with ruin and tempests behind, The tenement crushed 'neath his foot-step, the mansion oped wide at his knock; And walls that had frowned him defiance, they trembled and fell with a shock And down on the hot, smoking house-tops, came raining a deluge of fire; And serpents of flame writhed and clambered and twisted on steeple and spire; And beautiful, glorious Chicago, the city of riches and fame, Was swept by a storm of destruction, was flooded by billows of flame, The Fire-king loomed high in his glory, with crimson and fire-streaming crest, Aud grinned his fierce scorn on Chicago, doomed Queen of the North and the West.

Then swiftly the quick-breathing city, The fearful and panic-struck city, The startled and fire-deluged city, Rushed back from the South and the West. And loudly the fire-bells were clanging, and ringing their funeral notes; And loudly wild accents of terror came pealing from thousands of throats; And loud was the wagon's deep rumbling, and loud the wheel's clatter and creak, And loud was the calling for succour from those who were sightless and weak; And loud were the hoofs of the horses, and loud was the tramping of feet, And loud was the gale's ceaseless howling through fire-lighted alley and street; But louder, yet louder, the crashing of roofs and of walls as they fell, And louder, yet louder, the roaring that told of the coming of hell.

The Fire-king threw back his black mantle from off his great blood-dappled breast, And sneered in the face of Chicago, the Queen of the North and the West.

The ragged and ruin-heaped city, The homeless and hot-smoking city, The grief of the North and the West But down from the West came the bidding, "O Queen, lift in courage thy head! Thy friends and thy neighbours awaken, and hasten, with raiment and bread!" And up from the South came the bidding, "Cheer up, fairest Queen of the Lakes! For comfort and aid shall be coming from out our savannahs and brakes!"

And down from the North came the bidding, "O City, be hopeful of cheer!

We've somewhat to spare for thy sufferers, for all of our suffering here!" And up from the East came the bidding, "O City, be dauntless and bold! Look hither for food and for raiment—look hither for credit and gold!" And all through the world went the bidding, "Bring hither your choicest and best, For weary and hungry Chicago—sad Queen of the North and the West!"

Twas morn in the desolate city,

O crushed, but invincible city! O broken, but fast-rising city O glorious, but unconquered city, Still Queen of the North and the West! The long, golden years of the future, with treasures increasing and rare, shall glisten upon thy rich garments—shall twine in the folds of thy hair! From out the black heaps of thy ruins new columns of beauty shall rise, And glittering domes shall fling grandly our nation's proud flag to the skies! From off the wide prairies of splendor the treasures of Autumn shall pour, The breezes shall sweep from the Northward, and hurry the ships to thy shore For Heaven will look downward in mercy on those who've passed under the rod, And happ'ly again they will prosper, and bask in the blessing of God. Once more thou shalt stand mid the cities, by prosperous breezes caressed O, grand and unconqure I Chicago, still Queen of the North and the West!

ENGLISH LAW IS PROHIBITORY.

HERE are trades to which the state applies not restriction merely, but prohibition. Thus coining money is suppressed by law. Lotteries, as a commercial speculation, are prohibited by the law of England. If it is asked on what grounds, it must be answered that society may put down what is dangerous to itself. Any trade, employment, or use of property detrimental to the life, health, or good order of the people, is by English law a public nuisance, and in suppressing it the state assumes the right of sacrificing private interests to the public good. And this is not only when the detriment is physical or economical, but also when it is moral. Thus unwholesome graveyards are shut up, and noisome vitrol works pulled down, for their physical noxiousness. Private coining is made illegal for economical reasons. Slave trading, lotteries, bear gardens, gambling houses, brothels, and obscene print shops, are prohibited on moral grounds.

Now the liquor traffic is a public nuisance in all these respects,-physically, economically, and morally. By its physical operation it causes death to millions, and affects myriads with diseases involving the most wretched forms of bodily and mental torture. Economically it impairs the national wealth by destroying corn, and it indirectly causes taxation required by pauperism, criminal prosecutions and prison expenses, and it diminishes effective industry, thereby lessening the amount of national production. Viewed in its moral operation it is the cause of two-thirds of the crime committed. It lowers the intelligence and hinders the civilization of the people. Let the doubter search the newspapers daily whether these things are so.

MASS MEETING OF THE BRANCH LEAGUE

The mass meeting of the Toronto Branch of the Ontario Prohibitory League, referred to in our last issue, was held on last Tuesday, ult., in the Wesleyan Tabernacle, McGill Square; there was a large and attentive audience present. The President, T. Nixon, Esq., occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with a few general remarks on the parts discussed during the evening.

during the evening.

Rev. Mr. Cochrane addressed the meeting on the social necessity for more stringent laws for the suppression of intemperance. He expressed the great satisfaction he felt in being present at such a meeting. He believed it was the duty of everyone who professed to be a christian to be connected with such an important movement. The evils of intemperance were admitted to be amongst the greatest difficulties of the Christian Church; but the importance of the temperance movement had not yet taken sufficient hold of the public mind to secure its legal suppression. He had the highest confidence, however, in its final triumph. Its progress was like that of the ocean tide, it seemed to advance slowly—often to retrograde cemed to advance slowly—often to retrograde— onward it advanced, and its progress was one of increasing gain and strength. There was a revival of this movement now in this city, and like the tidal wave it would advance over the land, and never cease wave it would advance over the land, and never cease in its progress until it swept away for ever the empire of King Alcohol. It was necessary to have a public sentiment, favourable to temperance to give force to every prohibition law. We needed opinion and law to make law effectual. We must create and strengthen that sentiment. Facts and statistics must be put forward, to show the necessity for the law, not only in every speech and address, but issued by thousands in the form of tracts and printed circulars. The liquor traffic was tolerated by the license system. The government proclaimed that the traffic was necessary, when it admitted that it should be limited as if it were a just traffic. But this was the great mistake, for the entire traffic was full of evil, and it ought not to be sanctioned by the state, as it was a criminal traffic be sanctioned by the state, as it was a criminal traffic and ought to be prevented, and punished like every other crime. The business of government was not to draw and regulate a revenue. The evil of the licensing system, lay in the fact that it made the people believe the traffic was morally right because it was Legally right. If the evils of this traffic could only be seen in all their hideous and terrible reality, society would at once demand its abolition. It was alike the duty and the interest of the Church and the family, to aid in the utter extinction of that which was tempbe sanctioned by the state, as it was a criminal traffic aid in the utter extinction of that which was temp-tation to the weak, and a curse to all; and he hoped that these meetings would leaven society with right views on the subject, and hasten the time when the traffic and its evils would be swept away.

Mr. McMurary, editor of the Northern Advocate. the meeting. Mr. McMurray began by stating that Mr. Farewell had expressed his intention to be at the meeting but was prevented by Parliamentary duties.
He, however, desired him (Mr. McMurray,) to carry to the meeting the expression of his firm conviction of the importance and final triumph of the movement, and of his deep andearnest sympathy with its objects. Mr. McMurray, then proceeded to say that the time of triumph was not far distant. The whole business of triumph was not far distant. The whole business of liquor-selling was at war with the principles of mor-ality and religion. Christ had said "lead us not into temptation," and every bar-room and saloon in the land was opposed to the spirit of that prayer for it was a wicked temptation to lead astray the weak and the intemperate. The trade had the sanction of law and government because it was said to be a source of revenue, but he could supply them with statistics to convince them that the cost of the traffic in the crime and poverty, it encouraged far outweighed all the advantages, and even in this city he was able to show that for every dollar paid in resource for covery dol for every dollar paid in revenue for spirits and beer, the public had to pay back three dollars for the evils it and drunkenness produced. Again it had been said, that prohibition was anti-British. That the present it and drunkenness produced. Again it had been said, that prohibition was anti-British. That the present system of allowing only a limited number of licences to sell liquor and excluding the great masses of dealers from the traffic was itself a system of prohibition and to prevent the entire people from selling it, was only to extend the principle of prohibition. That traffic prospered at the expense of every other interest in the land, and if we wish to rise in general prosperity and moral greatness, we must banish this wicked traffic forever from the country. He believed that the people were awakening to the dangers and consequences of that traffic; but they would do well to follow the example of the great temperance movement in ces of that traffic; but they would do well to follow the example of the great temperance movement in England. In that great country which had suffered so much from this vice, the grandest efforts were being made for its destruction. In the Church of England alone, there were 800 clergymen pledged to total abstinence, and aiding in the pulpits and on the platform its important objects. Let that example be followed here, and let the people rise in their might and prohibition would soon be made the law and practice of the land.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart followed, and spoke on the The Rev. Mr. Stewart followed, and spoke on the religions necessity for prohibition. Every one was morally responsible for the consequences and the sin of drunkenness. Every one who sanctioned drinking habits, every one who indulged in the degrading vice, supported the worst consequences of intemperance. Whoever sold the accursed thing was deeply responsible for the business of the liquor-seller was to make drunk.

ards. But further than this whoever favoured the most nt and best regulated license system was responsible for whatever evils were the fruits equally responsible for whatever evils were the fruits of drunkenness, because the entire traffic was morally wrong. The remedy lay in total abstingnce and prohibition. There was nothing wrong in this principle, for since we legislated to plunish men for crime why not legislate to prevent the causes of crime. We inflict the penalties of the law upon the burglar who urged perhaps by the temptation of poverty and hunger breaks into our houses and robs as if our property. But the drunkard was the cause of far greater evils to society than the burglar. The inperty. But the drunkard was the cause of far greater evils to society than the burglar. The influence of this traffic was one of the greatest difficulties in the Christian Church. It deeply affected the progress of Christian labours and weakened and completed the zeal of professing Christians. Newman Hall hadisaid that every year thousands of professing Christians werelost to the church through the terrible influence of this vice. He trusted that the present movement would grow in power and that every

influence of this vice. He trusted that the present movement would grow in power and that every church and every man in the land would give their real and energy to the good work and never cease until the reform had been accomplished.

Mr. Richard Lewis said that statistics were of the highest importance to guide legislation. The cost of intemperance not only affected all classes but was the strongest basis on which we could support our appeals to legislators. He then gave important statistics on the cost of intemperance, both in its financial estimate, and the numbers of human beings who suffered from its effects in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. This was a gloomy picture, but suffered from its effects in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. This was a gloomy picture, but the cause in which the Temperance League were engaged was a good one, and good never yet failed in subduing evil. In this view, we had the best reason to hope for success; and the progress of temperance reform in England strengthens that hope. When that reform began in England, its disciples and supporters were the humblest classes of society, and their efforts were discouraged and ridiculed. Now they numbered amongst their advocates 170 medical men, 4000 clergymen of every faith, and a host of men in every rank amongst their advocates 170 medical men, 4000 cler-gymen of every faith, and a bost of men in every rank and of every profession. He understood that in the Parliament of Ontario tnere were not more than six members favorable to this movement; but this would not discourage its friends when he told them that on the first vote for a permissive Bill in England in 1864, only forty members voted for it. In 1864, on members only forty members voted for it. In 1869 90, members voted for it. In 1870 the members rose to 115, and last year, 1871, one hundred and thirty-five members voted for a reform which, seven years before, had only secured a vote of forty members. Mr. Bass, the great English brewer, when that vote was taken, said the liquor dealers were defeated, and it was now only a question of time. Mr. Lewis concluded by invoking every friend of order and morality to aid in a cause which so deeply affected the reform of society and best interests of man.

Alderman Coatsworth said that he held in his hand Alderman Coatsworth said that he held in his hand a canvas petition from the Licensed Victuallers to the Legislative Assembly, praying for sundry improvements on the laws affecting their trade. The marked feature manifest on his viewing the petition was, that it proposed these amendments with the object of improving the morals of the people.

Mr. Coatsworth was as much astonished as he was pleased that the the publicans took an interest in the improvement of public morals. The best method, however, they could adopt if they were sincere in this prayer of their petition was to unite with the Prohibition League and aid its supporters in putting an end

prayer of their petition was to unite with the Prohibi-tion League and aid its supporters in putting an end altogether to a trade which, however restricted, it might be, was the worst enemy that existed to public morality. Mr. Coatsworth said that the licensing sys-tem was altogether bad; but if the reform must begin in any one of its departments more than another it must begin with restrictions upon the sale of liquors in groceries and other similar places. These more than taverns, tempted a buyer to begin and continue a car-eer of intemperance, and the reform ought to be, to taverns, tempted a buyer to begin and continue a career of intemperance, and the reform ought to be, to bar every grocery of the power of selling liquor in quantities; that would not encourage drunkenness under the disguise of honest and useful trade in necessary articles. Another mode he would propose for assisting the great end was to enforce the laws already existing. There were stringent laws for the suppression of the trade, which made drunkards but the laws were shamefully evaded or neglected. Tavern keepers who frequenely infringed on these laws escaped with merely nominal penalties, and he knew of instances of a second violation which ought to have been punished by imprisonment of at least six months escaping with no other penalty than a day's incarceration. It ished by imprisonment of at least six months escaping with no other penalty than a day's incarceration. It was useless to enact any law unless it was strictly observed and a right enforcement of present laws-would do much to suppress the evil of drunkenness. The Chairman stated that, similar meetings to this which he said was one of the best temperance meetings we had ever witnessed, would be held in various parts of the city. The Rev. Mr. Cochran then pronounced the benediction after which some in the room took the pledge, and a larve number of the audience signed petitions, in favour of the objects of the meeting.

THL PETITION.

ance and Prohibitory League over all parts of pect to experience in the companionship of those Ontario. If any of our readers should wish a of who have reached "that promised land" wherein all is peace and love. Alas how rare is that feelform to obtain signatures thereto, they may receive one by sending their address and one cent stamp atory to us to think that if through misdirected to John Garvin, Esq., Secretary Ontario Prohibitory and distorted human love, miseries innumerable

To the Honourable the House of Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the.....of......in the Province of Ontario. HUMBLY SHEWETH-

That your Petitioners view, with the gravest apions, the alarming spread of Intemperance throughout the Province, consequent upon the facilities afforded for the sale of Intoxicating

That your Petitioners are convinced that the existing license law is utterly insufficient, in its present shape, to repress the evils growing out of the Traffic in Strong Drinks.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honourable House may be pleased to pass an Act for the Province of Ontario as will, in addition to the restrictions now imposed upon the Liquor Traffic, provide the following: viz.

1st. That the whole of the fees for Licenses to sell Intoxicating Liquors shall be paid into the Provincial Treasury.

and. That in case of complaint for violation of the License Law, power be given to at once seize all intoxicating liquors in the possession of the party against whom the complaint is made, and, in case of conviction, to confiscate and destroy

ard. That the property where intoxicating liquor is sold to any person shall be liable for all dam-age done to or by such person while in a state of

4th. That the sale of Intoxicating Liquors be prohibited in Saloons and Eating Houses.

5th. That the sale of Intoxicating Liquors be prohibited in Grocery or other shops, unless in sealed packages of not less than one quart, and that no liquor be allowed to be drunk on the pre6th. That where Intoxicating Liquors, with the usual appliances for the sale thereof, such as decanters, beer pumps, &c., &c., are found in any unlicensed house, it shall be considered prima facie evidence that such traffic is carried on, and the prosecutor shall not be required to prove actual sale.

7th. That all prosecutions for infractions of the License Laws shall be entered and conducted by the Crown Attorney, or other public officer ap-

pointed for the purpose.

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

FOR PURE GOLD. SHORT SERMONS FROM SHAKESPEAR-EAN TEXTS

No II.-LOVE.

Oh powerful love! that in some respects makes a beast man; in some other, a man a beast.—MERRY WIVES O WINDSOR, ACT V, SCENE 5.

HE subject of this week's article is a diffi THE subject of this week's article is a diffi-cult one to treat of. First as to its defini-tion. It is literally impossible to give an explana-tion of the term which will suit all readers. I shall therefore call love as we possess it, a species of animal magnetism, which to be understood must be experienced. It is (according to the poets) the motive power by which all great events are destined to be controlled. One might say that there is more truth than poetry in this state-ment; for if we turn over the pages of sacred his-tory, we shall find that love is the source of much of the misery as well as of the happiness which of the misery as well as of the happiness which have been prevalent amongst the human race. If we glance over the histories of nations, we shall there discover that in the words of an old song, "Love rules the camp, the court, the grove." Well therefore has Shakespeare apostrophised that passion as "powerful love."

That in some respects it makes a beast a man is evident from the fact that the love of an inferior animal for its offspring gives rise frequently to actions which would do honor to one of the genus Witness the degree of bravery with which homo. a hen will defend her chickens, or a dowe her nestlings. With what tender solicitude the male bird supplies the female with nourishment during the process of incubation. Yet it has come under the writer's notice several times, that man the head of all animated creation, shamefully neglects her whom he has solemnly sworn to love and cherish, leaving the wife of his bosom to eke out a scanty subsistence by her own unaided efforts, or to accept the dread alternative of starvation. The obvious meaning of the phrase then is, love in some respects causes to be developed in the very beasts feelings and actions which are the supposed exclusive right of mankind.

But further on we reverse the position, and find that "in some other, Love maketh a man a

beast." This is unfortunately but too true, dating from the earliest periods of history down to the present day; and fresh evidences are daily cropping up to prove the assertion. Adam yielded to the to prove the assertion. Adam yielded to the sollcitations of Eve solely because he loved her, and disregarding alike his duty and God's express commands, plunged himself and his whole poster-ity into a state of sin, suffering and death. "Oh powerful Love," how great must have been thy affuence which incited our first parent to an open rebellion against the command of God, given by Himself in person. And is the power of love decreased in these our days? No, for still we see jealousy, murder, rapine, war and countless other evils resulting from the ungovernable passion of human love. To prove this it is scarcely necessary to particularise. Any persons with ordinary powers of observation who doubt it, will do well to ask with the celebrated Caliph Haroun Al Raschid, "Where is the woman?" when any case of crime, accident or death comes to their notice. By carefully tracing out the cause of such disasters, the real or fancied love of woman will be almost invariably found at the bottom. But if love in its lowest sense has so far caused man to forget the dignity of his race as to commit acts which would disgrace a beast of the field, we have yet two other phases of the passion which gives a almost invariably found at the bottom. But if vet two other phases of the passion which gives a sense of relief to those who experience or witness them. The one is a divine, the other a human attribute. Of the latter I shall speak first, and HE following is a copy of the petition now being circulated by the Ontario Tempering in this world, but yet it exists, and it is consolhave befallen man, there is still another and a divine love, through the instrumentality of which

it has become possible for us to reach life eternal. This we are assured of through the teachings of holy writ, for "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in him should not perish."

This, then, is the true, the real love. From the others we derive evil whether temporal or eternal, but through the love of God we gain the summi of christian ambition. Exercise then, that love, and assuredly you will experience the fulfilment of His words who has said, "This do and ye shall

H. B. MONTREVILLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT JAMES LUNNY DID WITH HIS SNUFF MONEY.

Some years ago, I lived in a situation in Ireland, as caretaker of cattle. I often hadto sit up all night, and sometimes felt sleepy. I was advised by one of the workmen, to take a little snuff, and it would keep me awake; so I bought a half-penny worth and tried it, and found that it produced the desired effect. I then got a liking for the snuff, and got another half-penny worth; but soon I had to get it in half ounces, and after some time in ounces. I was soon able to spend sixpence a week in snuff, and began to think that it might soon be more, so I thought it would be better to give it up; but I had a hard struggle. I knew that some of the workingmen laid out a shilling, and some fifteen pence a week on tobacco, and I was not as bad, and my family would not be so comfortable if the money that should go to buy food for them was laid out in snuff. At that time, the wife of the gentleman where I was employed, told her housekeeper to tell the workingmen's wives that if each of them would give sixpence a week to her, till Christmas, she would make every sixpence a shilling, then to get something in the way of clothing that would be needful for the

brought to my wife something over £2. Some of the other men's wives laid out their money on new dresses. or new shawls, boots, etc.; but my wife said she would do with what she had, and lay by the £2 to help to take George to Canada. He was at a trade all the time. I must say one thing in praise of my wife, that she always laid out my carnings to the best advantage, and for myself I always brought it home to her to lay out. I kept none of my earning for the whisky-store. When she could she added a little to the £2, and the time came around, when there was no more work for my son where he was employed, and we managed to get him out to this good country, and after being here a while, he saved as much as paid his brother's passage out, and some time after their mother and I had the good fortune of getting out here, also. I pity those in the Old Country who wish to get out here, but cannot. Some might if they would give up spirituous liquors, tobacco, or snuff.

I thank God that I was enabled to give up the snuff, because by denying myself that indulgence, my children are now in a country where with God's blessing they may rise in the world.

JAMES LUNNY.

IAMES LUNNY.

TEMPERANCE NEWS.

TEMPERANCE SOIREE.

The third anniversary soirce of the St John, Temple, No. 58, I. O. G. T., was held last evening in the Mission Church, Chesnut street, and although the weather was unfavourable, yet the church was filled. Tea was served at seven o'clock, and was followed by a musical and literary entertainment. The chair was occupied by Mr. IJ. H. MacMullen, who opened the proceedings with an address as to the working of the Temple during the past year. The Secretary, Mr. R. Dinnis, then read the annual report, from which it appeared that the Temple was making good progress. The number of members now on the books is 233, being an increase since last wear of 63. The receipts being an increase since last year of 62. The receipts during the past year were \$262, and expenditure \$207-85, leaving cash in hands at this date \$54, 15, an increase of \$20.84 over last year. The Rev. E. H. Dewart and Mr. J. L. Thorpe, moved and seconded the adoption of the report in short and telling addresses.

THE MAYOR'S BANQUET.—This select entertainment, on Friday evening, was in keeping with the many public acts of our Chief Magistrate—highly commendable. This worthy civic officer has been assiduous in all that belongs to his relations in the material interests of the city, and has contributed largely to the social, moral, benevolent and religious well-being of all the people. His firm, respectful maintenance of his temperance principles in the banquet adds another laurel to the brow of the man whom the people delight to honor. The Bill of fare would not only please, but satiate a voluptuary, and was relished by the numerous guests. The toasts, drunk in sparkling water, were appropriate and ably sustained by the THE MAYOR'S BANQUET.-This select entertain the numerous guests. The toasts, drunk in sparkling water, were appropriate and ably sestained by the speakers, Col. McGiverin and A. McCallun, M. A., filled the Vice-Chairs. The dinner was a model entertainment, excepting the minutes after midnight before its close. We are pleased to record his re-election for another year by a unanimous vote.—Hamilton Advocate ton Advocate

IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS .- A friend of the tem perance cause asks us to publish the fact that, while in 1870 the importation of spirits into Lindsay was about 72,000 gallons, in 1871 it was only about 62,000 gallons. This is a gratifying reduction, considering that the population of the town is so largely increase

ILLINOIS.

The report shows the progress of the Temple dur-ing the past year, and urges the members to continue in the good work which they have so auspiciously be-gun. The library of the Temple had lately received an addition of 23 new books, and is now in good order. Several ladies and gentlemen of the Temple gave a number of songs and readings, and a pleasant evening was spent by those present.

The people of Manistee have been aroused by the late Murder of the Polander, Comkey, and seem destermined to suppress the liquor traffic. John Springborn who furnished the liquor that caused the murder was fined \$50 and costs for the second offence and immediately arrested and fined \$100 for the third offence and sent to jail for three months. Action has also been commenced against him for damages by the murdered man's family and his property has been seized.

The Ann Arbor Courier says: It is reported that a The Ann Arbor Courier says: It is reported that a man in this city visited the liquor saloons frequently, and failed to provide for his family. They were reduced to such a condition of want, that the Supervisor felt it to be his duty to assist the wife and mother, and gave her a county order to get provisions for her family. She chanced to go to one of the places where her husband had rur up an account for liquor, and when the proprietor, who had something to do with county matters, pocketed it, and informed her that her anty matters, pocketed it, and informed her that her husband owed him more than that amount. The Su-pervisor who gave her the order remonstrated with the saloon keeper, but to no avail. He assured the Supervisor that he intended to get his pay who uld; thereupon Mr. Supervisor informed him that the order, having been perverted, would never be paid, that it was valueless. This was well so far, but in our opinion the saloon keeper should have been prosecuted for theft.

CUBA.

T would be absurd to allege that the Cuban insurgents have any single qualification of a de facto political organization. They claim to have a Republican form of government, with a President and Congress, but it exists almost entirely on paper, while the men who represent it are separated from the civilized world by impassible mountain roads, and impenetrable forests, and the seat of the socalled Government is Cespedes' saddle. army consists of a few thousand brave and bloodthirsty guerillas, holding the pass between the eastern end of the island occupied by the Spaniards, and the western end over which the range, with great obstinacy, but with no such display of disciplined force as would encourage any nation to welcome her commander to a place among responsible rulers.

To recognize the Cuban insurrectionists as bellierents is to release Spain from all responsibility for their acts, and to surrender the rights of Ame rican citizens in their midst to their tender mercies. It is true that such a recognition would not necessarily involve a war with Spain, but it would be almost sure to do so; and that, in consequence of a step which, after declining to take for three years, we have absolutely no new reason for taking now. If from other causes war with Spain should become a necessity, the recognition of Cuban belligerency and Cuban independence as well would Tree and Cuban independence as well would Tree and Tree be a proper weapon to seize against the enemy. Without that contingency it would be an act of gratitutious folly, which we cannot believe is promises where sold, except in taverns provided with the accommodation required by law.

make every sixpence a shilling, then to get something in the way of clothing that would be needful for the winter. When Christmas came, my snuff money little very cheap political capital.

THE PROHIBITIONIST.

The regular issue of this new and staunch Temporare Weekly will begin in about two weeks. Will the friends who are making up clubs send them in wither

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Rural Affairs.

TRAINING AND EDUCATING FARMERS

IT was once the prevailing conviction among all classes of citizens that the tiller of the soil, from the nature of his livelihood, must be uneducated, rude in speech, and uncultivated in manners—a mere "hewer of wood and a drawer of water." In that twilight of the "Dark Ages," the universal conviction was also that if a boy or the universal conviction was also that if a boy or young man happened to be slow to learn, and not so brilliant and ambitious as desirable, it would be the heighth of folly to attempt to educate him for any of the stations occupied by lawyers, physicians and clergymen; yet, he would make a good farmer. But with the changes which have been wrought by revolving years, and with the developments of science and the improvements in the mechanical arts, new views have supplanted the erroneous notions of many of our ancestors. Now, the impression is prevalent that the science and the art of agriculture require young men and the fart of agriculture require young men and the state possesses the advantage that the ordinary pressure in the ordinary pressure in the gas mains is quite sufficient to develop it. The method of producing it consists in igniting the gas (ordinary coal gas) not at the burner, but some inches above it, by interposing between the burner, a piece of gauze. With a pressure of 7-10ths of a pound at the burner, a piece of gauze seven inches square may be placed on the ring of a retort stand, at a height of about two inches above the burner. The gauze may be ordinary window-blind wire gauze, with about thirty-two meshes in the lineal inch. The burner and the farm of agriculture require young men and the surple of the streets in Charlestown, stopped in front of a liquor saloon, and asked a person on the street if he could tell him the way to the State Prison. "Yes, sir," said he, "go right in there," pointing to the rum-shop. And he was right. Nearly all who go to the State Prison go through the saloon. When will the whole community brand the liquor traffic as infamous? No matter whether engaged in by an ignorant Irishman or an educated American. The business of selling rum to be used as a beverage is infamous. Let any rum-seller deny it if he dares.—The Nation. his brow tanned, may be refined in language, and points of difference. courteous and polished in his manners.

No class of citizens can have—and none do have—so much leisure and so many opportunities THE invention of our present lucifer match was great because it was so small, and it now turns out that the production of this most useful, but at the same time most dangerous, firework every morning to reading, writing and useful study. Ten hours is as long as any person can labor profitably for any one. A manual laborer will person the Patent Committee made to elevate them in the scale of being to a higher and nobler manhood. Don't keep boys on the go from early dawn till bed-time. Let the higher and nobler manhood. Don't keep boys on the go from early dawn till bed-time. Let the duties of the day be judiciously laid out, so that every one can see what is to be performed, and how many hours may be appropriated to every job. Farmers should strive to divest their sons of the notion that their livelihood is but an endless routine of irksome drudgery. Parents and guardians should make an effort to prevent the greatest prevalent notion in the minds of most farmers' lits sweetness.

The best anodyne is a liberal amount of muscular the temperance army. All the large ones and all the temperance army. All the large ones and all the black ones, all the rich ones and all the poor ones. We sound sleep; only the laboring man can taste it in its sweetness. how many hours may be appropriated to every job. Farmers should strive to divest their sons boys, that almost any other place is more desirable than home. Let suitable books be provided for the young. Let them be taught that after a few hours have been spent in manual labor, they have important duties to perform by way of improving the mind and cultivating the rough manhood, which will mould the boy which associates with uncouth laborers, if he is not daily brought under the refining and elevating restraints of education and refined society.

THE CAUSES OF DISEASE IN SHEEP.

The report of the Agricultural Department for 1870 states that "there was during that year no loss amongst flocks that had been well fed and properly treated; and that nearly all the losses reported were traceable to cruel neglect and reckless disregard of the health and comfort of the sheep We can not but endorse the truth of all this. Not that we would be understood to say gard" was intentional, but it was not the less to be deprecated that it was the result of a want of knowledge of the proper mode of treatment. It is widely believed that sheep do not record that it was the result of a want of the other hand, a poor, plain, working-man, that has toiled through his appointed hours, and needs something for his table, goes to the first bush and its widely believed that sheep do not record to the control of t that either the "cruel neglect or reckless disrequality of what they drink. In a pasture there may be a spring brook and a pure, bubbling The sheep will pass twenty rods down the bank of the brook to drink from the spring. And yet we have seen sheep shut up in a filthy yard, and compelled to drink the liquid manure that filled the holes trodden in the snow and Is not the severity of the above quoted remark justified in such cases? Then, again, sheep suffer from irregularity in feeding; from close, damp atmosphere; from sudden changes in temperature; and, of all stock kept on a farm, the sheep generally fare the worst, are subject to most neglect in feeding, have the poorest lodging, and are not seldom left to lie out in the storm, sup-posing that they can stand all this on account of the warm coat nature has provided for them; forgetting all the while that this coat depends for its quality and warmth on the care and treatment The fact is, many farmers pick up they receive. a few sheep for the reason that they can "browse around," and cost nothing for their keep. The result generally is discovered to be that what costs nothing is worth just what it costs and no more. Now, all this leads to disease, loss and unfavorable ideas of the value of sheep as stock, when with proper care and well-judged treatment they may be made to pay as well, or better, than any investment a farmer can make

any dog that is discovered prowling about the premises. Or if he is a respectable dog that is which rapidly subsides, a little chemical knowworth training, put a charge of peas in a shot-gun, worth training, put a charge of peas in a shot-gun, and when the dog is about fifty yards distant, let him have a taste of them. He will not like it; large return). The colour and flavor of the water him have a taste of them. He will not like it; large return). The colour and flavor of the water even the beggar in his rags is welcome. is the pleasantest place for a well-behaved dog to to the air, and quite crystal and pure. spend his evenings. He will also be likely to tell his friends that there is something about a sheepfarm that renders it an unhealthy place for dogs

Scientific and Sanitary.

A NEW FORM OF SENSITIVE FLAME.

R Philip Barry, of Cork, sends, says the R Philip Barry, of Cork, sends, says the Lancet; the following account of a new and very beautiful sensitive flame to Professor Tyndall, by whom it has been published in Nature. It is, in Mr. Berry's experience, the most sensitive of all sensitive flames, though, from its smaller size, not so striking as Professor Tyndall's vowel flame. It the erroneous notions of many of our ancestors.

Now, the impression is prevalent that the science and the art of agriculture require young men and boys of energy and talent. With the change which time has wrought, the once plodding tiller of the soil has been elevated in his calling, so that the sees and feels that mind, brains and education.

On the ring of a retort stand, at a neight of about two inches above the burner. The gauze may be window-blind wire gauze, with about thirty-two meshes in the lineal inch. The burner should be Sugg's steatite pin-hole burner, the same as used for vowel flame. At the least noise this flame roars, sinking down to the surface of the sees and feels that mind. hame roars, sinking down to the surface of the sees and feels that mind, brains and education give an almost irresistible power over the elements which he handles. Instead of making a machine of his own delicately organized body, he now mounts an easy seat, and without enduring the fatigue incident to the vearisome labor of a long as well as to the eye. To the vowel sounds it does not appear to answer so discriminately as the yowel flame. It is extremely sensitive to A, very and sultry day, accomplishes an equal task in less than one hour. More auspicious times have dawned on farmers. The problem has long ago been solved, that he who directs the operations of husbandry, even if his hands are calloused and his brow tanned, may be refined in language, and

THE LUCIFER MATCH.

fitably for any one. A manual laborer will per-form more by working only ten hours daily during Mr. Holden had to rise at four in the morning to the season, than if he attempts to keep going fourteen hours. Because a man has been laboring all day in the dirt, it does not follow that he must sit longingly all the evening in the apparel of a ling lectures at this time to a very laborate the season. The sufficient the season in the morning to the mountains, forded rivers, and made their way across trackless deserts. Their garments the gravest inconvenience from his tedious efforts were worn and travel-stained; their feet torn and bleeding. They suffered from cold and from the season, than if he attempts to keep going fourteen hours. Because a man has been laboring all the gravest inconvenience from his tedious efforts were worn and travel-stained; their feet torn and bleeding. They suffered from cold and from the season, than if he attempts to keep going fourteen hours. Because a man has been laboring all the gravest inconvenience from his tedious efforts were worn and travel-stained; their feet torn and bleeding. day in the dirt, it does not follow that he must sit loungingly all the evening in the apparel of a ditcher. A man can slip off his working dress, wash and brush up, and be dressed, ready for the sitting-room in fifteen minutes. Young men and boys, who must frequently labor at dirty work, should be taught to dress according to their duties; then, when the day is ended, put on a suit that is not unbecoming in the reception room. After boys have been led on in manual employment, they should be taught that they have delicate bodies to be cared for. An effort should be made to elevate them in the scale of being to a shortly afterwards lucifer matches were issued to six and steel. He was givelent time to a very large academy. How a very larg

SLEEPLESSNESS.

The best anodyne is a liberal amount of muscu

Many fail to sleep at night because they will be persist in sleeping in the day time. It is just as impossible to healthfully force more sleep on the the victory won. system than the proportion of exercise requires, as to force the stomach to digest more food than the body requires.—Rather than court sleep by industrious activities, many persons resort to medicine, and every new drug which is heralded as a promoter of sleep becomes at once immensely popular, even though it is known to possess dangerous

Chloral hydrate has had a great run, and even young men are known to be purchasing it at the drug stores, to be used in promoting sleep; it should never be taken unless advised by the family physician, for the medical journals are constantly his line again, and his third throw is into the mud

FEVERS.

elieved that sheep do not need water in origin—typhus arising from want, over crowding, cuts him a pole, and takes a piece of twine for a This is a great mistake, and leads to and personal contagion; while typhoid is malarial line, and puts on the commonest kind of a hook, winter. This is a great mistake, and feads to cruel neglect. If sheep are permitted access to water it will be seen that not only do they drink often, but that they are very choice about the quality of what they drink. In a posterior the contracted the typhoid fever from some diabely he gets a posterior to the water, and instantly he gets a bite, and pulls out a fish. He throws his line again, and immediately he gets a posterior to the commonest kind of a hook, and goes to the brook, and drops the hook into water, and instantly he gets a bite, and pulls out a fish. He throws his line again, and immediately he gets another his line again. Wales contracted the typhoid fever from some malarial influence experienced while on a visit to Lord Londesborough, in the neighborhood of Scarborough. He is said, however, to have had a severe chill following extensive heat and exertion in shooting, and this was the prelude to the disease. The Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, died from cold and fever said to have been produced by sitting in damp boots after returning. produced by sitting in damp boots after returning from shooting. Prince Albert, the Queen's husband, died from the consequence of a neglected bere to the celestial gate, should refuse to give a cold

GERMS IN WATER.

NE teaspoonful of Condy's fluid dropped slowly into every gallon of drinking water is best known oxidiser, says a correspondent, of organic matter. I make my own Condy, to save expense: it is merely five grains permanganate of expense: it is merely five grains permanganate of go at once to her palace, and ask to see her.

But the sentinel on guard before the gate only and the grain of th potash to each fluid ounce of distilled water. I am never without it in my travels. I sojourned at Port Louis, Mauritius, for a month, when the deaths from typhus fever were two to three hundred daily. I never was once ill. Not a drop of liquid, even to the hotel claret, passed my lips, without the addition of "Condy." Strange to say, a leading French chemist of the island was ignorant of its qualities, and, when I purchased my rant of its qualities, and, when I purchased my remanganate a great sealed in was brought out. permanganate, a great sealed jar was brought out royal mother. any investment a farmer can make.

If the dogs kill the sheep, the only remedy is to kill the dogs. If the owners of the dogs can prove damages, pay them. But at any rate kill prove damages, pay them. But at any rate kill sweet and wholesome too; and, if you wish to know the constituent matter of the brown deposit

> To DRAW A RUSTED NAIL .- First drive it in little, which breaks the hold, and then it may be drawn out much easier.

The Home Circle.

WHO WANTS IT?

WHO wants what? Who wants intoxicating liquors sold to members of his family?
Who wants to have the Houses of Correction filled? Who wants to increase the inmates in our State Prisons? All who desire these things will find a sure way to secure them, by opening places

THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADE.

BY MARY DWINNELL CHELLIS.

There's a battle to be fought, A victory to be gained; There's a country to be saved, A host from sin reclaimed

There's an enemy abroad. So subtle and so strong, That the conflict must be fierce, The struggle must be long.

We're recruiting for the ranks, For years and years to come ; That our numbers may not fail, Ere triumph shall be won.

Centuries ago, hosts of children were marshalled for a crusade to the Holy Land. Leaving home and country, knowing not whither or why they bleeding. They suffered from cold and from hunger; yet, inspired with a zeal at which we wonder, they toiled on until death released them.

to wait your answer. I am sure you will not thus trail your honor in the dust.

We want all the boys and girls for soldiers in

A FISHER OF MEN.

Henry Ward Beecher thus disposes of the ques tion as to who should be preachers of the Gospel: A man goes forth with a splendid jointed rod. long silken line, an exquisite and glittering reel, and all manner of curious bates, and walks with full confidence of success to the appointed brook where fish should be taken. And his first throw is into a tree. He gathers back his line, and his second throw is into a bush. He gathers back publishing cases where serious harm and even on the opposite bank. And he looses his hooks, fatal results attend its habitual use.— Fournal of and snaps his line, and gets all manner of things except fish. And he is angry to think that one so eminently fit, one so thoroughly furnished, one so specially ordained, should tail in his mission. On successfully, fits a man to be a preacher; and if man permission to preach, yet, if he has the desire and the ability, he is called, and he is ordained, to be a preacher.

THE BOY AT THE PALACE GATE.

There was once a little English boy who wished very much to see the Queen; so he determined to guards he walked into the very presence of his

piece of money in his hand.

It is a hard matter for the poor to gain admit-

Son's sake we are made welcome. Without him we can never be admitted. Never forget, when ma," replied Mary, who was thoughtful beyond

SOMETHING WRONG.

It was Saturday evening; and Mrs. Ainslie, flushed and tired, was working busily on a little white sacque, while a similar garment, evidently just finished, and two pretty hats newly trimmed with white rosettes and feathers, were on the table beside her, and two dainty dresses of light summer silk, ruffled up to the waists, hung over a chair-

The wearers of these tasteful garments, aged respectively eight and ten years, were sleeping the deep, healthful slumber of childhood; while the weary mother sat toiling far into the night, and cheering her self-imposed task with the thought of the pretty picture that would greet her eyes on the

"Come, come, Mary," said Frank Ainslie, as he threw down his book, and approached his wife, "do you know that you are fairly encroaching on the Lord's Day? It wants only a quarter to mid-

"I can't help it, Frank!" was the somewhat impatient reply. "this sacque must be finished, that patient reply. "this sacque must be finished, that the children may appear in their Spring things to morrow. There is not much to do to it now.

Look! is it not pretty?"

"Very pretty, indeed, Mary—as your handiwork

always is; I heard some one say, the other day, that 'you kept those children looking just like flowers,' and you're not a bit extravagant, either, as I told Edwards—who said he 'guessed I had pretty bills to pay.' I often wonder how you man-

Mrs. Ainslie blushed with gratified vanity, as she replied: "Mrs. Edwards put the idea into her husband's head, just because she hasn't a particle of taste, herself, and dresses her children like frights. She could no more cut and make things as I do, than she could fly to the moon!

"Rather a flighty comparison, my dear," said her husband, laughing at her indignation. "But I quite believe you. What is the matter, none? You have not run that great needle into your head, I

hope?"
For Mrs. Ainslie had suddenly pressed her hand on her temple with an expression of suffer-

"Well, now, Mary," continued her husband, as the clock struck midnight, "I don't like this kind of thing at all. You are working altogether too much, and I don't understand why it is, when I got you a sewing machine on purpose for you not to work; but you still keep at it like an overdriven seamstress.'

"Finis!" exclaimed Mrs. Ainslie, triumphantly, as she folded the sacque. "Come here, Frank; I want to whisper something to you. Don't tell any one—but sewing machines don't run themselves; besides, I don't believe they really are such agreat saving, after all; it is a great temptation to put a dozen tucks where we used to put one, when it can

be done so easily."
"Well," replied Mr. Ainslie, as he followed his wife up-stairs, "it seems to me that you are fairly possessed by the demon of work. I am glad that your religious principles will not allow you to sew on Sunday."

The two little girls, Mary and Anna, were re-

markable pretty, sweet-looking children; and when they were dressed in their fresh, Sunday suits, other eyes besides those of their partial mother' pronounced them 'lovely."

Frank Ainslie felt very proud of his wife and children, as he examined them critically on their

service. She found herself comparing her children with others, and was pleased to see that they look-ed quite as well as any in the congregation; al-kilogrammes, the insane 22,000. In 1864, with though their father was only a young lawyer, while a tobacco product of 180,000,000 kilogrammes, some of these other people counted their wealth by there were 44,000 crazy Belgians. undreds of thousands.

After dinner, the children came in dressed for inday School: but their mother had thrown he self listlessly on the lounge.

"You must go without me," she said, "my head is splitting Little Mary went up to her in her thoughtful way:

"Mamma," said she softly, "didn't our new dress-es and things make your head ache? I shan't like them, if they did." "Go now, dears," replied Mrs. Ainslie, as she kissed bota the children.

"Poor little wifie!" said her husband, tenderly "I think I must hide that work-basket for the fut ure. I don't like these headaches. How your

oys will miss you, Mary." Yes, she knew they would-six or eight sturdy rascals, who had been subdued into Sunday-school decency by the charm of her gentle face and manner; and who, at that very moment, were seizing their caps, and rushing from the building in disgust, at being handed over to the tender mercies of a

"I don't like my verse, to-day, Mamma," said little Anna, when she returned from Sundayschool

ntleman teacher, instead of "their own pretty

"Why not, daughter? Let me hear what it is The child repeated reverently, "Consider the lillies how they grow; they toil not, they spin not; and yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

Mrs. Ainslie felt uncomfortable-the words seemed to strike her in a new light. "But why doesn't my little daughter like it? she asked, as she stroked the soft curls. "It is

very beautiful verse." Because, Mamma, Hattie Edwards told me that I wasn't a bit like the lilies, with all these fine clothes; and she said I wasn't like Solomon, either, because he was a wise man, while I was only a silly, stuck-up little girl. She called me 'a peacock,' too.

The child's lips quivered, and she was evidently on the road to "a good cry?

"Hattie Edwards is a silly girl, herself," replied

you pray to God, to ask all blessings for the sake of Jesus, for in no other way will prayer ever be heard and answered. No one who longs to see the King in his beauty, but will find the Prince of life ever ready to lead him up to his very throne.

The Dixons were "carriage people," and Mrs. Ainslie felt the cut quite keenly. She began to suspect that there was something wrong in the existing state of things, and she set herself to think-

ing vigorously.

There was not a happier wife and mother in the town; and she prided herself on having a prettier looking home, and a prettier wardrobe for herself and children, than any of her acquaintances could and children, than any of her acquaintances could possibly have on the same amount of money. They lived strictly within their income; but she began lived strictly within their income; but she began to think it possible that they were spending things that were of more value than money. How many weary days of shopping in disagreeable regions, where things were cheaper, had her parlor appointments cost her! With how many sleepless nights and toiling days, did she get up the summer and winter outfits, that people evidently thought too fine for their condition!

whiter odding, that people evidently thought too fine for their condition!

She believed they were too fine, afrer all; it was folly to dress the children as though their father had been a millionaire. That day's experience had pained her; the holy service had brought her no comfort, because she was "careful and troubled

about many things."
"I do so like the way in which you dress you children," said a new acquaintance to Mrs. Ainslie, a few months afterward; "they always look as fresh and sweet as possible-but there is not a ruffle, nor a tuck, nor a ribbon too much. In these days of furbelows and extravagance, it is really re-

freshing to see so much good sense."

"It took me some time to learn it," was the frank reply. "I came near shipwrecking my health, and even more important things, in the ignorable effort to run neck to neck with our neighbors; but ali t'e sharp medicine, in the shape of uncharitable

comments, did me a world of good.

The lady looked admiringly upon the sweet face of the speaker, and felt that here indeed was a woman worth knowing.

HOW TO ENJOY LIFE.

It is wonderful to what an extent people believe happiness depends on not being obliged to labor. Honest, hearty, contented labor is the only source hand on ner temperature decay much ing.

"No," she replied; "but a sharp pain shot through it just then, as though I had. I have been working like a Trojan, since ten o'clock this been working like a Trojan, since ten o'clock this actually increases the term of life. It is the lack actually increases the term of life. It is the lack actually increases the term of life. of occupation that annually destroys so many of the wealthy, who, having nothing to do, play the part of drones, and like them, make a speedylexit, while the busy bee fills out its day in usefulness and honor.

THE BLOOM OF AGE.

A good woman never grows old. Years pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the Spring of life opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman we never think of her age; she oks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed upon her cheek. That rose never faded yet—it will never fade. Who does not love and respect the woman that has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her not yield to the sway of fashion or folly, and let her love truth and vir

TOBACCO AND INSANITY.

way to church; and when he reflected that his wife made every thing they wore, he said to himself, "That little woman is a jewel."

Mrs. Ainslie leaded little woman is a jewel." Two Belgian physicians, Drs. Gfishan and Mrs. Ainslie looked like a Spring flower, herself, in her white bonnet, and suit of delicate lilac; but her head throbbed so that she could not enjoy the From 1818 to 1830, the tobacco product tion of 80,000,000 kilogrammes, there were 15,000

GOLD DUST.

Nothing deserves commendation unless it be

The fruit of belief is made manifest by the love we bear to our neighbours, and by our patience in time of trouble.

The celebrated Dr. Gregory used to say that he never got a patient from water-drinking, but thou-sonds from drinking alcohol.

He who waits to do a great deal at once will ever do anything.

To say little and perform much, is the characteristic of a great mind.

Criticism very often consists in measuring the learning and the wisdom of others, either by our ignorance, or by our little technical and pedantic partialities and prejudices.

Delight in accuracy of perception, and truthfulness in all the details of statement, should be in culcated as some of the most valuable elements of education and character.

The wind is unseen, but it cools the brow of the evered one, sweetens the summer atmosphere and ripples the surface of the lake into silver spangles of beauty. So goodness of heart, though invisible to the material eye, makes its presence felt, and from its effects upon surrounding things we are assured of its existence.

HARMLESS mirth is the best cordial against the nsumption of the spirits; wherefore, jesting is not unlawful if it trespasseth not in quantity, quaity or season.

ADVICE TO A SON .-- You should consider well execute with vigor and stick to your purpose, put-ting off nothing till to-morrow. Resolves not carried out at the right moment are like clouds with-out rain in a sore draught.

LITTLE THINGS.—Springs are little things, but they are sources of large rivers and lakes ; a Just as this little prince brought the child who longed to see her, into his mother's presence, so Christ takes us by the hand, and leads us into the presence of His Heaven's Eather. For the dear a tear, are all apparently little things, but they

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