PURE. GOLD



VOL. III. NO. 3.

Tales and Sketches.

RACHEL NOBLE'S EXPERIENCE.

CHAPTER XX.

A turned out one evening, to call on our old anxiety to live took possession of Sarah when she servant, Sarah. We chose the evening for our came to herself-and she did live ; very slowly she visit, as we wished to see her husband as well as recovered, but she did recover. Her husband street, one of the undermost flats of a big "land" of houses; the windows looked into the street, and ses coming forward to testify to his general good came pretty close down to the ground.

Groups of children were playing about. When we came to Sarah's windows, a crowd of them another man was tried in very similar circumstanwere gathered round, and two or three boys taller ces, only, in this case the unfortunate woman was than the rest were flattening their noses against killed; he was condemned to die, and although the glass, looking in over the short blinds, the every effort was made to get the sentence remitted, colour of which showed that they had not been changed for a very long time.

"They're fechtin' again, and she's cryin' murder," said one of the biggest boys as we approached. "Here's a go- he's lickin' her ; it's time the police was here."

I said to Fanny, "The Wilsons must have moved, perhaps some of these boys can tell us boy and asked him if he knew where the Wilsons lived ? "In there," he said; "it's them that's their own. fechtin'."

we went into the entry of which the doors of the put his head into the entry and cried "Wife, ye had better no gang in there, or ye'll catch't.,,

shall we do?"

infant, but whose face told that care sat on her little say conscience ?" shoulders, and clung round her neck, as the old man of the mountain bestrode Sinbad.

"Well Sarah." I said, "is your mother in !"

"Yes men," she said, with a kind of scared like to make sure work." look in her eyes, "but she's lyin' on the grund, "Yes sir. I was vexed to see people drunk and she'll no rise." We heard a groan, this de and then I did not like to make a profit of it." termined us-we went in, and there, sure enough, "But I'm not vexed to see people drunk-I enwas Sarah, lying on the middle of the floor, her joy it. You're sure of that now, arn't you?" hedabbled her hair unfastened. clothes dirty her face red and distorted, and her chest heaving frightfully; and there, crouched in a corner, gazing I am responsible for the use or abuse they make at her with a terrified stare, was her husband. of it-that's it isn't it ?" An infant was in the cradle, lying just as it had been dropped from senseless hands, but sleeping peacefully nevertheless. An excited cat turned modest-extremely modest-extremely modest. its wild, green eyes upon us for an instant, hav- Would you not be persuaded to speak for me too? ing stopped for the purpose, with one foot suspen- And," in a raising voice, "it is you, sir, who have ded in mid-flight ; then darted out of sight. The the assurance to come and tell me this? that the house was dirty; the fire was out. The little girl business in which my son and I are engaged is not bent close to her mother's ear and cried, "Moth- fit for you--is not a fair, just, and honourable one, er, mother, O, mother, speak !" but got no answer. such as you can continue in-you that I lifted out I knelt down and cut the fastenings of the unhap- of the gutter, where I had better have left you, and py woman's dress, if possible to ease her breathing to which you likely mean to go back. Conscience ! I said "If we could get her lifted into the bed." Where was your conscience when you stole my Fanny and I were about to try if we could do it daughter-when you got her to leave my house when the door opened and two policemen entered' but honesty and gratitude, I suppose you don't They looked round, and with practiced eyes took know what these things are sir? the measure of the scene. They lifted Sarah into the bed, and took her husband into their keeping ; he made no resistance, being apparently quite tendyourself before an old reprobate like me. Leave knowing what to think, and within a hair of being stunned. They went away, saying, they would send this house! Tell Lizzie I'll take her and her chil. a doctor to examine the woman. The little girl dren back. For you, you may go and keep your sat on a stool and cried quietly to herself without conscience as clean as you're teeth are likely to be. daring to utter a sound. Some of the neighbors Leave the house, I say," and he positively quivcame in, and two decent-looking women volun- ered with passion. teered to stay and look after Sarah. We remained till the doctor came and gave his report, which mind in this matter," and George left the room,

do something, she said.

was in prison for assaulting his wife, and that if the feeble life which flickered in her bruised and battered body went out, he would have to stand his trial for murder, with the full consciousness CCORDING to intention, Fanny and I that he was guilty. Shame, terror, and a delirious herself. Their house was in a quiet, little by- was tried for the minor offence, and all extenuating strong. circumstances being dwelt upon, and many witnes-

conduct, he escaped with the very lenient punishment of six months imprisonment. Shortly after,

it was carried into effect, and that on the very morning of the day Thomas and Sarah met once

more on their own hearth-stone. I think if they ever felt that they had been suspended over an abyss by a single strand of cord it was then. How they met, or what they said, I do not know, but that was the turning-point of their lives; they agreed never more to touch intoxicating drink, and where they live now," so I picked out the biggest they kept the resolution, and have lived down the

This affair also brought things to a crisis with Fanny and I looked at each other in dismay ; George Myles-he must give up his present busithank him for involving me in such a disagreeable scene, and he acknowledged that it was not fair, Fanny looked again at me, and said, "What but he wished to have what shelter my presence could give him-gave up to Mr. Morgan the shop, I said, "Suppose we knock at the door at any the stock, and the business, explaining as mildly rate, that may stop the quarrel, if it has not stop- as he could his reasons for doing so. It was some ed already-I hear no noise?" So I gave a sharp time before Mr Morgan took in his meaning; then loud knock. In a minute the door was opened he said in a quiet, cool way, like the soft notes by a little child, whose size said she should be an that prelude the tempest, "Conscience-did you

"Yes."

"First fine feeling, and then delicate scruples. That's what I'm to understand, is it?' You see I

"People come to my shop, buy an article, and

TORONTO, JULY 12, 1872.

hardly time itself shall blot out-he found that he opening a small shop in the provision line ?

PORTER AND GUTTA PERCHA. RECORDED BY CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN ESQ.

Condensed by JACOB SPENCE.

OHN BLANK was in the habit of sitting out the evening over his porter, in an arm chair before the fire of a country inn kept by Mrs Double-

John was one of those persons who had often wondered what the world could be without drink, especially without porter.

of teetotalism in its various forms. And many a taken up talking with a man that will neither hear time the dreadful enquiry forced itself on his be- rhyme nor reason. There's a carriage at the door wildered imagination,-should that terrible time to which I must attend."

What a state of existence!

fell on a signboard with " Refreshments sold here" again in a calmer sort of way. So upon the return

ing man appeared, whom he took to be the pub- I have walked up and down the whole of this long ness, he said, even if he should take his old place lican, only his face had no red marks, and he day, and this is the first public I've lighted on. houses opened, and stood a minute, considering at the back of the omnibus. And he did give it hadn't the slightest smell of wiskey. "I want," I'm perfectly choking," and this clammy utterence on the seat,) " some of your best porter," The is it a fact that ye have no porter to drink ?" the best porter. Call Saunders Heavylift." Off oughly convinced that his guest had a bee in his and Mrs. Crystal for "spirits when they had en the best porter. Call Saunders Heavylift." Off oughly convinced that his guest had a beer in his ran the boy and shortly returned with Saunders. bonnet, and that he had better speak to him fair, "He's far gone, I doubt," said the man of skill. "Here's the porter," said the landlord introducing replied soothingly-Mr. Heavylift. John whose eyes were half shut,

and even thought the short time long, looked up expecting to see a black bottle with waxed cork

XXX, and best London, a screw and tumbler be- ye had to find them as I have to do, you would fore him on the table. Bewildered, seeing only know whether they eat or not. And let me say the landlord and Saunders, he stared a little and t's my opinion that a drink and some refreshexclaimed-"Where ?" "Here" replied the land- ment is what you need after your long journey." lord, pointing to Saunders Heavylift, "Here he is " Refreshment !" roared John, in a rage and a stout honest man you'll find him. I assure despair. "Am I not asking the porter to refresh you sir, he'll carry luggage with the best in the me?"

responsible. John stared and gaped, first at the ingly. " We'll refresh you without the porter. seemed to feel Just let me know what you would like to eat first. has a wife ? and O, pity on his family ! I wish ord then at the porter We'll have it ready in a crack for you." embarassed. At length he found breath to say, At this John's patience being totally exhausted. perfectly awful this, isn't it ?" "It's not him I want ; It's porter to drink, I mean. and the dryness of his throat past endurance, he I'm perishing for drink." rushed on Mr. Crystal, exclaiming "Ye want drink, sir," said the landlord. Dear

world of meaning is compressed into these three ther than George of Denmark, although the for- John. "Is this how you treat customers? I've blister his feet, then closely watch the symtoms simple words, anguish, remorse, memories, which mer had to provide for his family, and projected been four and forty years a man and a boy, and and report particularly any special development never landlord dared to make fun of me up to this of the delirium.

hour-not even Tam Toddy, who used to play tricks on others, and who often said rather than lose my custom, he would pay the porter himself." " Every gentleman pays his own porter here,"

retorted the landlord, who was a sturdy man standing too on his own dignity, and felt now not a little indignant at his visitor.

" Certainly," says John, and so will I when I am served."

"I cannot serve you better," replied the landlord, quite out of temper, " so that's the short and the long of it. It Mr, Heavylift don't please, you

As might be expected John had a great dread may find one if you will ; but my time must not be

come, in his time, when no porter is to be had. So saying the irate host left the room slamming the door behind him.

John being often absent from home, and being HJohn was. sorely puzzled ; and though very a little absent in mind through the porter, he found angry was still more thirsty, that of his throat eqhimself on one occasion in a very strange place. ceeding that of his temper. Then thinking he The weather felt awfully hot, and he wandered had perhaps been too rash, and that the landlord up and down till far in the afternoon searching might possibly be a peculiar sort of person to deal for a public house, but all in vain. At last he with, he resolved to change his tone, and try him

painted on it in large characters. This is it at of the landlord whose good humor too seemed memory of that terrible time, in most minds but last, thought he, to his great relief, and he ac- restored by the interlude of the carriage. John cordingly stepped, into what seemed the public began soothingly, " Well landlord, I was I acroom, forthwithringing the bell. A decent look- knowledge, a little hot just now, but think of it;

whether we hadn't better go home again; a boy up. He came to Honeycomb House. I did not said John (throwing himself down quite exhausted confirmed his assertion. "Now tell me seriously, landlord pleasantly bowed and retired. "Jim !" This being delivered in the most insinuating said he to a smart boy, " here's a customer wants tones, Mr. Crystal who was by this time tho-

" Drink ! ay, and eat too, if you like." " Eat !" cried John in amazement

"Av-eat !" rejoined Mr. Crystal. "And, if

town. Just give him your instructions, and I'll be "Hoot, sit down, sir," said Mr. Crystal, coax-

John gnashed his teeth and yelled. This was clear evidence of confirmed unfavorable develop of the disorder.

John entreated to be set free just for one moment, but they knew better than to do this.

WHOLE

11

"Gently sooth him," said the doctor ; keep him quiet-quiet ; give him any innocent thing he asks, and avoid all excitement ; keep him quietquiet."

Soon with pure fatigue and despair the unhappy man became comparitively passive, breathing at intervals such exclamations as

"O ! for one mug of porter !--- O ! for one glass!" "He wants a glass," cried Mr. Crystal! "Bring pere the water."

The sight of the tumbler, revived the patient's wrath. He looked more fiercely at mine host, who seeing he rejected this with horror called out to bring the looking-glass from the back parlour-

perhaps it was that he meant-"for," said he, calling to mind the doctor's instructions, "we were ordered to let him have, any innocent thing' he wanted:"

The mirror was brought and forthwith held before him,

" Villains " cried John, as he caught a glimpse of his own ghastly visage. "Kill me at once ! put me out of pain ! and has it come to this? O ! if my right hand were but loose, or if I had one glass of Mrs. Doublestrong's spirits to give me strength!" As he uttered these words, Saunders Heavylift and Mrs. Chrystal entered the room, followed in a few minutes by the medical adviser. Mr Crystal duly reported all particulars concerning his

guest, detailing minutely all that happened since he last saw him, and how he had taken Saunders

" I doubt it," said Mr. Crystal.

" But we must see what can be accomplished !" said Mr. Leech. I think we must just blister and bleed, so as to reduce the inflamation, and quiet the brain. He is too full of blood. Look at his face ; the veins are bursting.

And so they were for John lay in helpless indignation, his eyes gleaming fury on all around. "Let me go, or I'll run mad !" shrieked he. 'Let me up !-- I say-let me up !"

" Poor man, he doesn't need to run mal!" said Mrs. Chrystal, with a sigh. " I wonder if he my house were well quit of him

"Mr. Morgan, I only speak for myself." "Orly for yourself? Well, that's gratifying,

"I don't defend myself," said George quietly.

"You don't need. A man of your standing de-

"I will go, but I may say that Lizzie is of m was nearly as bad as it could be-he hardly Mr. Morgan sat down. I ventured to glance at thought see could recover. Then we left, taking him, and thought that the words of the not very the little girl with us for the present; knots of peo- majestic last of the Jameses would burst from the ple were standing about the street and looking at lips of the really somewhat majestic spirit-dealer, the house ; we were eagerly scanned as we passed, "God help me, my own children have forsaken and saw serious faces, and heard whispers. "He me." They were both parents, and both obstinhad killed her," they said; "it could be proved ate, but I think if they had changed places," Mr. that he had kicked her again and again; laddies Morgan would unquestionably have cut the more saw him in at the window; he would likely swing respectable figure on the page of history. If I had had James for the spirit dealer and my em. tor it yet." We were glad to hurry out of hearing. As we went home we called on Mrs. Myles, and ployer I don't know how I would have managed she sent and took the infant-she had a right to at all. Also, Mr. Morgan was luckier in his sonin-law than James, and "is it possible" that I am as he could.

When Thomas Wilson came to himself- what a luckier in having George Myles to write about ra-

ne, if that's it you'll have it this instant, sir." Saunders left the room rather disappointed,

and Jim was despatched to fill the pitcher. This was soon done, and a glass of sparkling cool water presented to John by the landlord, who to Peter Crystal's ! had flown fiercely on Peter, observed as he filled it out, " It keeps a short

time cool in this hot weather, so we just get it fresh from the pump."

John's patience already much tried, found this scarcely a hair the worse. uite unendurable.

"What do you mean ?" he exclaimed. want porter. ' Have you no porter."

"Surely," interposed the landlord calmly "si that we have, Saunders has been here a min since-the best at the station ; but you can have some other if you prefer," said the landlord not nettled at this strange customer.

"Were you intending to go by the first train." euquired the landlord in a milder tone, "because take you by a short cut."

"Short cut !" cried John, What do I want with a short cut? Do you not understand ? Are you mad ? Is this a public house ? tell me that. What does all this mean ? Are you the landlord ? Can 1 not get Porter ?"

" Public house-yes, I think so," replied the landlord. "Public enough ; at least I always make the public welcome, and have both good beds and

good provisions for them when they come." "Provisions !" echoed John, scornfully, Why don't you keep porter ?"

"We cannot afford to keep one ourselves, but there are always plenty within call at the station for cur customers," said the landlord as meekly

"Do you mean to make a fool of me," says

"Crack ! I'll crack you in a twinkling Attracted by the noise entered Saunders and others, and the hue and cry was raised in the

and nearly killed him.

This, however, was not more than half true, for Peter had only fallen over some chairs, and was

But as it was now clear to all present that John was mad, they at once assisted in getting his legs and arms strapped down on the sofa.

It was all in-vain that he cried out he was not mad-that he knew what he was doing-that he only enquired civilly for some porter, when they insulted him by bringing a hanger on at the trains. and tried to fool him about a porter ; he had only asked for some good porter, and they had sent

him a fellow with a rope over his shoulder, However it was in vain he kicked and struggled. it's just about the start ; the porter however, can The danger of his being at large was only the more fully confirmed. A watch was set over him and the doctor summoned. The sight of this functionary so enraged John beyond all bounds, that he broke into the more indignant exclamations

" O ! that the like of this should happen to a man in a free country and in the nineteenth century. Surely the dreadful time * * hasn't yet arrived ?"

"Hear that," said Mr. Crystal-the time hasn't yet arrived. The poor man's time is out of

date.' "What time can he mean ?" said Saunders. The patient grew red in the face. His eves were like to leap from their sockets.

The doctor declared the case a serious one and ordered them if the paroxysms continued, to first

"Nothing else for it at present," interposed Mr. Leech,"but apply the blister to the soles of his feet at once. Come, Saunders you hold his feet steady; here it is. How he does kick !"

In spite of roars and menaces the blister was village that a man from the madhouse had come applied. In a little time John felt a stinging burning sensation all over the soles of his feet, especially one of them. It became so sharp, that he could endure it no longer. Agony inspired strength, so that rising with one prodigious jerk. he awoke to find he had just tumbled off the chair in Mrs. Doublestrong's backroom, where he had been perpetrating a fit of nightmare for the last half hour, his gutta percha soles melting off, and his right foot slowly roasting in front of the now blazing fire which Mrs. Doublestrong had just been

stirring up briskly. John has not been known to drink porter since the experience related. His wife has hopes of him even yet becoming a teetotaler outright. The last time seen he was carefully nursing his burnt foot one of the little Banks on his knee, and the mother singing the following song made for the occasion

Pure water is the drink for man. And flows through every nation ; First Heaven prepared, when time began, To serve each generation, (Chorus-in which the children joined.) Then who would think of Malted drink. And its delirious joys O ! Since water's pure, and sure. And best for girls and boys O I It flows in rills, from ancient hills It glitters 'mong the mountains ; But wiskey comes from filthy stills, O ! how unlike bright fountains. Then who would think of ardent drink And its delirious joys O Since water's pure, and cheap and sure, And best for girls and boys O

And water pure, shall still endure, When wine's no more decanted ; When beer and ale, shall get no sale, And porter's dirge is chanted.

Then who would think of drunkard's drink : And its degrading joys O!

When water pure is cheap and sure, And best for girls and boys O!

the children joining with great spirit ; even the little ones prattling the chorus

John was silent-as if afraid of com selt rashly to its doctrines. Yet there was a hope ful smile on his face and a drumming tendency discoverable in his fingers, which a sanguine obserer might construe into good indications. Especially favorable did the symptoms seem, whe I he hinted :- They might go on with the other verse.

Tis older too, than "Mountain-dew," Or any such potation

For Eve, and father Adam, too, Drank of it at Creation

Then who would think of porter drink? And its delusive joys O !

When water pure, is cheap and sure. And best for girls and boys O !

And suggested some sprite-" Mightn't it be best for older ones too ?"

John wish'd the subject of conversation diversified for the present. He says "changes are lightsome." But he thinks he has (from recent experiments and examinations) arrived at one conclusion at least to this effect :-- " That although there able business capacity, withdrew them and invest road shares, amounting to eight hundred dollars, may be certain articles, which, separately, each in ed in bank and other stocks which would yield a its own place may answer a purpose, they never- large per cent. Of her mode of management her ted to her credit. theless may, in combination, be entirely unsuit husband remained in complete ignorance. Nor able."

From his knowledge of the properties of bodies, conductors and non-conductors, he is of opinion--he is convinced-he knows-in fact he is positionthat in certain circumstances porter should never be allowed to take to the head and at the same time gutta percha to the soles. He is confident that gutta percha with porter.

THE TIN SAVING'S BANK.

A TALE OF HARD TIMES.

HARLES LYNFORD was a young mechan transformer carelessly, " though it would take a good ic in good business. At the age of twenty- "many dimus to do that." six he had taken to himself a wife, Caroline Eustis, the daughter of a neighbor, who had nothing to lighten him as to the correctness of his conjecbring him but her own personal merits, which ture. were many, and habits of thrift, learned in an economical household under the stern teachings of necessity.

It was well, perhaps, that Charles Lynford should obtain a wife of this character, since he every kind were depressed at this period-among tion of some great soul conceived in one age what come.

It was not long before Caroline became acquainted with her husband's failing. She could not feel quite easy in the knowledge that they were living fully up to their income, foreseeing that a time would come when their family would grow more expensive, and perhaps her husband's busi. ness, now flourishing might become less so.

Accordingly one day she purchased of a tin pedler, who came to the door, a little tin safe such as fully. children frequently use for a savings bank. This she placed conspicuously on the mantle piece, so that her husband might be sure to see it on entering.

" Hallo, Carrie, what's that?" he asked cur iously.

"Only a little purchase I made to-day," said his wife.

" But what is it meant for ?" he asked again. "Let me illustrate," said the wife playfully. would toss her twenty-five cents instead. She He briefly explained to his wife the new calamity would assure him laughingly that this would anwhich had come upon him. swer her purpose equally as well. More than once Charles would banter her on ter times until spring." the subject of her little saving's bank, but these

she bore gaily. But these were not the ed his wife. only accessions the fund received. Her hus-band had early arranged to make ample allowance for dress-I say ample, though I dare live during that time." not say some of my city readers might not have "I do," said his wif considered it so; but Caroline-who was in the habit of making her own dresses-provided herself with a good wardrobe at a much less expense than some not so well versed in the science of we can live six months on two hundred and fitty managing could have done.

After considerable calculation she came to the come from? I don't want to go in debt, and if I conclusion, that out of her daily allowance she should be able to make a daily deposit equal to did I shouldn't know where to borrow." that which she exacted from her husband. Of this however, she thought it best, on the whole, Lynford. "You seem to forget our little savings not to inform Charles, enjoying in anticipation the bank." prospect of being able, at some future time, to surprise him with the unexpected amount of her dred and fifty dollars?" exclaimed Charles, in surprise. savings.

At the close of every month the tin box was emptied, and the contents were transferred to a bank of more pretensions, where interest was allowed. When the sums deposited there became peared with several certificates of bank and raillarge enough, Mrs. Lynford, who had considerand a bank book in which the balance was deposi-

did he ever express any desire to be made acquainted with his wife's management. He was an a day has not produced this?" easy, careless fellow, spending as he went, enjoying the present and not feeling any particular concern about the future.

* At the end of eight years, during which he had been unusually favored by health, his books showin these special combinations they do not always ed that he had not exceeded his income, but that. favorably combine. He would not attempt to unite on the other hand, he had saved nothing. Twenty-five cents alone stood to his credit.

> "Running pretty close, Carrie ?" he said, laughingly; "I take credit to myself of keeping on the right side of the line. But then, I suppose that you have saved up an immense sum." deposit. "" How much do you think ?" asked his wife.

201 Oh, perhaps a hundred dollars," said Charles

His wife smiled, but did not volunteer to en-

So things went on till at length came the panic of 1857-a panic so recent that it will be remembere 1 by many readers of this sketch. It will be remembered how universal business and trade of

others the trade which occupied Charles Lynford in the next became settled belief. And now, when suffered. revelation has fixed our faith on a sure foundation, One evening he came home, looking quite serthe poet is still a priest in the temple, still a cheerful face.

Caroline, who had watched the signs of the ings the mother tongue of which we have lost. times, was not unprepared to see this. She had And just because we recognize this as his true expected that her husband's business would be affected. priestly office, or lays strange fire upon the altar.

"What is the matter, Charles ?" she asked cheer-" The matter is that we shall have to economize when to immorality is added impiety, all our con-

greatly." ceptions of what is natural and right are shocked "Anything unfavorable turned up in business -inasmuch as religion is itself the grandest of matters."

all epics, the very poetry of humanity, giving us "I should think they had. I shall have but the ideal of a perfect life, a reconstructed world, half a day's work for sometime to come, and I am and a fruition of desire beyond decay or disap-

afraid that even this will fail before long. You pointment. haven't any idea, Carrie, how dull business of every kind has become."

"I think I have," said his wife quietly, "I have

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"Do you think business will revive then?" ask

"You !" exclaimed her husband, in surprise.

"Yes, certainly; but where is that money

"Fortunately, there is no need ot it," said Mrs.

"But is it possible it can amount to two hun-

" Yes, and six hundred more," said his wife.

Caroline withdrew a moment, and then re-ap-

" Are you quite sure you haven't had a legacy ?"

demanded Charles in amazement .- "Surely a dime

shall be able to ward off starvation for a time."

family Circle.

MODERN POETS AS RELIGIOUS TEACH-

ERS.

EY MRS. A. E. BARR.

in receipt of his old income.

his wife in striving to increase it.

'No, but two dimes a day has, with a little ex-

" Wait a minute, and I will prove it."

" I do," said his wife quietly.

dollars."

" Impossible !"

Frequently he had not the exact change, but again returned home in a fit of disappointment. he inspires are of a religious nature, though they sometimes seem but an elevated Pantheism. Yet, as far as he goes, Wordsworth is a teacher in the highest sense possible; he gives us his own higher sensibilities as a medium to make "And the worst of it is, there is no hope of bet-

palpable to us what would otherwise be unper-ceived. He stands with Christian on the Delec-table Mountains seeing through a glass dimly the Golden City and " the Land very far off." " It must by that time, but there are five or six months between. I don't know how we are to

Coleridge, in some respects superior to Words worth, is in religious experience far behind him. "You !" exclaimed her husband, in surprise. "Yes; your income has never been more than six or seven hundred dollars, and I have no doubt point. Dwelling alternately in light and shadow, it has been said with discriminating justice, that " if a line were drawn with admirable sense written at one end, and hopeless obscurity at the other Coleridge would be the 'punctum indifferens' between the two." Dissatisfied with philosophy he turned to the Holy Scriptures; but these failed to give him repose, because instead of coming to them, as a little child, he brought to their inmathematical dogmas of Spinoza. He tried to resolve the Trinity as he would a problem in Euclid, and sought for God through an atmosphere darkened by human philosophies. Therefore there is nothing restful in his writings, mortality, without a corresponding belief in it.

was almost nothing.

tra deposit now and then. I think, Charles, we ticipated, business revived and he was once more was settled and undisputed.

More than two thirds of the fund was still left, and henceforth Charles was no less assiduous than skeptical; Arnold, calmly and resignedly so; stages of development, but both babies; but when The little tin savings bank still stands on the mantel piece, and never fails to receive a daily respects, a great light. He is eminently the poet of such like-giving children to be trained and faith.

have floated safely from the trust of childhood to the trust of manhood ; and to such a poet who

> holding no form of creed, But contemplating all,

TNDOUBTEDLY poets were the first teach. and who moreover assures us that " There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds,'

is, to say the least, very unsatisfactory. us-an expression which seldom came over his leader in the pathless regions of philosophy and Las many a message that to others would be devil, who for a consideration in money, distincmeditation ; the interpreter of thoughts and feelvocation, we are indignant when he degrades his doubted ; those who suspect whatever is self- horrible fascination for me. I pondered over them The immoralities of such poets as Byron and conflicts beyond the range of their own experi- that interminable duration called eternity, and Swinburne meet with swift condemnation ; but ence, should never read Tennyson ; for,

" The song was made to be sung in the night ; And he who reads it in broad daylight, Will never read its mystery right, Amd yet it is childlike easy.

But to the broken in heart or the weak in faith, much of the experience of Tennyson is a revela-It is not enough that the poet's heart touch a psalm of life, full of sad, perplexed minors, but rich enough to pay for a soul."

the great heart of Nature-it must rest upon the chiming in with their self-commanings, giving

GROWN-UP DOLLS.

WHAT is the doll wife but a toy to her hus-band ? an expensive one too at times, and urely never satisfactory ! He bays her as a thing to play with, to amuse himself by dressing in dainty attire, to take pleasure in hanging about with chains and necklaces, in showing off to his friends as his latest acquisition-his live doll, his pretty puppet that laughs and talks and dances and coquettes just as well as if she had a reasonable amount of brains beneath her chignon; a thing he calls by his own name and labels wife, but who is only his plaything and his toy when all is done. He gives her no confidence, makes her no companion; he would as soon think of telling his griefs to his favorite setter as of telling them to her, and Jacko in the stable yonder has as much share in his deeper thoughts as she. But she is his wife; and names are respectable. And what she is to her husband, so is her baby to her. Many a wo. man knows no more of the value of maternity than is to be found in the simple amusement which a vestigation the system of Descartes, and the baby affords. It is her doll - a thing for which to ' devise pretty frocks and hoods and cloaks, and horribly inconvenience the poor little soul in the wearing thereof; a thing to dandle and kiss and delight to make crow and kick, to look with admiration at its dimpled little feet, to wonder at the though they are full of brilliant fragments and aimless foolishness of its eternally clutching hands " purple patches" of incomparable beauty. The to talk nonsense to make laugh. But when it predominant trait is an intense longing for im- cries; when it is ill; when naughty; when a nuisance, then the toy, though not broken, will not be Scott and Moore contented themselves with cherished; though baby will not be ill-treatedthrowing the glamour of a poetical halo around sometimes however, it the doll mother is of a petu. their native lands. Their religious influence lant nature, the doll baby will get a slap or a shake by way of a philosphicat reminder of virtuous be,

But the poets of our own day are remarkable havior-yet it will be sent up-stairs to "nurse," to for the theological element pervading their be produced again only when it is in better con-Charles Lynford remained out of employment writings, It is absent, truly, from those of dition, and not troublesome or annoying. All this for some months, but in the spring, as he had an- Morris, because he totally ignores his own times, is very nice, no doubt; and one likes to look, as on and sings only of those in which religious belief a picture, at the pretty little mother with her pretty little baby-the Dora woman of sweet nature and

Browning, Arnold, and Swinburne, are all no kind of sense; two babies together of different Swinburne, full of stormy anger ; Browning, of it comes to the grave realities of life, then our doll contemptuous criticism. Tennyson is, in some is of no avail, and the wisdom of making mothers of the age ; for both he and it are seeking for the educated by children-is one that is open to same thing-a concordance between reason and serious question. Still, while men like live dolls in the place of women, the supply will be kept up; There are those who do not regard doubt as the and, while girls are not able to unite the sweetness doorway to faith ; who in the ark of the church, and playfulness of the child to the sense and wisdom of the woman, there will still be this wide di vision between dolls and dowdies, babies and grim females, "sillies" and strong-minded women, as it exists now.

....

MEN OF SOUL AND OF NO SOUL.

BY CELIA EURLEIGH.

Again, there are may thousands who arrive at THE most thrilling legends of my childhood faith only through doubt ; and to such, Tennyson were of men who had sold themselves to the dark savings. Indeed he is either the most sug- tion, long lite, or whatever else seemed most desirgestive or the most meaningless of writers. able, had bartered their souls, pledged themselves Those who have never sorrowed and never to all eternity to the devil. These stories had a evident, and sneer at all spiritual and mental by the hour together, trying to form some idea of questioning in my own mind what would be the fair price for a soul. When I read of persons who in sore distress have yielded to the tempter, and for the sake of present deliverance had bartered their eternity, my heart waxed hot against the devil as a cheat and a swindler, and I said within myself : " But I would never pay the forfeit, I tion of their own case. To such, In Memoriam is would resist him to the last. The devil is not

A riper experience has taught me that there are bosom of God. The very rapture of Shelley's them a profounder depth and a more intense ex- a good many kinds of souls ; that there are people with large souls and people with small souls, and not a few who, if the popular verdict be correct. have no souls at all. Certain it is that in view of the lives that many people live, in view of their indifference to the highest interests, their pettiness and sensualism and selfishness, the old adage about giving the devil his due recurs to us, and we are tempted to think that for the souls of some people a very small sum would be ample compensation. About the first business that a man has in this world is to get a soul worth having ; for-though in opposition to some of our modern philosophers -I do believe every human being has some sort of soul. I think it depends upon individual effort whether it shall ever amount to much, and that each man is to a great extent his own creator. Webster defines the soul as the rational immortal principle in man ; that which distinguishes him from the brute, an 1 constitutes him a person. But what if this principle is allowed to lie dormant, is never called into activity ? What if the man only eats and sleeps, and lives for himself, how much of a soul will he be likely to get? All the possibilities of the oak are folded in the scorn, but what if the acorn is never planted, never subject to the quickening influences of sun and shower and the nourishing earth ? What if it is laid away in some crevice of the rock, or labeled and put on the shelf of a cabinet ? Will it under these conditions become an oak? Will it strike its hundred roots deep down in the soil, will it rear aloft its massive trunk and fling abroad its banner of leaves in the June sunshine ? Will birds sing in its boughs, and the wayfarer rest in its grateful shade ?. I think not ; and yet, all these possibilities lie folded in the acorn waiting only for favoring conditions. The other day a Montreal tailor sent his bill As the acorn is to the oak so is the undeveloped to the deve loped soul. One is latent force, the tion, that when the Lord formed man out of the

ington re to nd se rehen ranch lass-s

lied 1

cises becial on is hers, e cou Rect n ha really ls for s bee s Lo fatio

Charles drew a dime from his waistcoat pocket.

His wife taking it from his hand dropped it into the box through a slit in the top. Charles laughed.

"So you have taken to hoarding, Carrie ? My little wife become a miser?"

"No, only a little prudent. But seriously, Charles, that is what I want you to do every night."

"What-drop a dime into this new fangled ar rangement of yours ?"

"Exactly."

" Very well : that will be easy enough. A dim a day is not a great sum. But may I know what you are going to do with this newly commenced hoard ?

"Lay it up for a rainy day," Caroline answer ed.

Charles laughed merrily.

"And what will a dime a day amount to?" h inquired.

"In a year it will amount-" commenced hi "O, never mind-spare me the calculation ! It gotten our savings bank, have you ?" wife, seriously-

sounds too much like business, and I get enough of that during the day."

" But you do not object to my plan ?"

"Not in the least. I have no doubt it is very commendable, but you know, Carrie I never was gifted with much prudence."

" I am aware of that," said his wife, smiling. This ended the conversation for the time.

The plan inaugurated by the young wife was it any longer." steadily carried out. She was not one of those (of whom there are so many) who enter upon a through.

Every morning she called upon her husband for a dime, which was forthwith added to the accumulation.

read the papers carefully and have been looking muse, though it intoxicates us with its beauty while we are under its spell, obtains no lasting out for something of this kind."

" I think we shall be able to do so. Both of us influence. We feel sadly when we come to our are well supplied with clothing, and shall not need senses, that " his world and his heaven are not Keble, author of the Chritian Year. Keble was any more for a year at least. That will cut off God's world and God's heaven." Keats dreaming a child of faith, with more than half his nature considerable expense ; then there are a great many his dream of the old Greek beauty, is no more in the unseen. Things visible were to him only little superfluities you are accustomed to buy- satisfactory. These two high priests of all that the shadows of things invisible. Unparalleled little things you are kind enough to bring home to me trequently which I can do very well without. humanity, could come no nearer to the solution cult to account for it. First, its broad catholicity Then we can live more plainly-have less pies of its vast problem than does Victor Hugo, of feeling commends it to all sects ; secondly, all and cakes, and I have no doubt it will be an imwhen, in his Legend of History, he finds repose provement so far as health is concerned." "What a calculator you are, Carrie ? said her law of gravitation.

husband, feeling considerable easier in his mind. Byron, full of wayward passion, alternately I really think, after all you have said, that it won't doubting and believing, as caprice or contradiebe so hard to live on half our usual income-for tion led him, has had no permanent general inthe present at least. But" and his countenance fluence over the thoughtful world. His power again changed, "suppose my work should entirely was sudden, violent, and brief, and is already s fail-I suppose you couldn't reduce our expenses

to nothing at all, could you ?" " That certainly surpasses my powers," said his

wife smiling, " but even in that case there is no ground for discouragement. You have not for-

"Why, no, I didn't think of that," said her husband. I suppose that would keep off starvation for a few weeks."

His wife smiled.

"And in those few weeks," she added, "business might revive."

"To be sure," added her husband. "Well guess it'll be all right-I'll not trouble myself about

The apprehensions to which Charles Lynford failed, and he found himself without work of any strength and savor in simple speech. He took

kind-thrown back upon his own resources.

nemory of the past. Such influence as he

ssesses is chiefly over, minds inexperienced, or in a state of transition of dissat isfaction. The first class are very apt to rise from his works affecting sneers and misanthropy ; the other find

in him a ready response to their own doubts and despair of anything good. He is the teacher of all who would drown sorrow in excess, or meet it with pretended disdain. But to those who know a better way-that of commanding inevitable calamity by meeting it, or of conquering it by enduring it-he is one of those teachers whom St Peter so forcibly describes as " wells without water clouds carried with a tempest," and their teach

ings as " great swelling words of vanity." Wordsworth, though much inferior to both had given expression proved to be only too well Shelley and Keats in poetical beauty, is infinitely new plan zealously, but soon tire of it. In the founded. In less than a month from the date of in advance of them as a religious teacher. Excelpresent case she was thoroughly satisfied of the the conversation just recorded, the limited supply lently great, he teaches the wealth of meaning wisdom of her purpose, and resolved to carry it of work which he had been able to secure entirely there is in things lying around our feet, what

to a magazine editor. He was startled a few poetry backfrom the artificial path it had been hours afterward by its being returned, with a other is active force. One is possibility, the other Although he had anticipated this, it seemed un- treading, and let it breathe its native air and note appended, saying, "Your manuscript is res- is power. We are told in the account of the creaexpected when it actually came upon him, and he speak its childhood's speech. All the sentiments peetfully declined.

Inferior to Tennyson as a poet, but ethically higher than all we have mentioned, is John is lovely in nature, and much that is grand in as the popularity of this book is, it is not diffithe poems are framed in exquisite natural scenes, for the storm-tossed world in its release from the which thus acquire, through their religious aspeet, a tender, mystical, sacramental aspect ;

thirdly, their intense humanity and Christian devotion has never been equalled. Some of the bymns have a reputation wide as Christendom , for instance, the well-known one containing the beloved stanza :

" Abide with me from morn till even For without thee I cannot live : Abide with me when night is nigh For without thee I dare not die.

Wordsworth, Shelley, and Keats will always have an intelligent class of admirers ; every generation furnishes its quota of readers for Byron. Moore, and Scott ; Browning, Arnold, and Swinburne will sing to their thousands and Tennyson to his tens of thousands; but Keble's Christian Year is the classic of the church, and " it will not lose its hold on the affections of Englishspeaking men as long as Christianity retains it." Poems of this stamp are not all earthly. They are echoes from our home-wandering strains of heavenly melody, caught up by earthly mediums : the Magnificat of the saints on searth responding to the voices of angels in heaven.

of sensualism where it will rot instead of growing. We all know that the best seed in the world will not insure a good harvest, unless there is also good soil, thorough culture and the heavy influences of sun and rain. Is it to be presumed that a man can get a soul at less cost than a bushel of corn ? That for the one he must plow and plant and hoe and be vigilent to reap down the weeds, while for the other he need take no thought ? If any one had any such notion it is a false notion, and will lead him into the greatest mistake of his life One can have in this world only what he pays for, and what is best always costs most.

I ask you, young man, young woman, what sort of soul are you bargaining for ? Are you slipping along from day to day, more intent upon having a good time than upon looking after the most sacred interests of your lives? Are you doing the things that you feellike doing, putting your pleasures first, and letting your duties take care of themselves ? Are you taking all the good things that come to you without a thought of making the world any return ? Do you think of yourselves first, last, and always ? Are you drifting with the current instead of striking out boldly for independence and an individual life? Are you doing your thinking by proxy, getting an outfit of secondhand opinions, and do you fancy that the world owes you a living ? Then let me tell you that your soul will be shriveled and poor and thin. It will have no humanity in it. You will be neither God's workers nor the world's helpers. Faces will not brighten at your coming, nor blessings follow you when going. You will not have given much for your soul nor will it be worth much. You will get little satisfaction out of it, the world will be no better for it, and the devil (if there be any devil) will not offer much for it, knowing that after a lazy fashion of its own it will drift to him by an rresistable attraction

WOMAN'S LOVE.

A sentinel angel, sitting high in glory, Heard this shrill wail ring out in purgatory: "Have mercy, mighty angel, hear my story.

"I loved, and, blind with passionate love, I fell; Love brought me down to death, and death to hell. For God is just, and death for sin is well.

"I do not rage against his high decree, Nor for myself do ask that grace shall be, But for my love on earth who mourns for me.

"Great Spirit, let me see my love again, And comfort him one hour, and I were fain To pay a thousand years of fire and pain."

Then said the pitying angel, "Nay repent That wild vow. Look! the dial finger's bent Down on the last hour of thy punishment."

But still she wailed: "I pray thee let me go; I cannot rise to peace and leave him so ! Oh, let me soothe him in his bitter woe!" The brazen gates ground sullenly ajar,

And upward, joyous, like a rising star She rose and vanished in the ether far.

But soon adown the dying sunset sailing, And like a wounded bird her pinions trailing, She fluttered back with broken-hearted wailing.

dust of the ground he breathed into his nostrils the philanthrapic persons of the day, proposes to work that when a new dress is needed, it is natural an opportunity to lure you into a purchase breath of life, and man became a living soul. The actively in founding the proposed schools. Purbreath of life is still the indispensable condition of suant to this end, a meeting was held in the Albert the living soul. We are not to infer because we are in the human form that God is quite done with us, that we are completed men and women, and may go about our business, living lives not differ-ing greatly from that of the brutes enting and the brute enting and the brute entities enti may go about our business, living lives not differ- change that is taking place in England as regards. ing greatly from that of the brutes, eating and the proper scope of female education and pursuits. drinking, gratifying our appetites, and pleasing He said he saw no reason why women should ourselves. If we would become living souls we not be instructed in a knowledge of law, especi must provide the rational principle, which is the ally that which affected domestic affairs, and said dogmatic belief, nor left to wither and dry up on other things that would have gladdened the souls the flinty soil of selfishnes, nor burried in the mud of the most " progressive thinkers in our own community. A suggestion, subsequently made by the Bishop of Manchester, is calculated to be more widely acceptable, and the great practical moment of the point it touches, perhaps more especially in England than in the United States at this time, should attract to it serious consideration.

This suggestion relates to the bearing of female education on the cause of temperance. "A better education of wives and daughters," observed the Bishop, "would keep the men from public houses." There is no doubt whatever of the truth of this, cr of its applicability to the upper as well as the middle and lower classes of society. The fact that

women are so often not the intellectual equals, or at all events not the equals in acquired knowledge of their husbands and brothers, unquestionably has its share in sending those husbands or brothers to their clubs, or saloons, or public-houses, according to their taste or degree. If women were more generally prepared than they are to discuss, with knowledge and logical ability, topics of current interest, their society would certainly be more in request by their male relatives. But, apart from the one theme that brings men and women together anyhow, we all know how comparatively rare such consequent attractions are. A good deal of the latent discontent which is felt, and the open discontent which is expressed, among women regard- the fabulously low price, at which he offers ing their condition, arises, unsuspected by them. his wares. selves, from causes which they alone are responsible for.

Whether female sufferage is to come or not, all intelligent people must rejoice in what tends to make the average female fit for it. It must be so; but, if we mistake make the average female fit for it. If women are to have the vote, it would be satisfactory to know to have the vote, it would be satisfactory to know that the aggregate standard of the franchise in if well satisfied with their part of the transaction, that the aggregate standard of the franchise in point of culture, as well as in that of intelligence, was raised by it. If women are not to have the their delight, in having fought for and obtained vote it would be satisfactory to know that an in-creasing number among them would be capable of articles purchased which were first offered for articles purchased which were first offered for their exclusion. But, waiving debate on the po-litical aspect of the subject. the social facts warrant congratulation on a movement, the uses of which are by no means limited to a single country, but are tolerably certain to extend, by example and ping, and making "great bargains," in foreign emulation, throughout the civilized world.

HOW TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY.

BY MRS H. W. BEECHER.

informed and highly cultivated ladies, tentedly, seek to amuse themselves and kill time think absolutely necessary both for happiness and respectability, which to us has little interest, and alm

PUREGOLD

and very proper that one should desire as good through any such pretentions. an article as can be afforded, and wish to devote as becomingly as you can; and the dress com-pleted, use it and enjoy it, being contented even if you find, afterward, that some one has put a little more trimming on her dresss, or spent more money on it than you have on yours. This we judge, is the right and most sensible way.

But many view the matter of dress in a very different light. Not what best suits your com-plexion, or is best adapted to your figure, and the most suitable for your position in life; but that which is the most fashionable, that which will

make the greatest display, attract the largest amount of attention and remark—is the govern-ing rule. Is not this very strange? But great is the mystery of Fashion ! We are too far behind

the times to understand it. But there is yet another mystery which we cannot comprehend. The excitement, the absorbing interest that is found in "shopping," especially in a foreign country, is a matter of great and increasing surprise. Ladies leave their homes with trunks almost bursting with the richest apparel which our New York stores can

When they land on a shore where every furnish. thing in nature is new and strange, and more of interest to be seen than they have time, with the MAMMOTH COLORED FASHION PLATES. utmost diligence, to accomplish, one would imagine shopping would be the last thing to be thought of. It is thelast; lut unfortunately, the first also; for though not even shopping can tempt many ladies from their beds to witness the gorgeous sunrise of a tropical clime, yet as soon as the late breakfast is dispatched-what next ? Why, shopping of course. And for what ? To " price" goods. The great desire of their hearts is to endeavor, by a little smattering of French, German, or Spanish, to "beat down" the mer

chant's price; while he, with still more unintelligible English, assures them, with the most lavish politeness, that to oblige the illustrious American ladies, he is ready to impoverish himself, by

But our ladies have been warned never to accept the first piece named. They are told that a little coyness, combined with Yankee "cuteness,"

countries, is not always tempered wifh wsdom and perhaps even at home it is not any more judiciously executed. There is a marvellous infatuation about it, in all places, for some people which to us is very surprising. It can only be accounted for by the supposition that addes of wealth and leisure, finding time hang heavy on their hands, and many hours which no books or THERE is so much that good, sensible, well. home attractions can enable them to pass contill the hour for the next opera, or ball, by making useless purchases, of which they will the almost before these have been exhibited and Of Literature. Art and Fachion

respectability, which to us has little interest, and for which we can find no satisfactory reason, that weare inclined to think our youthful training must have been sadly neglected, or that some essential element is lacking in our character. We judgment, in some instances, we willingly bor, rouse up the instant certain topics are mentioned and listen with the greatest cagerness, every feature expressive of interest inductors, while was stupidly, we suppose, feel no congenial enthins arsm. Ought we not to be ashamed of our obtusstled, begin your researches, leisurely no need of buying in haste, and repenting at leisure. If the A Series of Social Life Stories. By T. S. Arthur purchase to be made is of any great importance, never decide at the first sight. Take a pattern of the And what are the topics that have such fascin-ations? Just allude to some new fashion, and ob-time in the examination. When you return to serve the effect. Must there not be some magic your hotel, compare the sample with something in it ? How quickly Mrs.—forgets the book she had been so intently reading, and with digni-fied earnest.ess approaches the circle where it is similar which you have brought from home, and storcs, especially when partially tongue-tied your-self by inability to speak the language. By this point lace worn by Mrs. W., or Madame's wonderful diamonds,—the manner in which one mode of procedure you will have a better oppor-tunity to complete your purchase the next time you enter the store, having clearly arranged Notwithstanding the term "fixed price," often seen in large letters in many stores, it is true that the merchant does often make many changes in the sum demanded, perhaps compelled to do so by the determination on the part of his customers to " beat him down," never satisfied until that consummation so devoutly wished for has been achieved. But, although fully aware that it is not safe often to accept the first price named, yet we must say we do not like this higgling and chaffering in making a bargain. It greatly lowers our self-respect, and we will never stoop to it. To say, in a quiet, lady-like manner, "The price is higher than I am prepared to give," is usually quite sufficient. Most shop-keepers are quick to understand the characters of their customers, and very rapidly perceive it if you have really decided not to pay the price, and fally know your own mind. If they have the least intention of reducing the price, they will, without any more words on your part, give you their lowest terms, which you can accept or look farther ; anything rather than stoop to expostalations or persuasions with a stranger. If satis fied the article is desirable, and a fair price, Why ment, then draw nigh the common centre of at- with you ? He must be destitute of common men of all Classes," and this body, many mem. s of which are among the most learned and we desire to have solvel. We can understand "sense to do so, and if any such pretense is made -"take care; he is fooling you. Do not expose your own weakness and credulity by giving him

Much more could be said which might possibly

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She sobbed: "I found him by the summer sea Reclined, his head upon a maiden's knee: She curled his hair and kissed him. Woe is me

She wept: "Now let my punishment begin I have been fond and foolish. Let me in To expiate my sorrow and my sin,

The angel answered; "Nay sad soul, go higher; To be deceived in your true heart's desire Was bitterer than a thousand years of fire."

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

(From the N. Y. Times, June 30.) TTENTION continues to be paid in Eng-A TTENTION continues to be paid in Eng-land to the improvement of facilities for male education. A fresh movement has now been made under the auspices of the Princess Louise. This consists in the establishment of a limited liability company, under the title of the Girls' Public Day School, (Limited." A large school is to be established, to begin with, in a central position near Brompton and South Kenington, with very low prices for tuition. There re to be three departments-preparatory, junior, nd senior. The curriculum is to be very comrehensive, and will include, besides the usual hear. ranches, " social and domestic economy," logic, lass-singing and harmony, "physiology as aplied to health," book-keeping, and calisthenic excises. The training deteachers is to be made a cises. The training deteachers is to be made a pecial feature of the school, and this first institu-on is intended to be the parent and example of hers, to be established at suitable points all over e country.

Recent reports of the Schools Inquiry Comisn have shown the want that exists in England really good schools that can be attended by s for a moderate cost, and the new movement been undertaken in consequence. The Prins Louise is President of the society called the lational Union for Improving the education of traction.

there must be something desirable-some hidden power which we have failed to discover.

in it ? How quickly Mrs .---- forgets the book

Then the last great ball is talked over. The lady's hair was dressed, is fully described-the in your own mind just what you "intend to buy, amount of powder used by another-" Oh ! did and the price you are willing to pay. you notice how Miss C.'s hair, face, neck, and arms were covered with powder-or are you really sure she was not enameled ?" " Ah ! The train to that elegant blue dress !

Wasn't it too looved y for anything ?" "Y-e-s. But I don't quite believe that was real point lace on it, and I dare say she borrowed that diamond necklace. I am sure I wouldn't do such a mein thing, just to make a show !" " Oh ! They are her own. She is very rich I

"Ah ! Indeed ! I wasn't aware of that. She generally makes so little display that I never imagined she was wealthy. She is a most excel-lent girl. J always held her in great respect !" time. The talk begins in a subdued tone ; but as the subject becomes more absorbing, the words are uttered with less caution. Then, first one lady seated apart from the group half closes her book to listen, then lays it down altogether. In another part of the room a few are discussing the merits of some book, just from the why wish to discuss the matter farther ? able circle reaches them, they stop, listen a mo- a loss to himself, just for the honor of dealing

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

value of his calling should place him. Again, there is another class of the Canadian Farmer, very fortunately growing less, who are instrumental in driving the young men and maidens to the cities and towns. These are they who perchance through a career of many years, have worked themselves up from poverty to wealth, and who know well the value of economy but even when success has crowned their efforts, and they can well afford to be liberal, restrict the number of their laborers, make them toil from 12 to 14 hours per day, work themselves a couple of hours extra, and destroy the vigor of life in their families, and cultivate neither mind nor soul in their endeavor to acquire wealth. Intelligent and scientific farming is by them a matter to be 'sneered at, because it signifies an outlay for labor and manures and a futile attempt is made to cultivate land at the want of a thorough knowledge of agriculture, is already producing evil results. Let there be a general system of agricultural education among our farmers, and the calling will be raised in importance the young will be influenced to stay at home, garnering in from a fruitful soil all the employment which this life can give, and metropolitan

in the country.

Lublic Opinion.

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

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

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

PURE GOLD

nity of the country.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

HE most religious and earnest of the Catho lic clergy of Europe lament the fact that the Sunday of their Church and their several countries is a day of amusement. They see, and they publicly acknowledge; that without the English and American Sabbath, they work for the spiritual benefit of their people at a sad disadvantage. It is this European Sabbath, or Sunday, which we are told is to come to America at last through her foreign population. We hope not. We would like to ask those who would rejoice in its advent, how much it has done for the countries where it exists. Go to Italy, France, Spain, Ireland-to any part of Germany, Catholic or Infidel, and find if possible any people so temperate, pure, chaste, truthful and benevolent as the Sabbath-keeping communities of America. It cannot be done. The theatre. the horse-race, the ball, the cricket-ground, the lager-beer saloon having nothing in them that can take the place of the institutions of religion. They are established and practiced in the interests of the animal, and not at all in the interest of the moral and intellectual side of humanity. They can neither build up nor purify. They minister only to thoughtlessness and brutality. So much, then seems obvious: 1st. That we cannot do without Sunday as a day of physical and mental rest; 2nd. That either as a consequence or a concomitant, moral and spiritual improvement goes always with the observance of Sunday as a reabout the ratio of a man for a hundred acres. No ligious day; and 3rd. That Sunday, as a day of wonder that in some portions of this fair country, amusement simply, is profitless to the better and nobler side of human nature and human life.

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

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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

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

of Canada. They will not be satisfied with captious objections to petty details which may be raised in the discussion of all great measures. right way to the haven and rest above,-cares not In our condition to stand still is to be left hopelessiv behind. We have a magnificent future before us, but not unless we show ourselves capable of understanding and fulfilling the duties which the creation of that great future demands.

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

Gamping Antherite .

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

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

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

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

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

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YOUNG MEN AND CITIES.

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

(From the Ottawa Canadian Times)

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

Correspondence.

SHIRE.

(Continued.)

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

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

interested in a stone coffin, which had contained the emains of a gallant crusader: on its lid is carved large cross, and sword, How pleasant it is to read of that chivalrous age. Perhaps he was one who went with Peter the Hermit, fired with a holy enthusiasm and fanatic zeal, to unsheath his sword and fight under the walls of the holy Jerusalem. But there are hundreds of similar remains, round which cluster many hallowed associations of stirring times passed away, but I have not time to speak of them. In Yorkshire, occurred events familiar to every schoolboy. At Pontefract still stands the remains of the castle in which Richard II. was imprisoned and put to death. Marston Moor, I visited with much pleas-ure: here was fought a decisive battle between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, in 1644. How the mind loves to linger round such a spot ; and how the history of that romantic era flashes on your memory, as you stand on the ground where the brave Oliver Cromwell drew his sword in the defense of the rights of his countrymen. How delightful the thought, that before you, in reality, is the field which witnessed a struggle between prerogative and freedom. Then there is the ancient city of York, founded by the Romans, with its far famed Minster; a massive pile of architectural splendour, honored for its antiquity, and whose walls and roof have echoed the prayers of Divine worship for ages. But I must not enlarge.

No tourist should miss a trip to the cast coast of Yorkshire. In the first place I must mention Hull, which gave birth to Wilberforce, the champion of negro emancipation. I was in the room in which he was born, and the same in which King Charles took W. Ps. present be appointed a committee to rerefuge after one of his defeats. A very high column is erected to his memory : of which the world acknowledges him to be worthy.

A short sail across the river Humber brings me in to Lincolnshire, and I am at the quaint old market town of Brigg, situated in one of the finest agricultural districts in England. The amount of wealth invested in agriculture is something fabulous. I sat down to dinner with eighty agriculturists, forty of whom represented the enormous amount of fifty millions of rectly cr indirectly for the sale of liquors prohibitdollars ; this will give you an idea of the importance of ed by our pledge violates the pledge,-was referfarming in England. As you fly through the country red to Committee on Constitutions. on the iron rails it looks like an immense garden, every inch of ground seems to be under cultivation. Really there is something charming about English country life especially at this season of the year. The spring has tripped up the winter. Hill and dale, the feathered songsters are warbling their sweet notes sions, was laid on the table. of joy. No wonder that country life had such charms for poets, who have revelled in its delights, and apostrophized it in sublime expressions and utterances of their souls. Then there is the country churchyard with its sorrowful memorics, where high and low, rich and poor find a common level. (Continued in our next.)

THE SABBATH RELIGIOUS TEMPER-ANCE MEETINGS.

To the Editor of " Pure Gold."

DEAR SIR .- The inability of your correspondent, " A Son of Temperance," to understand the argument in favour of holding religious temperance meetings on the Sabbath is most surprising, when we consider, that in his mode of reclaiming the drunkard, religion is carefully excluded.

With the class of mind which sees no difference between the crime of the "Sabbath breaker," and an attempt to-reason-with the drunkard, but calmly asks, "if the same condemnation is to pass on both?". we confess to a-difficulty-in knowing just how to deal, and will therefore leave that question unanswered.

Where "A Son of Temperance," learned that the Sabbath breaker (Numb. XV., 32-36) was an-oldman, and gathered only a-few-sticks, we know not ; possibly he has some private sources of information. The "Scripture shows" that the sentence of death came direct from the Law; and this God is our God : " The same, yesterday, to day, and forever." God's Moral Law is not repealed. Christ said, " Think not that I am come to destroy the Law or the prophets : I am not come to destroy, but to grand division of our order to grant charters on fulfil (Matt. V., 17); and then follows his exposition of equal terms for subordin te divisions in their refulfil (Matt. V., 17); and then follows his exposition of the Moral Law, reaching to the very thoughts and in-the Moral Law, reaching to the very thoughts and in-it shall be the duty of the executive officers of the tents of the heart.

Wherefore it is well to do good on the Sabbath day," proper information of such refusal, and on appli-(Matt. XII., 12). These are glorious truths ; but it is said applicants and organize them into subordinate well, in quoting such passages, to remember Philip's well, in quoting such passages, to remember Philip's question to the ennuch (Acts VIII, 30): "Understand-Resolved, That all previous action of the National est thou what thou readest ?" for some have perverted Division inconsistent herewith be and the same is these scriptures into a warrant for desecrating the hereby repealed. Sabbath in a great many ways. The highest aim of "A Son of Temperance," judg. ing by his letter, is to restore the drunkard to his manhood. We confess to nobler aspirations. Paul, ad- ous act. dressing the Church at Corinth (1st Cor. V., 11.) speaking of drunkards and such like, says, "And such were some of you; but ye are washed; but ye are sanctified ; but ye are justified in the name of the al Division for the last six years. He advocated Lord Jesus, and by the spirit of our god." "A Son of Temperance," addressing a like company, might be supposed to say, "And such were some of you; but ye are good husbands; but ye are good fathers; but ye are good citizens, in the name of humanity, and by the teachings of morality." Afts convert might, and must, be a man. Paul's convert was more : he was a must, be a *man.* radis contert was more the was a child, " an heir of God,—a joint heir with Christ," (Rom. VIII.; 16-17.) We have no fault to find with "A Son of Temperance" following Christ's command, and doing all the sets, followed in advocating the resolution asread. peed he can according to his own convictions. Wh should he be displeased at us if we profer a more "excellent way ?" In conclusion, if "A Son of Temperance" desires any more correspondence on this topic, we trust that he will be man enough to write over his own signature, and not appear as if he were the representative of a the resolution. body of men for whom we entertain the highest res-pect. We will not, after this, reply to any anonymous showing why the resolution should be passed, or correspondent, no matter what soubriquet they may one to that effect. Mr. E. Carswell, of Ontario, Canada, said he was from a jurisdiction where assume.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

S stated in our last issue, the National Divi-A sion of the Sons of Temperance commenced its twenty-eighth annual session at Chicago, Ill., on the 19th June; but as our space was fully ocupied by the doings of the semi-annual session of the Grand Division of Ontario, at Uxbridge, we were unable to find room until now for a short re port of the proceedings of this august body. The following we hope will be found interesting :---

NATIONAL DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICA. The meeting was called to order at noon, on the 19th ult., and Canada was found to be repre-

sented by Ontario .- Edward Rowland, Edward Carswell, Rev. J. J. Briggs.

Quebec .-- John S. Hall.

New Brunswick .- O. D. Wedmore, M. W. Treas.

P. E. Island.-H. D: Wadman. Thirty-eight Representatives were initiated-

wo being colored men. The M. W. P. and M. W. Scribe presented their reports, which were reterred in the usual

manner. Thursday, June 20. N. D. resumed business

at 9 a. m. A motion prevailed to the effect that the P. M. port on the question of colored membership.

The Committee on Propagation Fund presented report in which they recommended the reduction of prices of supplies to Subordinate Divisions (by N. D.) and also the per capita tax. After a discussion of about an hour and a half, the recomdation was rejected.

A resolution to the effect that he who votes di-

A number of reports on various subjects were adopted.

At the afternoon session, a resolution providing that one-half of the propagation fund due to copse and glen, is radient with vernal beauty, and the N. D. be retained by the different Grand Divi-

A Committee was appointed to devise means of aising a propagation fund.

Various places were put in nomination at which to hold the Session of 1873-including Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Toronto, Ont.

Several reports were adopted. A resolution in reference to the duties of mem-

bers of the Order in connection with political action was referred to a special Committee. The Committee on granting of charters to col-

ored persons, reported in favor of the same with the proviso that a separate pass-word be given to them from the one in use by the white Divisions. The colored representative from Maryland, Rev. Mr. Brice, here took the occasion to explain what the colored members wanted, to the effect that they did not want to organize with white memb but that they wanted to organize separate Divi-sions for themselves, but that they wanted the

same password. His speech was a most masterly effort, and was received with loud applause. The Most Worthy Patriarch, S. B. Ranson, also made a speech sustaining the sentiments of the

Rev. Mr. Brice. The question was left until next day Friday, June 21.-Business was resumed at a.m. The special order made on yesterday to consid-er the place of meeting of the next annual session,

was postponed, in order to allow the session to be devoted to the discussion of vexed colored membership question. Bro. M. H. Poyson, of Illi jois, offered the fol

lowing : Resolved, That in case of the refusal of any

"The Sabbath was made for man," (Mark, 11., 27). National Division of the Sons of Temperance on lands PURE GOLDI

one could become a member of the order unless he was over 21 years of age and of the white race. He furthermore stated that the action had received four negative votes

Mr. L. B. Silver, G. W. P. of Ohio, spoke next asking the southern members to sacrifice a little principle and allow the question to be settled.

Rev. W. T. Lindsey, P. G. W. A. of Virginia, said he believed that nothing short of the bayonet would make the people of Virginia submit to the

the adoption of the principles of the resolution. At this point the M. W. P. of North America, S. B. Ransom, read a letter from a brother at Hartford, Conn., E. W. Nichols. He also stated that

the hour for adjournment had come. Saturday, June 22.—The discussion on the colored question was resumed. After some remarks-Mr. Stiness moved the previous question, which was not carried.

The discussion continued. McCabe, of Virginia, and Bradford of Kentucky, spoke on the subject, after which the report of the committee on the colored question was read.

It was as follows: The special Committee to whom was referred so nuch of the report of the M. W. P. and the M. W. 5. as relates to colored membership and resolutions submitted by several representatives on the same subject, have considered the matter, and respectfully report that this question is probabl, not as well understo d as it should be, nor is here now an opportunity for this Committee to fully explain the osition of this most perplexing subject in all of its bearings. It must cuffice to say that, in this great organization, embracing the most of a national continent under its jurisdiction, if we desire to commend this superior instrumentality to the favor of all classes and conditions of the people, as indicated in the ritual, it will be necessary for us to adopt a policy that shall do no violence, even to the pre

udices of the various classes we seek to benefit It is therefore proposed to repeal the preamble and resolution on this subject, adopted at Boston last year, known as the Jackson resolution, and stand on the Montreal or Hastings resolution as the settled policy of the National Division, on the subect as follows:

Resolved, That the decision of all questions inolved in the connection of colored persons with his order be left with the grand divisions, respectvely, in their several jurisdictions, subject to the control of the National Division at its annual sesion, and that grand divisions are hereby request d and enjoined to adept the most practical and effective plan for the promotion of our principles among such of this class among our people as are

ound within the sphere of their operations. Your Committee respectfully submit that the organization of subordinate divisions of colored members, under the auspices of existing grand divisions, will work well and satisfactorily in all portions of the country and when a sufficient number is thus organized we have a precedent for organizing them separately into grand divisions under jurisdiction of this body. It is therefore confident-ly believed that a better spirit and brotherly interchange of fraternal greeting will characterize both races in their effort to promote the great cause of temperance each patriotically striving in its own sphere to outstrip the others in extending the benefits of this great reform to the utmost extent of the field occupied by them respectively. There-

Resolved, That the preamble and resolution adopted at Boston, as follows :

Whereas, in the Order of the Sons of Tem perance under the jurisdiction of this National Di ision, we know no distinction on account of race color or former condition, but all are alike equal before the law; therefore, "Resolved, that in our future action we do not

deem it expedient to organize separate bodies in the same Territory on account of any of the above named distinctions" be, and the same are hereby repealed.

> B. D. TOWNSEND, South Carolina. J. J. BRADFORD, Kentucky. J. N. STEARNS, New York. R. M. Foust, Pennsylvania.

Committee The report was adopted. A resolution was passed giving the G. D. of Cali-358

fornia jurisdiction over Washington territory, Nevada, Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and the Sandwich Is-A report from the Committee on Obituaries was

1. O. G. T. PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

At this season of the year, we are particularly reminded that something should be done to give our order a more solid hold upon the minds of the pub this

And what better way can we have of doing lic. than by getting up a grand, united, Temperance Demso-called social equality question. He spoke in favor of modifying the resolution. W. O. Clark, of California, spoke in favor of the adaptive provided in the spoke in favor of the spoke in the spoke in the spoke in favor of the spoke in the spoke in favor of the spoke in the sp gress our beloved Order has made in Great Britain and Ireland. A few years ago, there was not such a and Ireland. A few years ago, there was not such a thing known as Good Templarism, in the mother country. Now, their Lodges are numbered by thous-ands, and their membership by tens of thousands. In fact, if the same success attend their efforts in the future as has in the past, Canada and the United

States will be left entirely in the shade. Bretheren, will we content ourselves with sitting in our Lodges night after night when such a glorious

work lies before us? If we want to accomplish the object we have in view, a spirit. of earnestness must characterize our efforts. Are we not too apt to content ourselves with forms and ceremonies, or fold our arms in idleaess and indifference, when we ought to go forth manfully to meet the foe? Let it not be un derstood that we cherish a spirit of varience with our beautiful ritual. On the contrary, we glory in the principles therein enjoined, and think it is well calculated to accomplish the object we have in view But, if we rest here we fall from our duty. We should not be afraid to let our opponents see that we are not the weak, helpless, thing which they believe us to be ; but a strong army of men and women, determined to RESCUE TEMPLE meets every Thursday even do all in our power to annihilate the cursed Liquor Traffic.

We do not think it necessary to advance any more easons why we should thus turn out, but submit what we have advanced for the consideration of the Order generally ; and hope, before the Summer season closes, o see a step taken in this direction. Bretheren, let us go forth more determined than ever to spend and be spent in this good work : taking as our motto the emblems of our Order,-Faith, Hope, and Charity. Faith-that living principle which will safely guide us through the storms of life, and land us safely in the harbour at last.

Hope,-as the anchor of the soul, both sure and teadfast

And Charity,-that higher and grander principle of the three, by which we shall be stimulated, not merely to seek the bodies, but the souls of men. W. R. M.

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YONGE STREET. 358

Temperance Directory.

nnouncements in this column are charged Ten cents each insertion, or Four Dollars a year. Cash, in all cases, must accompany the order.

TORONTO DISTRICT DEGREE TEMPLE meets monthly. The next meeting will be held March a8th, in the hall of St John's Temple, on Sayer street, a 8 o'clock, sharp. Bro M Nasmith, Degree Templar; Bro Dinnis. Degree Secretary. ENTERPRISE TEMPLF. No. 113, I.O.G.T.

Meets every Monday night at 2:05. Bro. W. J. Read W.C.T.; Bro. J. T. Moorhouse, W. S.c.; Bro. Stark, T.D

A COLD WATER TEMPLE meets in the above place on the same evening at 6:30. Superintendent, W. R. Morrison; assisted by Sister Baker and Bro. W. Metherill. Mar Children under 14 years are eligible for

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, No. 600, meets in Good Templars' Hall every Tuesday evening. at 8 o'clock, sharp. Thos Nixon W. C.T.; Bro. Morton, W S.; Luke Sharpe, T.D. ORONTO STAR TEMPLE meets every Friday

evening, in the Good Templars' Hall, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets. W C T, H. B. Montreville; W S, E. M White; T D, C. Woodall.

White; T.D. C. Woodall. ir Parties wishing to join this Lodge are required to pay EB e initiatory fee at the time of proposition.

NASMITH TEMPLE meets every Wednesday evening, in the Good Templars' Hall, W C T, Bro Bur-gess; T D, Bro Marshall. MAPLE LEAF TEMPLE meets every Tuesday

evening, corner of Adelaide and Francis streets. W.C.T Bro G C Patterson; Sec, Bro Follet; T D, Bro H Fairclot

ing, in the Good Templars' Hall. W C T, Bro Ross W S, Bro Hammond: T D, Bro W | Taylor. CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN DIVISION OF THE

Sons of Temperance meets every Tuesday evening, at o'clock, in the basement of the Temperance Hall, Teg-perance street. Bro. G. M. Ross, 88 King street, and Bro. Jas, Thompson, 358 Yonge street, will be happy to give any information with regard to this Divison.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

2							
	GOIN	G EAS	T		TO TO MO!	NTREAL.	
1		1.00			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
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1	Whitby -				2.50	7.15	7.00
	Oshawa -				3.10	7.25	7.23
	Bowmanville		. *	9.20	3.55	7.50	7.55
£	Port Hope			10.05.	5-35	8.45	8.50
	Cobourg { A	rrive		10.20	6.05	9.00	9.10
y	Cobourg { L	cave		10-30	**	9.15	
	Belleville (An	rive)		12.250	.m. 9.40	11.10	1.4
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	Brockville -			4-55	9.25	3-40	5
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	Cobourg -			1.25	8.25	6.25	8.25
	Port Hope	-		1.55		6.47	8.47
	Bowmanville			3.55	9.40	7.50	9.40
	Oshawa -			4.50	10.05	8.20	10.05
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	Towns	a.m.			p.m.	a.m.	p.m
	Toronto -	7.30		12.05	3-45	11.45	5.20
	Guelph -	9.50		2.00	6.00	1.55	8.30
t l	Stratford -	12.00			7 42	3-45	**
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111						a. m.	

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D. THOMPSON,

Yours,

Mrs. A. F. Hall of Wellsville, N. Y., received ten years ago a Wheeler and Wilson. Machine as E. E. Sell, of South Carolina, said the a bridal present, the most valuable of her gifts, not a bridat present, the most valuable of her gives, not excepting a check for \$500; it has done all the sewing of her own, her father's and her sister's families, without one cont of repairs and but two needles broken. The most settle the question fairly, and if it was not settled the southern jurisdictions would not be re-presented in the future. He further referred to the action of the national session of Odd Fellows in changing their constitution to the effect that no-

A very bitter discussion took place, in which Thos. Myers, of Maryland, most bitterly denounced the proceeding 1s an infamous and a most outrage-

pathway would be clear for the body to proceed to sett'e the question. He was also in favor of having the Hastings resolution in force for the At the time the utmost confusion prevailed, a

dozen members leaping to their feet at once, and speakers were frequently interrupted by other members calling them to order and requesting them not to indulge in personalities. After order was restored Bro. A. C. Van Epps,

of New York, took the floor and spoke in favor of

slavery was not known, and that he would be in JAMES THOMSON. favor of the resolution or one similar in its object. The result of the Jackson resolution was the driving out of the white brethern in the south, and not

E. E. Sell, of South Carolina, said that this body must settle the question fairly, and if it was not

New York City was selected as the place for olding the next session of the National Division, and the third Wednesday in June 1873 agreed upon as the time.

C. C. Stevenson having just arrived from Nevada, spoke of the condition of the Order in that section, and concluded by presenting the N. D. with a bar of silver bullion for the purpose of having a gavel made from it. A rising vote of thanks was given to Bro. Stevenson. The election of Officers for the ensuing term

took place with following result. M. W. P.-O. D. Wetmore, New Branswick.

M. W. A.-H. S. Bell, Louisiana.

M. W. Scribe-S. W. Hodges, Massachusets. M. W. Tres.-W. A. Duff, Pennsylvania.

M. W. C.-Rev. A. N. Benedict, Connecticut.

M. W. Con.-W. O. Clark, California. M. W. Sent- ---- Brice, Maryland,

Ladies were nominated to Office in almost ev

ery instance. There were some keen contests and ballotting was lively.

A resolution in reference to paying a lecturer to take the field in the cause of Temperance prevail-

The adoption of several reports concluded the business.

Thus closed the most stormy session of the Na tional Division ever held, the main trouble being the colored race and the female sex. The color ed men were triumphant, while the females were defeated.

HON NEAL DOW.

We understand that the Hon. Neal Dow, father of the celebrated Maine Prohibitory Liquor Law, has signified his willingness to spend a few weeks in Canada during the autumn, lecturing in behalf of the Temperance movement, if his services are desired. He made a tour of the province last year, and was heard with much interest and profit in the localities visited. . Few men are abler advo-



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ction, .. \$0.05 - 6.25 2.05 m - 6.25 2.20 - 7.45 3.40 - 8.45

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9.00 9.40

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Miscellancous.

OUR FIRST BOOTS.

BY T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

WE have seen many days of joy, but we remember no such exhilarations as that felt by us on the day when we mounted our first pair of boots. To appreciate such an era in life, we must needs have been brought up in the country. Boys in town come to this crisis before they can appreciate the height and depth of such an acquisition. The boot period is the dividing line between babyhood and boyhood. Before the What am I glad will stay, when I have passed boots, one is trampled upon by comrades, and apology from the fact that we were born at all. Robust school-fellows strike us across the cheek and when we turn toward them, they cry, " Who are you looking at ?" or what is worse than any possible insult, we have somebody chuck us under the chin, and call us " Bub." Before the crisis of boots, the country boy carries no handkerchief. This keeps him in a state of constant humiliation Whatever crisis may come in the boy's historyno handkerchief. This is the very unpopular period of shuffles.

But at last the age of boots dawns upon a boy. Henceforth, instead of always having to get out of the way, he will make others get out of his way. He will sometimes get the Scripture lesson confused, and when smitten on the right And I am glad that Night will always come, cheek, will turn and give it to his opponent on the left cheek also. Indeed, we do not think Putting all light away from her deep dome, there is any regulation, human or divine, demanding that a boy submit to the school-bully. I think we should teach our boy to avoid all quarrel and strife ; but nevertheless, to take care And I am glad that neither golden sky, of himself. We remember with deep satisfaction how that, after Jim Jackson had knocked our hat Nor ocean's wistful blue shall satisfy, in the mud, and spit in our face, and torn our new coat, we felt called upon to vindicate the majesty of our new boots. That, however, was before we had any idea of ever becoming a minister. But when the time spoken of in a boy's life comes, look out how you call him "Bub." He But endlessly that inner haunting dream parts his hair on the side, has the end of his white handkerchief sticking out at the top of his side-pocket as if it were accidentally arranged Hopelessly shadowed in each sunset's gleam. EO, has a dignified and manly mode of expector- And though warm mouths will kiss and hands will cling ation, and walks down the road with long strides, as much as to say : " Clear the track for my I do rejoice that the next hour will bring boots !"

We have seen imposing men, but none have so thoroughly impressed us as the shoemaker, who, with waxy hand delivered into our possession our first pedal adornments. As he put the awl through the leather, and then inserted the two Tothem that stay ; but they who love me best bristles into the hole, and drew them through it, and then bending over the lapstone, grasping the thread with hard grip, that brought them up with a jerk that made the shop shake, we said to ourself : "Here is the gracefulness for you and power !"

It was Sabbath-day when we broke them in. For some reason, boots are not what they used for a background.

PURE GOLD

of "smashes" make war upon every function of the body. The brains, the heart, the lungs, the liver, the spine, the limbs, the bones, the flesh, every part and faculty are overtasked and weakened by the terrific energy of passion, looseened from restraint, until, like a dilapidated mansion, the "earthly house of this tabernacle"

falls into ruinious decay. Fast young men, right about .- Scientific American.

THE THINGS THAT WILL NOT DIE.

BY E. R. SILL.

From this drear valley of the world, and stand stack with pins, and we walk with an air of On yon snow-glimmering peaks, and lingering cast From that dim land

A backward look, and haply stretch my hand, Regrettul, now the wish comes true at last?

eet strains of music I am glad will be Still wandering down the wind, for men will hear And think themselves from all their cares set free,

And Heaven near, When summer stars burn very still and clear,

And waves of sound are swelling like the sea. And it is good to know that overhead

Blue skies will brighten, and the sun will shine, nd flowers be sweet in many a garden-bed, And all divine,

(For are they not, O Father, thoughts of thine?) Earth's warmth and fragrance shall on men be shed.

Hushing all sounds, even the soft-voiced birds. Until are heard.

In the wide starlight's stillness, unknown words, That make the heart ache till it finds its home.

Nor violet lights that linger on the hill,

But they shall fill With wild unrest and endless longing, still,

The soul whose hope beyond them all must lie. And I rejoice that love shall never seem

So perfect as it ever was to be,

Each heart shall see.

Hinted in every dawn's fresh purity,

And thought by silent thought be understood,

That far off mood, That drives one like a lonely child to God. Who only sees and measures everything.

And it is well that when these feet have pressed

The outward path from earth, 'twill not seem sad

Will be most glad That such a long unquiet now has had,

At last, a gift of perfect peace and rest.

COULDN'T APPRECIATE THE **DOLLY VARDENS**

Oh ! the rapture of that moment when we lay | IF husbands are to be mistaken in "Dolly Varhold the straps at one end, and, with our big den" dresses, as was an unfortunate husband in a brother pushing at the other, the boot went on ! certain city, the sooner the fashion is squelched, We fear that we got but little advantage that day the better will it be for the peace of society. The from the services. All the pulpit admonition husband in question one night missed from the about worldliness and pride struck the toe of our supper table his wife Matilda, and inquired of his boots, and fell back. We trampled under our little boy whither had she gone, and just at that feet all good counsels. We have to repent that moment the dining room door opened and a lady. while some trust in horses and some in chariot entered. The husband observed a wild look in we put too much stress upon leather. Though our purchase was so tight in the instep that, as an outlandish style, having on, as he says, a dress our purchase was so tight in the words, we went limping soon as we got to the woods, we went limping on our way-what boots it! We felt that in ed all over it, and a lot of snakes squirming round

For some reason, boots are not what they used to be. You pay a big price, and you might talk all day without hearing once from them; but the original pair of which I tell, spoke out for them-be's crazy." This last remark settled the business the source doubted whether you had been for the wire of female made a holt and tight. her you had been for him, as the wierd female made a bolt and tightin company with such leather. It was the pure ly grasped his Adam's apple and choked him until his face assumed the color of a banner of the We have seen hunting boots, and fishing boots, Commune. After she had enjoyed a surfeit of and jack-boots, American boots, and French boots; but we despair of finding anything to equal our first pair, which had the brightest gloss, the finest heels, and the merriest squeak. Alast husband say that I was crazy !" This amused the husband, and elevating himself to his full proportions,, he said: "You can't blame me, madam, for supposing you an insane woman; and now that I know you are really the mother of these interesting children, you will have the kindness to retire to the sanctity of boots. For his sake, may there be peace to all your chamber and peel yourself of that piece of furniture, chintz or window curtain, or whatever it is you call it ?"

hours' sleep each night, high living and plenty second eldest. "Any more?" gasped the husband; "are there any more? Hadn't the baby better have one? I guess I'll get one myself. How do they privately or by correspondence. whichever the student prefers. make up the pantaloons? Ha? ha? ha? Let me have a Dolly Varden. Let me clutch it. Bring me a pattern of a monkey scaling lamp posts." The unhappy husband has just been liberated

from an asylum, and pronounced cured. But the TO.THE PUBLIC OF CANADA. only way they managed it was to dress him up in a Dolly Varden, marked out with the ground plan of the streets of Boston.

TRIP AND KITTY

LITTLE TRIP is a black-an-tan dog; he is a pretty old dog now, and looks as he would need to make the following challenge to the manufacturers of ANY wear spectacles protive score for his even are OTHER PATTERN, the wheels in all cases to be wholly wear spectacles pretty soon, for his eyes are growing dim. Still, as little Trip has never learned to read and write, perhaps he will never need to wear glasses. He can bark just as well as he could when he was young, and he seems to Judges. The wheels to be tested in a flour mill, driving the be very fond of it, for he barks from morning till

night. Trip is very particular abont his eating, but when he begins to eat anything he does not ancy, all his mistress has got to do to make him him finish it is to call Kitty. If Trip sees Ktty coming he immediately growls a little at her, and the third. finishes the bit himself, rather than let her have

Did you ever see any children act like this ? er of the successful wheel. But Trip is very polite to Kitty, unless she interfores with his breakfast. The other day grandma put Kitty and her four baby kittens into Trip's bed by mistake. Trip lies on the lounge in the sitting-room all day, but at night he sleeps in the word-house, in a nice box. So just think how little Trip felt one night when he was yery, very tired, barking all day at the butcher,, and the baker, and the doctor and everybody else who passed by, to go out to his nice little bed SULTS. and find it all full-five in a bed ! Old Mrs. Kitty and four little kittens all fast asleep there, as snug as you please.

Trip wagged his tail, and barked with all his might, but the little Kitties took no notice at all, feeling perfectly safe with their dear mamma; and Mrs. Kitty just opened her eyes and looked lazily at Trip, as much as to say, "1t's no use, Mr. Trip; grandma put us here, and here we shall stay." And Trip, after look ing at them a few moments, seemed to say to himself, what can't be cured must be endured; so he hunted about till he found a nice box, an here he slept soundly all night.

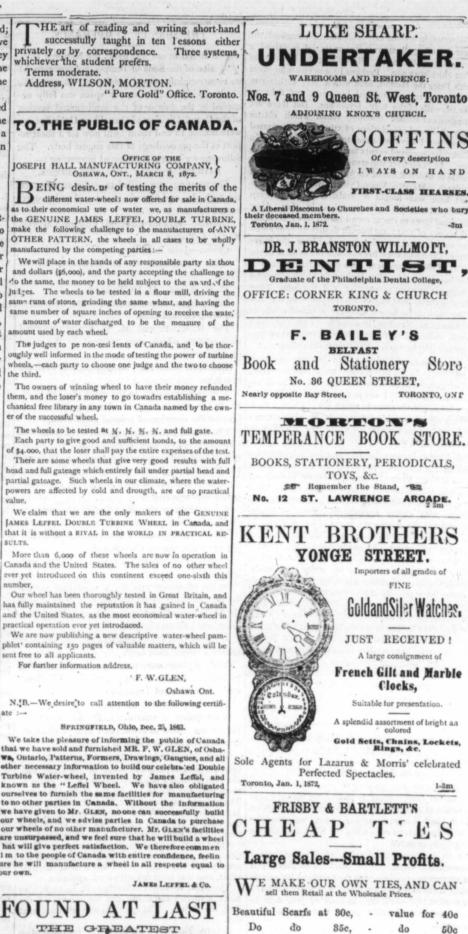
REMARKABLE CONDUCT OF A HORSE.

A recent French paper relates an extraordinary punishment inflicted by a horse on its master for an act of brutality by the latter toward one of the animal's stable companions.

A carrier named R-, at no time tender in his treatment of his four-footed servants, returned one night in a state of semi-intoxication from Mormant to Givors. The man's natural barbarity was at this time aggravated by the drink he had taken, and, being dissatisfied with the efforts of one of the horses-a poor hack which had almost served its time-he decided that the animal was no longer worth his feed, and resolved to put an end to it-For that purpose he tied the poor brute to a tree' and taking a massive lever used in moving goods.

head, until the unfortunate creature fell to the MRS. WINSLOWE ground insensible. The master, thinking the animal was dead, lef it on the spot, intending to remove the body next FOR CHILDREN and ADU day. The horse however recovered his senses a short time after, found its way home, and entered the court-yard at day break. Its arrival was wel-

he struck the animal several violent blows on the



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SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1863. We take the pleasure of informing the public of Canada that we have sold and furnished MR. F. W. GLEN, of Oshawa, Ontario, Patterns, Formers, Drawings, Gaugues, and all other necessary information to build our celebra-ied Double Turbine Water-wheel, invented by James Leffal, and known as the "Leffel Wheel. We have also obligated

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eloquence of calfskin.

they are gone ! And so is the artist who fashioned them. He has laid down his awl. Moons shall wax for him no more. He has done forever with pigs. But we shall always remember how he looked on Saturday afternoon, when, the sunflowers in the yard, and the cat on the window. sill, he set upon his counter our first pair of departed shoemakers ! May they go straight to St. Crispin, that Roman artist in leather, remarkable for the fact that when he declared that a pair of shoes should be done by Saturday night, he always kept his promise.

WHAT BREAKS DOWN YOUNG MEN.

It is a commonly received notion that hard study is the unhealthy element of college life. But from tables of the montality of Harvard University, collected by Professor Pierce from the last that the excess of deaths for the first ten years lusand political eccnmy injure one, latehours and flag, or you'll scare the baby to death. rum punches use up a dozen, and their two little fingers are heavier than the loins of Euclid. Dis- and then the oldest daughter said: sipation is a sure destroyer, and every young man who follows it is as the early flower exposed to father. It's all the style, and I am going to have

"Window curtain, chintz?" said the spouse, why it's you that's out of your head. That's a Dolly Varden, and a very pretty pattern, too."

"Madam," replied the husband, "we may be out of our head, but if that is a Dolly Varden, we are most decidedly out of pocket. Why, it looks like a circus dress; and the idea of a woman at your time of life-"

"My time of life !"

"Yes your time of life. The next thing, I suppose you will be practicing the trapeze act in the triennial catalogue, it is clearly demonstrated back yard. Why, it is enough to give a man the delirium tremens to look at it. Who ever saw such after graduation is found in that portion of the a pattern ? It's flash wall paper run, mad. You class of inferior scholarship. Every one who look exactly like some Japanese tea sign. And has seen the curriculum knows that where Æschy- now just bounce out of here with that Fejce battle

There was an ominous pause for a

ntimely frost. Those who have been invegled one too; there, now." "Yes, and I want one; all into the path of vice are named Legion. A few the girls have got them." Thus spoke Maria, the now furious at having failed in his cruel purpose. He tied up the animal afresh, and commenced again to shower blows on its head.

This act of brutality was committed in sight of of them, a young animal, became so frantic with rage, that it broke its halter, and, rushing on the man, seized him in its jaws, and, after shaking him violently, threw him down, and trampled on him with such fury that, had not the man's cries brought some persons to his aid, the master would certainly have been killed.

Mr. Gilbert Brown, of Williamsburg, N. Y. bought a \$55 Wheeler & Wilson Machine, in 1856 (price then a \$100); borrowed most of the money to pay for it; has supported his family with it bought and paid for a house and lot, paid taxes, church dues, etc., besides doing his family sewing. During the war he averaged daily 8 infantry frock coats or "10 cavalry jackets or 8 military overcoats Since then he has earned at custom work from \$3 to \$5 per day of nine hours, and would not now Il his machine for the price he paid for it.

The St. Louis Republican knows of a poet who wishes to engage in the obituary business because he thinks he can excel. Judging from his effort we think he is right. Here is a specimen of what he can do:

Here lies the body of Mathew Penn, When did he die ? of what ? can't tell ? He died on Wednesday of a wen:

Then ask no more ; he wore it well.

Here lies the corps of patient Doc, Who bore through life a cancer : She always smiled-yet wished to go ; It did no good to lance her.



C

TWO LITTLE MICE.

BY MARY. L. BOLLES BRANCH.

REYFOOT and Silverfoot went to I house-keeping in the very nicest tenement that ever was; for, wasn't it lucky?-Mrs. Jones shut them up in her cheese-box without knowing it!

There stood the cheese-box on the closet floor, and in it a great big cheese, which had not been more than a quarter cut away, with a cloth wrapped round it, Some one had been in a hurry, and had not shut the cover down tight; so when Silverfoot and Greyfoot stole softly into the closet to hunt up their wedding breakfast, they smelt-cheese!

"Here it is!" cried Greyfoot-his keen little nose leading him straight to the spot.

"And this is the way in!" said Silverfoot, her bright little eyes, spying an overhanging corner of cloth, and up it she ran nimbly, and jumped into the box with Grevfoot close behind her.

"Oh how delicious this is, my dear Silverfoot!" exclaimed Greyfoot, nibbling hungrily. "I can't bear to think of going away.

"Why should we go?" asked Silverfoot-"We are looking for a house. Suppose we take this?"

And just at that moment Mrs. Jones same to the closet for a nutmeg, and saw the box cover was loose.

"Dear me! How careless that looks!" she said, and she tucked away the cloth and shut the cover down without looking Little Silverfoot stood weeping outside. in, never dreaming she was furnishing jodgings to two such bright-eyes little tenants.

And now it was all dark inside-but oh, so very comfortable! The hungry pair ate their breakfast, and were not much worried because they could not get out, for they had already made up their minds that they had better take the tenement, it was such a snug round house and so well provisioned .-

"And now," said smart little Greyfoot, "we must gnaw a hole, and dig out a cave, to hide in, if anybody comes.'

So he and Silverfoot chose a spot down folds of cloth, and when dinner-time came there they nibbled; and at supper-time It was perfectly sumptuous-a mouthfo'

dear Greyfoot," said Silverfoot, affection-"This is all the world I want!" ately. But what life is there so blissful that

no calamity threatens it? No one on earth is safe, not even a mouse. A long time went by, and ft was surprising that none he had drawn it all in between the wires; of the Joneses wanted cheese. But there came a day at last, when Mr. Jones said, wove it in and out, in and out, all at dinner;

"My dear, why do we never have cheese with our pie? I want some checse."

went to the closet. She opened the cheese most spent, he saw his task done, and box; but Greyfoot and Silverfoot were creeping into the narrow aperture with mium. lunching in the very hart of their larder; some difficulty, he was able to slip

"No; not at all the place for us to live, in," assented Greyfoot. "But as we have had no supper, we might as well step in and get that cheese!" And in he went, head first, through

the small, round door. "But are you sure you can get out?" asked little Silverfoot, cautiously, peep-

ing after him. "Why, to be sure; the same way

came in. Harry, Silverfoot!" "I'm afraid," said the little mouse my heart misgives me."

"Well, never mind than," said Greyfoot; "you can wait for me out there till I eat the cheese. I'll be out in a minute." Needle Work Mounted ;

Andhe began to nibble with all his might. Little Silverfoot sat down outside and soberly watched him through the wires, -very soberly indeed. Greyfoot looked up presently, and noticed her, and said

with his mouth full; "What's the matter dear?"

"I'm hungry, too," said little Silver

foot, pitcously. Then Greyfoot pulled the cheese along to the wire and pushed part of it out, so that Silverfoot could eat supper too, and in a very few minutes there was not a crumb left.

"Now I'll come out," said Greyfoot; but that was easier said than done, for when he tried to pass the little round door, the sharp ends of the wires pricked him and hurt him, and the more he pulled the worse it was, till at last he sat down trembling and dicouraged. Was it a trap, after all? and could he never, never come out except to die? Twice she tried to gnaw the wires, but they would not yield to her tiny teeth. By and by that man with the knife

will come !" cryed Greyfoot, with a squeal of mousely despair.

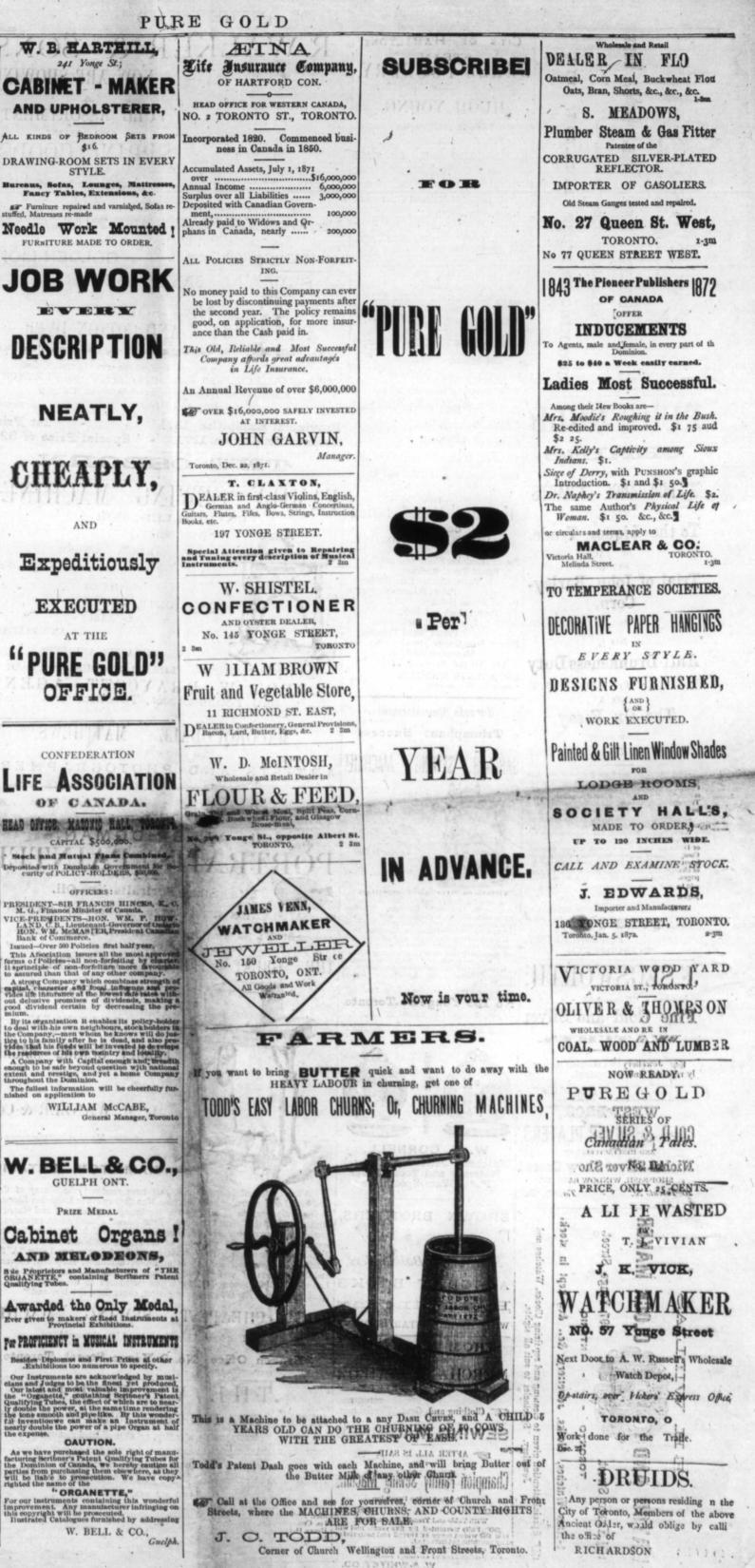
This dreadful thought drove Silverfoot almost crazy; was he to be torn away from her side to such a cruel death? At first she crouched down by the side of the trap, determined to perish with him and then she ran wildly up and down, as if searching for some way to help him.

In a corner of the closet lay a blue silk handkerchief, Susie Jones had drop in a corner of the cheese, all in behind ped it there without knowing it, that afternoon, when she went slyly to fill her pocket, at the raisin box. Silver too. In two days they had a regular little foot ran over it twoor three times withsubterranean gallery gnawed out, long out noticing, but suddenly something enough for them both to stand in. After seemed to strike her, and she took an that, they, began to enlarge their quart, end of the handkerchief between her ers, and never were such happy mice teeth, and drew it along with her to in all the world as they, planning room the trap. There was poor Greyfoot crouching within in stony misery.

of cheese to every stroke of work! "Oh, Greyfoot, Greyfoot ! rouse up !" "I could live here forever with you, she said, excitedly, " and pull this nice soft thing into the trap ! Can't you cover up these sharp points with it, so they won't hurt ?".

"Oh, if I only can !" said little Grey foot, eagerly tugging at the blue silk till and then with curious ingenuity he

round, and again round the circle of cruel picking points till he had fairly sheathed them in silk. Silverfoot Mrs. Jones took a plate and knife, and watched him breathlessly, At last, al-



so she did not see them.

exclaimed, as her knife passed the ring. "Mercy, sakes alive! There's a mouse!" And she dropped her plate and jumped upon a chair, and held her dress tight pered down the mouse-hole and back to aroundherfeet. Away flew Greyfoot and their hiding-place in the wall. Silverfoot over the side of the box, panting with terror, and dow they plunged closet-floor, and never stopped till they nothing to be seen but a great hollow cheese.

He went down town that after-noon whistling "Three blind mice," and bough; an old-fashioned mouse-trap at a second. that day who did not hear the story and hand store. It had a wooden bottom and a wire top. There was a little round know the whole histoty myself, and the door, fenced about inside with wires, so truth of it. How many times I have that a mouse could go in easily enough, pushing the wires apart; but once in when he wanted to come out, their sharp ends would prick and hurt him, and keep him captive.

"There now!" said Mr. Jones, as he baited the trap with a bit of cheese, and set it in the closet.

At night, when all was dark and still outcame Silverfoot and Greyfoot, a little frightened, but rather in hopes they might get back into their comfortable quarters. But the box was shut tight, and there, by the side of it, stood this strange little wire house with some cheese in itbit of the very same dear old cheese they had loved so-they knew it by its smell-Silverfoot shook her head,

gir has

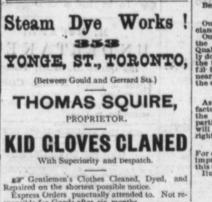
It is a very airy house," she said; "full of draughts, and not a spot in it where one could feel retired!" .

along without prick or wound, and in a "Why, how easy this cheese cuts!" she moment more "stood safe by the side of vides that his for the resources of his faithful Silverfoot.

They did not stop an instant to sur vey the scene of their trials, but scam-

"Well that beats me !" exclaime . Mr Jones the next morning when he went into the little old mouse-hole in the with cat to the closet, expecting to find mice in his trap. " That beats me !Its the were safe behind lath and plaster. So cunningest trick I ever saw in my life, by the time Mr. Jones reached the spot and if I should meet that mouse on the brandishing a carving knife, there was street I would take off my hat to him !' Mrs. Jones and the children crowded around to see what wonders a little

mouse had worked with Susie'e blue silk hankerchief. And not a neighour called see the trap. That is how I came to wondered whatever became of Greyfoot and Silverfoot ! But no one saw them again, and Mr. Jones neverhad at chance too doff his hat to a mouse on the street



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